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~~John Wedgeland~~

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A HANDBOOK
TO
MODERN GREEK

BY
EDGAR VINCENT

COLDSTREAM GUARDS

AND
T. G. DICKSON

WITH A PREFACE BY PROFESSOR J. S. BLACKIE

London
MACMILLAN AND CO.

1879

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INTRODUCTORY.

THIS book has been written, not to prove a theory, but to supply the want of a practical work on Modern Greek.

In its present condition, Modern Greek is of the greatest interest to the classical student and the philologist, but hitherto it has (in England at least) been strangely neglected. By many it is believed that a corrupt patois of Turkish and Italian is now spoken in Greece; and few, even among professed scholars, are aware how small the difference is between the Greek of the New Testament and the Greek of a contemporary Athenian newspaper. The changes in the language during the last 1800 years are certainly less important than those which took place in English between the times of Chaucer and of Shakespeare. For further treatment of this subject we may refer our readers to the Preface, which has been kindly contributed by Professor Blackie.

To a traveller in the Levant a knowledge of Modern Greek is of the greatest advantage, as it enables him to dispense with the services of an interpreter. Throughout

the East the principal merchants are Greeks, and in Pera, the only quarter of Constantinople where Europeans reside, Modern Greek is more useful than Turkish.

Another circumstance which renders the language interesting is that every year it is becoming more pure and classical: Turkish and Italian words are eliminated; old grammatical forms, which have been lost for centuries, are again brought into common use; while vulgarisms and foreign constructions are discarded.

This change is not confined, as might be supposed, to the literary classes. Education is widely diffused in Greece, and the grammar which is taught in the National Primary Schools (*δημοτικὰ σχολεῖα*) differs but little from the "Parry" which is taught at Eton, while the young Greek is too proud of his knowledge to use any but the most classical phraseology he is acquainted with.

The following are the special features of this work :—

The Exercises are composed of sentences constantly used in ordinary conversation.

The English and Greek of the Exercises are given side by side for the convenience of those who wish to gain a rapid conversational knowledge.

In the Dialogues (Part II) an endeavour has been made to give reliable information about Greece and the Greeks, in addition to teaching the requisite phrases. The subjects

mentioned include travelling in the interior, its probable expense, Greek customs, the pay of dragomen and interpreters, the best way of visiting the antiquities, a Greek lesson, etc.

Some letters have been added to serve as models, comprising invitations, applications to have letters forwarded, orders for rooms, a form of enquiry of the Minister of the Interior respecting brigands, etc.

Part III contains examples of the Greek of successive periods from B.C. 850 – A.D. 1821. Passages have been taken from

1. Homer	B.C. 850.
2. Herodotus	„ 450.
3. Xenophon	„ 395.
4. Plutarch	A.D. 100.
5. Theophanes and Malalas	„ 750.
6. Anna Comnena	„ 1100.
7. Belthandros and Chrysantza	„ 1370.
8. Fragment	„ 1453.
9. Scuphos	„ 1681.
10. Klephtic Ballad	„ 1750.
11. Koraes	„ 1803.
12. Tricoupis	„ 1821.

Translations in Modern Greek are given with the passages from Homer, Herodotus, Xenophon, and Plutarch, to exhibit the changes which 3000 years have wrought in the language.

Part IV contains selections from the best contemporary Greek writers, both of the literary language and of the vernacular.

Two translations have been also given—the first, of Othello's speech, 'Most potent, grave, and reverend signiors,' the second, of a scene from the French comedy 'Rabagas,' by V. Sardou.

In Part V (Vocabulary) the words are divided into groups according to subjects, to facilitate learning by heart, but each group is arranged alphabetically to render this part of the work suitable for reference.

The authors desire to offer their sincere thanks to Mr. J. Gennadius, Mr. George A. Macmillan, Mr. J. D. Mitzakis, and Mr. T. N. Marino for valuable assistance and advice.

In a work of this kind, it is impossible to avoid some inaccuracies and imperfections; in view of future editions the authors will therefore be most grateful for any hints or suggestions, which may help to render the book more useful or more complete.

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PREFACE.

It has always appeared to me a great mistake, and one of which our British Hellenists have good reason to be ashamed, that Greek in this country is always talked about as if it were a dead language, and Modern Greek, if mentioned at all, thrown aside as a *patois*, an acquaintance with which would rather hinder than advance the student in his mastery of the great classical tongue. This notion is both philologically false and practically pernicious. Modern Greek is not a *patois*, a mongrel, hybrid, or degraded dialect in any legitimate sense of the word: it is the same language in which St. Paul delivered his discourse to the Athenians from the hill of Mars in the first century, with only such slight variations as the course of time naturally brings with it in the case of all spoken languages which have enjoyed an unbroken continuity of cultivated usage. No doubt there do exist in Greece, and always have existed, certain local perversions of the cultivated speech, which may in a loose sense be called *patois*; just as we have a peculiar local type of English in Dorsetshire, another in Lancashire, and that on which the genius of Burns has impressed a classical type,

commonly called Scotch. This may be called a patois, in the same sense that the Greek of Pindar might be so called, or the Italian of Milan or Venice, not otherwise. But upon this low stratum of purely popular Greek, we have the Greek of the pulpit, the Greek of the newspapers, and the Greek of a living literature increasing every day in variety and in significance. To call this a patois is to shew an ignorance either of the facts, or of the use of language altogether inexcusable; and to throw such a phase of the Greek speech as is now written and spoken in Greece by all educated men, altogether out of view in the study of that famous tongue, can proceed only from a certain limitation of range and narrowness of sympathy, sometimes observed in persons whose curious familiarity with dead books renders them averse from the society of living men. The more natural, obvious, and healthy view of the matter is this, that a language which has come down to us in an uninterrupted stream of vitality, from the time of Homer to the present hour—nearly 3000 years—and is still spoken extensively not only in Greece proper, but in various parts of the Mediterranean, by confessedly the most acute, the best educated, and the most progressive people in those parts, has a legitimate claim to be treated and studied as a living language, and not to be stretched out, as dead bodies are on an anatomical table, for the purposes of the grammatical

dissector. Such a method of studying Greek would not only be a clear gain to the scholar, by placing under his eye the whole process of growth exhibited in the history of the language, otherwise artificially curtailed by an arbitrary limit called the classical period: but it would bring the student of the Christian scriptures directly into the current from which the writers of the sacred volume, and the fathers of the Church drew their peculiar phraseology; for that Modern Greek is in some of its main features identical with apostolic and ecclesiastical Greek, is a proposition from which no accurate scholar will allow himself to dissent. But further: to practical men—as Englishmen and Scotsmen are fond by way of eminence of being esteemed—it must be a consideration of the greatest weight that all spoken languages are learned, by hearing and speaking, in a much shorter space of time than dead languages by the usual scholastic method; German, for instance, which to Englishmen is a somewhat difficult language, is for every practical purpose of understanding and being understood, acquired perfectly by a young person of ordinary talent, conversing daily with native Germans in six months or less; and there is no reason in the nature of things why Greek should not be acquired the same way; and even without going to Greece, there are well-educated Greeks in London, Liverpool, and not a few other places, from whom Greek could be learned as a living

language, with as much facility, and with as much effect as German, Italian, or French. Nor is there the slightest danger that the practical hold thus got of the language of Homer and Plato and St. Paul, as a living organ of expression, will act as a hindrance to the scientific study of the language: on the contrary, the familiarity with the language, which spoken use most readily and most abundantly gives, will present more ample and more various materials on which the generalizing faculty of the philosophical grammarian may operate. The present little book is conceived upon a plan which I have always recommended as the only natural and rational plan, not less in the acquisition of dead languages properly so called than in the more obvious sphere of spoken tongues. The principle of this plan is that the ear and the tongue should be exercised largely from the beginning, and not merely the memory and the understanding. This implies that no rules should be learned which are not immediately put in practice, and that it is wiser to educe the rule from familiar materials than to inculcate the rule and leave the materials to be painfully searched for as an after business. Of the practical utility of such a little book in the present state of easy and frequent intercourse between people and people there can be no doubt; and it gives me pleasure to think that the authors of a volume supplying such an obvious

desideratum in our elementary Greek discipline should have considered my name worthy of being associated with theirs in a work of such manifest utility. Possibly I may yet live to see the time when not only young men in the public service of the country frequenting various parts of the Mediterranean will, as a matter of course, speak Greek as readily as French, but when even the professional inculcators of scholastic Greek in our great schools and universities will relax somewhat of the rigidity of their method, and institute practical exercises in colloquial Greek, as a most beneficial adjunct to the severity of their strictly philological drill.¹

JOHN STUART BLACKIE.

COLLEGE, EDINBURGH,

September 25, 1879.

¹ As these prefatory remarks are necessarily short, I have to refer those who may wish to see the proof of my views in detail to the three papers on the subject of *Modern Greek*, *Greek Accent*, and *Romæic Literature* in my *Horæ Hellenicæ*, London, Macmillan and Co., 1874.

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MODERN GREEK.

§ 1. THE GREEK ALPHABET.

The Greek Alphabet is composed of 24 letters, of which 7 are vowels and 17 consonants.

Character.	Name.
A α	Ἄλφα Alpha.
B β, ς	Βῆτα Vêta.
Γ γ	Γάμμα Ghamma.
Δ δ	Δῆλτα Dhelta.
E ε	Ἐ ψιλόν Ēpsilon.
Z ζ, ς	Ζῆτα Zêta.
H η	Ἡτα Ēta.
Θ θ, ς	Θῆτα Thêta.
I ι	Ἰῶτα Eota.
K κ	Κάππα Kappa.
Λ λ	Λάμβδα Lamvdha.
M μ	Μῦ Me.
N ν	Νῦ Ne.
Ξ ξ	Ξῖ Xe.
O ο	Ὅ μικρόν Omicron.
Π π, π	Πῖ Pe.
P ρ	Ῥῶ Rho.
Σ σ, ς (final)	Σίγμα Sêghma.
T τ	Ταῦ Taf.
Υ υ	Ὑ ψιλόν Ēpsilon.
Φ φ	Φῖ Fe.
X χ	Χῖ He.
Ψ ψ	Ψῖ Pse.
Ω ω	Ὠ μέγα Omega.

For the written character, see p. 269.

Besides these letters there originally existed the following, viz. :—

- | | | |
|-----|-------|---|
| (1) | F, | Vau, or as it is called from its shape, Digamma. |
| (2) | Ϝ, ϝ, | Koppa. Latin Q. Used as symbol for 90. |
| (3) | Ϛ, | Sampi, used as symbol for 900. |
| (4) | ϛ', | Stigma, originally a form of Vau : in MSS. = στ.
Symbol for 6. |

§ 2. VOWELS.

Letter.	Name.	Pronunciation.
α	alpha	a, in father; ἡ τράπεζα, the table; τὸ ἀτμό- πλοιον, the steamer.
ε	epsilon	e, in let, met; ἔπειτα, afterwards; ἔπρεπε, ought, Imperfect of πρέπει.
η	ēta	e, in the; ὁ καθηγητής, the professor.
- ι	eota	same as ēta, e in the; ἡ κρίσις, the crisis, judgment; πίνω, I drink.
ο	omicron	o ¹ ; ἡ δόξα, glory; τὸ ὄπλον, the gun.
- υ	epsilon	e in the; ὑψηλός, high.
ω	omegha	o in hope ¹ ; καλῶς, well.

§ 3. DIPHTHONGS.

αι	e, in met; πεπαιδευμένος, educated; ὁ παῖς, the boy.
- αυ	af, but before β, γ, δ, ζ, λ, μ, ν, ρ and all vowels, soft, like v; αὐθεντικός, authentic; ἡ αὐγή, the dawn.
- ει	e, in the; τὸ εἶδος, the kind.
ευ	ef, but subject to same exceptions as αυ; εὐχάριστος, pleasant; εὐγενής, polite, noble.
ηυ	ēf, but subject to same exceptions, as αυ; ηὔξησα, I increased; ηὔρα, 2 Aor., I found.
οι	e, in the; ἀνοίγω, I open; κοινός, common.
- ου	oo, in too; οὗτος, this; οὐδεῖς, nobody.
- υι	e, in the; ὁ υἱός, the son.

✓ ¹ Very little difference is made in conversation between omicron and omegha.

Remarks.

1. When the latter of two vowels composing a diphthong is surmounted by a Diairesis (¨) the two vowels composing it are pronounced separately, καῦμένε, poor fellow ; τὸ καΐκι, the caïque.

2. The vowels η, ι, υ, and the diphthongs ει, οι, υι, have all the same sound in Modern Greek, that of e, in me or the.

3. In Diphthongs both accent and breathing stand over the second vowel, except when the first vowel is in large character.

§ 4. CONSONANTS.

Letter.	Name.	Pronunciation.
β	vēta.	v ; ὁ βίος, life ; ἀναβαίνω, I ascend.
γ	ghamma	a sound between g and h ; τὸ γάλα, milk. Before ε, η, ι, υ, it has a sound like y in yes, or the German j in jeder, (γίγας, giant, is pronounced yēghas) : γγ and γκ like ng, nasal, ὁ ἄγγελος, the angel.
δ	dhelta	soft voiced th, as in the, then ; δίδω, I give ; τὸ δένδρον, the tree.
ζ	zēta	z, in zebra ; ζήτω, may he live, hurrah.
θ	thēta	breathed th, as in thin and death ; ἡ θεωρία, the theory.
κ	kappa	k ; before ε, ι, υ, η, it has a somewhat softer sound ; καλός, good ; ἡ κακία, wickedness.
λ	lamvδha	l ; ὁ λέων, the lion ; ἡ αὐλή, the court.
μ	me	m ; τὸ μέτωπον, the forehead : for μπ see under double consonants.
ν	ne	n ; ὁ ναός, the temple ; κενός, empty : for ντ see under double consonants.
ξ	xe	x ; ὁ ξένος, the stranger ; τὸ ξενοδοχεῖον, the hotel.

Letter.	Name.	Pronunciation.
π	pe	p; <i>πρέπει</i> , must; after μ, as b; <i>ὁ ἔμπορος</i> , the merchant pronounced emboras.
ρ	rho	r, aspirate; <i>ῥίζα</i> , the root; <i>ρίπτω</i> , I throw.
σ	sēghma	hard hissing s; <i>σωστός</i> , correct: before β, γ, δ, μ, as soft s; <i>τὸ ᾄσμα</i> , the song.
τ	taf	t; <i>τότε</i> , then; but preceded by ν, it is pronounced as d; <i>φροντίδα</i> , care, pronounced frondētha.
φ	fe	f; <i>τὸ φῶς</i> , the light.
χ	hē	the most difficult letter: like ch in loch, or German doch. But χ is pronounced with the vowel which follows, and not like ch in German, with the vowel which precedes. Ex. The Greeks say <i>ἔ-χω</i> , the Germans <i>ἔχ-ω</i> . At the beginning of a word like the Florentine c, but soft before ι, η, υ; <i>ὁ χορός</i> , the dance; <i>ἡ χιών</i> , the snow.
ψ	psē	ps; <i>τὸ ψωμί</i> , the bread; <i>ἡ ὄψις</i> , the appearance.

Division of the Consonants.

			Smooth.	Middle.	Aspirate.	
Mutes	{ with	p	sound	π	β	φ
	„	k	„	κ	γ	χ
	„	t	„	τ	δ	θ.

Semi-vowels.

λ μ ν ρ σ.

Aspirated Consonants.

θ φ χ

are considered as the aspirated forms of τ, π, κ; when one of the latter is followed by an aspirated vowel it takes its aspirated form. In the vernacular when two slender consonants meet in the same word, the former is aspirated.

Double Consonants.

ξ	kse, is composed of	κ, or γ, or χ, and σ.
ζ	zēta, „	σ and δ.
ψ	pse, „	β, or π, or φ, and σ.

The following combinations of consonants are used, in words of foreign origin, to represent the sound of letters which the Greek Alphabet does not contain.

- μπ stands for the sound b; as, ὁ μπάμπας = barbas, the uncle; ὁ Μπαῖρων, Byron; ὁ Μπότσαρης, Botzaris.
 ντ represents d; as, τὸ ντεβάνι = deevānee, the divan.

§ 5. PRONUNCIATION.

In addition to the above rules for the pronunciation of each letter, the following hints may be found useful.

1. The closest attention must be given to the accentuation, as the syllable on which the accent falls is pronounced with a stress, and is further prolonged to the exclusion of any difference, in duration, between long and short vowels. For example, ἄνθρωπος is pronounced ἄνθρωπῶς, the first syllable being emphasized and prolonged, while the ω (omega) is pronounced short, like ο (omicron).

2. In many words of two or three syllables, the accented syllable alone is pronounced distinctly. The Greeks clip their words at the beginning as well as at the end.

3. The hard breathing is written but never pronounced. All initial vowels and diphthongs are pronounced with a soft breathing.

4. Particular attention must be paid to the γ (ghamma) and to the χ (he), which is an entirely different sound from κ (kappa).

5. When two vowels are linked together by the 'Synizesis,' they are pronounced as one syllable. Ex. τὰ χαρτῖα, the papers.

§ 6. ACCENTUATION.

1. The following rules on Accentuation are such as apply to all classes of words. To add all the special rules affecting each particular class (substantives, pronouns, verbs, &c.) before the words themselves are known, would only cause confusion; they will be given with the words which they affect.

2. The accentuation in Modern Greek is the same as in Ancient.

3. The accent can never be thrown further back than the antepenultimate.

4. There are three kinds of accent:—

(a) Acute (´), *ὀξεῖα*, as in *ἔμπορος*, merchant; *πολίτης*, citizen; *κριτής*, judge; which can be placed on any of the last three syllables.

(b) Grave (`), *βαρεῖα*, as in *μαθητής*, pupil; which can only be placed on the last syllable.

(c) Circumflex (^), *περισπωμένη*, as in *τιμῶ*, I honour; *σῶμα*, body; which can be placed on the last syllable or the penultimate.

5. No difference is made in pronunciation between the Acute, the Grave, and the Circumflex.

§ 7. THE ACUTE ACCENT.

1. The Acute Accent can be placed on the last syllable when the word is called oxytone; on the penultimate when the word is called paroxytone; on the antepenultimate when the word is called proparoxytone.

2. Words not oxytone or circumflex, with the last syllable long, are accented on the penult; as, βλάβη, like English *cárpét*.

3. Words not oxytone or circumflex, having the last syllable short, are accented on the antepenult; as, ἄγγελος, like English *ágoný*.

4. When the last syllable is long and the accent falls on the penult, it must be acute.

5. The accent can only be on the antepenult when the last syllable is short; as, *ἄνθρωπος*: in the genitive (*ἀνθρώπου*) the last syllable is long, and the accent is brought forward to the penult.¹ At the end of a word the diphthongs *οι*, *αι*, are considered short, except in adverbs.²

6. Words only take an acute accent on the final syllable, when they are followed by a stop or an enclitic; *τίς*, who, interrogative, forms an exception to this rule, and takes an acute accent on the first syllable throughout.

7. When an oxytone word occurs in the middle of a sentence, the acute accent is changed into a grave: as, *ἡ τελετὴ ἤρχισεν*, the service has begun, but *ἤρχισεν ἡ τελετὴ*. Note the difference of accent on *τελετῇ* in the two sentences.

8. It is conjectured that the Greeks formerly raised their voices at the end of a clause with completed sense.

¹ This may not be a scientific analysis of the process, but it is the clearest way of stating the result.

² There is no Optative.

§ 8. THE GRAVE ACCENT.

1. The grave accent can only stand on the last syllable. It is placed upon oxytone words when they occur in the middle of a clause or sentence.

Ex. ἡ καλὴ γραμματικὴ. The good grammar.
 ἡ γραμματικὴ εἶναι καλή. The grammar is good.

§ 9. THE CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT.

1. The circumflex accent can only be placed on the last syllable, and if the last is short, on the penult: in the former case the word is called perispomen, in the latter properispomen.

2. τὸ μῆλον, the apple, becomes in the genitive τοῦ μήλου; the accent being changed from circumflex to acute, because the last syllable is long.

3. It can never be placed on a short vowel.

4. If, when the penult is long and the last syllable short, the accent falls on the former, it must be circumflex; as, τὸ σῶμα.

§ 10. SPECIAL RULES FOR ACCENTUATION.

The following rules (Parry) may assist the student in determining the position of the accent:—

(a) Oxytones are

Verbal substantives in μή, μός, τήρ, τρίς, τρός; as, ποιητής, σειςμός.

Substantives in εὺς; as, βασιλεὺς, ἱππεύς.

Adjectives in τός, κός, μός, ρός, ἥς, ὅς; as, ῥητορικός, φοβερός, εὐμενής, ἡδύς.

(b) Paroxytones are

Substantives in ία, Verbals in τέος; as, δοκιμασία, λυτέος.

Diminutives (of three syllables) in ίον, and in ίσκος, ὀλος; as, νεανίσκος, παιδίον.

Adverbs in άκίς, ίκα, δην; as αὐτίκα, συλλήβδην, πολλάκις.

§ 11. WORDS WITHOUT AN ACCENT.

Every word takes an accent with the exception of the following, ten in number.

The article *ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ*, the.

The prepositions *εἰς*, in or into; *ἐν*, in; *ἐκ*, out of.

The conjunctions *εἰ*, if; *ὥς*, how, that.

The negative *οὐ*.

§ 12. ENCLITICS.

1. Enclitics are words which throw their accent back on to the preceding word.

2. The principal are *μοῦ, μοί, μέ, μᾶς, σοῦ, σοί, σέ, σᾶς, τοῦ, τῶν, τίς, τινός, τινές, ποτέ*.

3. At the beginning of a sentence, they keep their accent.

4. When the preceding word is accented on the last syllable, the accent of the enclitic is absorbed.

ποτέ μου. Never in my life.

ὁ καλός μου πατήρ. My good father.

5. When the preceding word is paroxytone, a dissyllable enclitic keeps its accent, while the accent of a monosyllable is absorbed.

αἱ πράξεις σου. Your actions.

πράξεις τινές. Some actions.

6. When the preceding word is proparoxytone or pro-perispomen, the accent of the enclitic is thrown on to the last syllable of the preceding word, and becomes acute. Ex.

τὸ μάθημά μου. My lesson.

τὸ σῶμά μου. My body.

7. If several enclitics follow one another, each throws its accent back on to the preceding one. Ex.

δός μοί το. Give it me.

§ 13. BREATHINGS.

1. There are two breathings,

(a) the hard breathing or aspirate (') *δαρέια*.

(b) the soft breathing (") *ψιλή*.

2. Every vowel and diphthong at the beginning of a word is written with a hard or soft breathing.

3. In Modern Greek the hard breathing does not affect the pronunciation.¹

4. *υ* (epsilon) and *ρ* (rho), at the beginning of a word, are always written with the hard breathing. When two *ρ*s meet in one word, the former is written with a soft, the latter with a hard breathing.

5. *ρ* (rho) is the only consonant which is written with a breathing.

6. To determine which breathing should be written, a good plan is to place a preposition, such as *ἀπὸ* or *κατὰ* before the word. The ear will tell whether *ἀφ'* and *καθ'* or *ἀπ'* and *κατ'* are right. In the former case the vowel takes the hard breathing, in the latter the soft. For example.

ἐκαστος, κατὰ ἐκάστην, καθ' ἐκάστην, every day.

ἐτερος, ἀπὸ ἐτέρου, ἀφ' ἐτέρου, on the other hand.

ἐναντία, ἀπὸ ἐναντίας, ἀπ' ἐναντίας, on the contrary.

EOTA SUBSCRIPT.

The Eota Subscript is not pronounced. It indicates that the vowel, under which it is placed, was formerly followed by an eota.

¹ Cf. Peile, p. 425.—'Different as was the origin of *h* in the two languages (Greek and Latin), it is quite certain that the letter was rapidly vanishing in each of them, at the classical period of their literature, or even earlier.'

The most ordinary cases in which it is written are the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. of the subjunctive (νὰ λύῃς, νὰ λύῃ), and the dative singular of substantives and adjectives.

§ 14. STOPS.

1. A full stop, τελεία στιγμή (.), has the same force as in English.

2. The ἄνω τελεία or μέση στιγμή (·) takes the place of our colon and semi-colon.

3. The comma (ὑποστιγμή) and note of exclamation (ἐπιφωνηματικόν) are the same as in English.

4. A semi-colon (;) has the force of our point of interrogation (ἐρωτηματικόν).

§ 15. THE ARTICLE.

The definite article, ὁ, ἡ, τό, the, is declined as follows:—

Singular.				Plural.			
	M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.
Nom.	ὁ	ἡ	τό		οἱ	αἱ	τά
Gen.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ		τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
Dat.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ		τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
Acc.	τόν	τήν	τό		τούς	τάς	τά.

There is no indefinite article: its place is sometimes supplied by εἰς, μία, ἕν, one, or the indefinite pronoun, τις, τι.

§ 16. REMARKS ON THE DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

1. There are two numbers, the Singular and the Plural.

✓ The Dual is no longer used.

2. The Dative is seldom used in conversation, being replaced by the preposition εἰς, with the Accusative. Ex.

Δός το εἰς τὸν κύριον, and not τῷ κυρίῳ.

3. The *Genitive* Plural of all Nouns ends in ων.

4. In Neuter Nouns, the Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative are the same, in each number. Ex.

Sing., Nom. Voc. Acc. ξύλον. Plural, Nom. Voc. Acc. ξύλα.

5. The lower classes drop ν (Ne) at the end of a word, except before a vowel or κ, π, τ. For example, they say, διὰ τὸ θεό, for God's sake, instead of διὰ τὸν θεόν; εἰς τὴ δυστυχία, in misfortune, for εἰς τὴν δυστυχίαν.

§ 17. SUBSTANTIVES.

1. Greek substantives can be classed in three declensions,¹ viz., two parisyllabic, which do not increase in the genitive, and one imparisyllabic.

The First Declension comprises Masculines in ας, ης.

Feminines in α, η.

The Second ,, ,, Masc. and Fem. in -ος, ους.
Neuter in -ον, -ουν, -ι(ον).

The Third ,, ,, All substantives which increase in the Genitive.

2. There is a supplementary Declension, used only in the spoken language, which is not included in the above classification.

3. There are three Genders: Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.

4. *Masculine* are all professions and trades of men, all months, and, with a few exceptions, mountains and rivers; substantives in ες, ων and first declension in ας, ης.

5. *Feminine* are the occupations of women, the names of towns, trees, islands, and countries; terminations in α and first declension in α, η.

6. *Neuter* are the letters of the alphabet, most diminutives, and verbal substantives; the second declension in ον and the third declension in μα, ι, υ.

¹ This classification is adopted by the Greeks.

§ 18. FIRST DECLENSION.

The First Declension contains

Masculine nouns in *ας* and *ης*.

Feminine nouns in *α* and *η*.

1. Ὁ ταμίας, the cashier.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. ὁ ταμίας	οἱ ταμίας
Gen. τοῦ ταμίου	τῶν ταμιῶν
Dat. τῷ ταμίᾳ	τοῖς ταμίαις
Acc. τὸν ταμίαν	τούς ταμίας
Voc. ὦ ταμία	ὦ ταμίαι.

Like ταμίας are

ὁ νεανίας, the young man.

ὁ κοχλίας, the shell.

2. Ὁ πολίτης, the citizen.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. ὁ πολίτης	οἱ πολῖται
Gen. τοῦ πολίτου	τῶν πολιτῶν
Dat. τῷ πολίτῃ	τοῖς πολίταις
Acc. τὸν πολίτην	τούς πολίτας
Voc. ὦ πολῖτα	ὦ πολῖται.

Like πολίτης are

ὁ ναύτης, the sailor.

ὁ ποιητής, the poet.

ὁ καπνοπώλης, the tobacco-nist.

ὁ νομάρχης, the prefect.

3. Ἡ γλῶσσα, the tongue or language.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. ἡ γλῶσσα	αἱ γλῶσσαι
Gen. τῆς γλώσσης	τῶν γλωσσῶν
Dat. τῇ γλώσσῃ	ταῖς γλώσσαις
Acc. τὴν γλῶσσαν	τάς γλώσσας
Voc. ὦ γλῶσσα	ὦ γλῶσσαι.

Like γλώσσα are

ἡ θάλασσα, the sea.

ἡ ρίζα, the root.

ἡ μοῖρα, the destiny.

ἡ μούσα, the Muse.

4. Ἡ τιμή, the honour or price.

Singular.

Nom. ἡ τιμή

Gen. τῆς τιμῆς

Dat. τῇ τιμῇ

Acc. τὴν τιμὴν

Voc. ὦ τιμή

Plural.

αἱ τιμαί

τῶν τιμῶν

ταῖς τιμαῖς

τὰς τιμὰς

ὦ τιμαί.

Like τιμή are

ἡ φωνή, the voice.

ἡ ἀρετή, the virtue.

ἡ ψυχή, the soul.

ἡ μνήμη, the memory.

ἡ κόμη, the hair.

ἡ εἰορτή, the fête, holiday.

5. Ἡ ὥρα, the hour.

Singular.

Nom. ἡ ὥρα

Gen. τῆς ὥρας

Dat. τῇ ὥρᾳ

Acc. τὴν ὥραν

Voc. ὦ ὥρα

Plural.

αἱ ὥραι

τῶν ὥρῶν

ταῖς ὥραις

τὰς ὥρας

ὦ ὥραι.

Like ὥρα are

ἡ χαρά, the joy.

ἡ σφαῖρα, the ball.

ἡ βλακεία, the stupidity.

ἡ σοφία, the wisdom.

ἡ συμφωνία, the agreement.

ἡ καρδιά, the heart.

And all feminines in *a* preceded by *ρ* or a vowel.

6. Ὁ Ἐπαμεινώνδας, Epaminondas.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. ὁ Ἐπαμεινώνδας	οἱ Ἐπαμεινώνδαι
Gen. τοῦ Ἐπαμεινώνδα	τῶν Ἐπαμεινωνδῶν
Dat. τῷ Ἐπαμεινώνδα	τοῖς Ἐπαμεινώνδαις
Acc. τὸν Ἐπαμεινώνδαν	τούς Ἐπαμεινώνδας
Voc. ὦ Ἐπαμεινώνδα	ὦ Ἐπαμεινώνδαι.

Like Ἐπαμεινώνδας are

ὁ Πυθαγόρας, Pythagoras.

ὁ Ἀνανίας, Ananias.

ὁ Λεωνίδας, Leonidas.

§ 10. REMARKS ON THE FIRST DECLENSION.

1. Masculine nouns in *της, πης, αρχης, μετρης, πωλης, ωνης, τριβης, λατρης*, and the names of nationalities as *Πέρσης* form the vocative in *a* short.

Ex. *Πέρσης*, the Persian, Voc. *Πέρσα*
νομάρχης, the prefect, „ *νομάρχα*
βιβλιοπώλης, the bookseller, „ *βιβλιοπῶλα*.

2. In the vernacular all Feminine Substantives of this declension, in *a*, form the Genitive in *as*. In writing, this is only done when the final *a* of the nominative is preceded by *ρ* or a vowel.

3. The Genitive Plural of all words of the first declension has a Circumflex Accent on the last syllable. Ex. *τῶν καπνοπωλῶν*, of the tobacconists. The only exceptions are feminine adjectives, of which the masculine ends in *ος*. Ex. *ὁ ἅγιος, ἡ ἁγία*, Gen. Plur. *τῶν ἁγίων*.

4. All parisyllabic oxytones take a circumflex in the Genitive and Dative, and an acute in the other cases.

5. The Dative Plural originally ended in *-αῖσι* in the first declension and *-οῖσι* in the second. These forms are found in poetry.

6. The vulgar form of the Accusative Plural—*ταῖς δόξαις* for *τὰς δόξας*—is Aeolic and an acknowledged archaism. It was originally *τὰνς δόξανς*. The *ν* has been lost, and the vowel consequently modified.

Vocabulary.

he cheated, *ἠπάτησε* (*ἀπατῶ*).
was, *ἦτο* (*εἶμαι*).

he accused, *ἐκατηγόρησε* (*κατηγόρῳ*).

they do, *κᾶμουν* (*κάμνω*).

is, *εἶναι* (*εἶμαι*).

they asked, *ἐζήτησαν* (*ζητῶ*).

between us, *μεταξύ μας*.

it has been dissolved (broken),
διελύθη (*διαλύω*).

he became, *ἔγεινε* (*γίνομαι*).

he has not spoken, *δὲν ᾠμίλησε* (*ὁμιλῶ*).

for the last hour, *πρὸ μᾶς ὥρας*.

Exercise.

FIRST DECLENSION.

The cashier has cheated the citizen.

The language of Ananias was false.

Silence more often arises from stupidity than from wisdom.

The prefect accused the bookseller.

Virtues do honour to a man.

What is the price of that book?

The country is very barren.

How loud the voice of Epaminondas is!

The sailors asked the way to the tobacconist's.

ΠΡΩΤΗ ΚΛΙΣΙΣ.

Ὁ ταμίας ἠπάτησε τὸν πολίτην.

Ἡ γλῶσσα τοῦ Ἀνανία ἦτο ψευδής.

Ἡ σιωπὴ προέρχεται συχνότερα ἐκ τῆς βλακείας ἢ ἐκ τῆς σοφίας.

Ὁ νομάρχης ἐκατηγόρησε τὸν βιβλιοπώλην.

Αἱ ἀρεταὶ κᾶμουν τιμὴν εἰς τὸν ἄνθρωπον.

Ποία εἶναι ἡ τιμὴ τοῦ βιβλίου τούτου;

Ἡ χώρα εἶναι πολὺ ἄγονος.

Πόσον δυνατὴ εἶναι ἡ φωνὴ τοῦ Ἐπαμεινώνδα!

Οἱ ναῦται ἐζήτησαν τὸν δρόμον εἰς τοῦ καπνοπώλου.

The bank is closed on fête days.	Ἡ Τράπεζα εἶναι κλειστή τὰς ἑορτάς.
The sea is a good subject for a poet.	Ἡ θάλασσα εἶναι καλὸν ἀντικείμενον διὰ τὸν ποιητὴν.
The agreement between us was broken.	Ἡ συμφωνία μεταξύ μας διελύθη.
The memory of that boy is wonderful.	Ἡ μνήμη αὐτοῦ τοῦ παιδίου εἶναι θαυμασία.
The hair of Pythagoras turned white.	Ἡ κόμη τοῦ Πυθαγόρα ἔγινε λευκή.
The Persian has not spoken for the last hour.	Ὁ Πέρσης δὲν ὠμίλησε πρὸ μῆς ὥρας.

§ 20. SECOND DECLENSION.

The Second Declension contains

Masculine and Feminine Nouns in *os, ous*.

Neuter Nouns in *on, oun*, and *ι(ον)*.

1. Ὁ ἄνθρωπος, the man.

Singular.

Nom.	ὁ	ἄνθρωπος
Gen.	τοῦ	ἀνθρώπου
Dat.	τῷ	ἀνθρώπῳ
Acc.	τὸν	ἄνθρωπον
Voc.	ὦ	ἄνθρωπε

Plural.

οἱ	ἄνθρωποι
τῶν	ἀνθρώπων
τοῖς	ἀνθρώποις
τούς	ἄνθρώπους
ὦ	ἄνθρωποι.

Like ἄνθρωπος are

ὁ ὑπουργός, the minister.
 ὁ ἀδελφός, the brother.
 ὁ πόλεμος, the war.
 ὁ ἄνεμος, the wind.
 ὁ σίδηρος, the iron.

ὁ μόλυβδος, the lead.
 ὁ λαός, the people.
 ὁ τόπος, the country.
 ὁ ὤμος, the shoulder.

2. Ἡ ὁδός, the road.

Singular.			Plural.	
Nom.	ἡ	ὁδός	αἱ	ὁδοὶ
Gen.	τῆς	ὁδοῦ	τῶν	ὁδῶν
Dat.	τῇ	ὁδῷ	ταῖς	ὁδοῖς
Acc.	τὴν	ὁδόν	τὰς	ὁδοὺς
Voc.	ὦ	ὁδέ	ὦ	ὁδοί.

Like ὁδός are

ἡ νῆσος, the island.

ἡ νόσος, the disease.

ἡ μέθοδος, the method.

ἡ λέμβος, the boat.

ἡ Χίος, Chios (Scio).

ἡ Σάμος, Samos.

3. Τὸ ῥόδον, the rose.

Singular.			Plural.	
Nom.	τὸ	ῥόδον	τὰ	ῥόδα
Gen.	τοῦ	ῥόδου	τῶν	ῥόδων
Dat.	τῷ	ῥόδῳ	τοῖς	ῥόδοις
Acc.	τὸ	ῥόδον	τὰ	ῥόδα
Voc.	ὦ	ῥόδον	ὦ	ῥόδα.

Like ῥόδον are

τὸ πτηνόν, the bird.

τὸ πρόσωπον, the face or front.

τὸ βιβλίον, the book.

τὸ ὄνειρον, the dream.

τὸ λεξικόν, the lexicon or dictionary.

τὸ νερόν, the water.

τὸ μέταλλον, the metal.

τὸ ὄπλον, the gun.

τὸ ῥοδάκινον, the peach.

τὸ σῦκον, the fig.

§ 21.

1. To the Second Declension belong Diminutives in *ιον*, as τὸ ψωμίον, the bread.

2. In the vernacular the final syllable *ον* is dropped, and the Nominative Singular ends in *ι*, oxytone. The other cases are formed from the original form *ιον*.

3. These words have no diminutive force in ordinary use.¹

4. Τὸ χαρτί, the paper.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. τὸ χαρτί	τὰ χαρτιά
Gen. τοῦ χαρτιοῦ	τῶν χαρτιῶν
Dat. not used	not used
Acc. τὸ χαρτί	τὰ χαρτιά
Voc. ὦ χαρτί	ὦ χαρτιά.

Like χαρτί are

τὸ ψωμί, the bread.

τὸ κρασί, the wine.

τὸ αὐτί, the ear.

τὸ κλειδί, the key.

τὸ γυαλί, the glass.

τὸ πουλί, the bird.

τὸ μάτι, the eye.

τὸ κεφάλι, the head.

τὸ φρύδι, the eyebrow.

τὸ τουφέκι, the gun.

τὸ σπαθί, the sword.

τὸ κυνήγι, the shooting.

τὸ ταξίδι, the journey or
voyage.

§ 22.

There is also a contracted form of this declension, which is constantly used in writing. The final vowel of the root is contracted, with that of the termination, in all cases.

5. Ὁ διάπλους or διάπλοος the passage.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. ὁ διάπλους	οἱ διάπλοι
Gen. τοῦ διάπλου	τῶν διαίπλων
Dat. τῷ διάπλῳ	τοῖς διάπλοις
Acc. τὸν διάπλου	τούς διάπλους
Voc. ὦ διάπλου	ὦ διάπλοι.

¹ Cf. Italian sorella, fratello, and frequent use of diminutives in Aristophanes.

Like *διάπλους* are
ὁ ῥοῦς, the current.
ὁ πλοῦς, the voyage.
ὁ νοῦς, the mind.

ὁ ἀπόπλους, the departure (by
 water).
ὁ κρυψίνους, the crafty man.

6. Τὸ ὀστοῦν or ὀστέον, the bone.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	τὸ ὀστοῦν	τὰ ὀστᾶ	
Gen.	τοῦ ὀστοῦ	τῶν ὀστών	
Dat.	τῷ ὀστῷ	τοῖς ὀστοῖς	
Acc.	τὸ ὀστοῦν	τὰ ὀστᾶ	
Voc.	ὦ ὀστοῦν	ὦ ὀστᾶ.	

Like *ὀστοῦν* are
τὸ διπλοῦν, the double.

τὸ κυανοῦν, the blue.

Vocabulary.

honoured, *τιμώμενος* (*τιμῶ*).
 he has, *ἔχει* (*ἔχω*).
 he died, *ἀπέθανεν* (*ἀποθνήσκω*).
 put, place (imp.) *βάλε* (*βάλλω*).
 they go, *πηγαίνουν* (*πηγαίνω*,
 fut. *θα ὑπάγω*).

give me, *δός μοι*¹ (*δίδω*).
 in general, *ἐν γένει*.
 bring me, *φέρε μοι*¹ (*φέρω*).
 there are, *ὑπάρχουσι*.
 to be late, *ἀργῶ*, *βραδύνω*.

Exercise.

SECOND DECLENSION.

ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑ ΚΛΙΣΙΣ.

He is a man esteemed by the
 people.

Εἶναι ἄνθρωπος τιμώμενος ὑπὸ
 τοῦ λαοῦ.

That man has a clever face.

Ὁ ἄνθρωπος οὗτος ἔχει ἔξυπνον
 πρόσωπον.

¹ *μου* is generally used for *μοι*.

He died of disease of the heart.	Ἀπέθανεν ἀπὸ νόσον τῆς καρδίας.
Put the roses in the glass.	Βάλε τὰ ρόδα εἰς τὸ ποτήριον.
They often go out shooting (or hunting).	Συχνὰ πηγαίνουν εἰς τὸ κυνήγιον.
Iron and lead are the only metals found in the country.	Ὁ σίδηρος καὶ ὁ μόλυβδος εἶναι τὰ μόνα μέταλλα, τὰ ὅποια εὐρίσκονται εἰς τὸν τόπον.
Give me some peaches and a fig.	Δός μοι ὀλίγα ροδάκινα καὶ ἓν σύκον.
New year's gifts are generally useless.	Τὰ δῶρα τοῦ νέου ἔτους εἶναι ἐν γένει ἀχρηστα.
The ship is small ; you will not enjoy the passage.	Τὸ πλοῖον εἶναι μικρόν· δὲν θὰ εὐχαριστηθῇτε εἰς τὸ ταξείδιον.
Go up that street.	Ἀναβῆτε τὴν ὁδὸν ταύτην.
You must go straight up the hill.	Πρέπει νὰ ἀναβῇτε κατ' εὐθείαν τὸν λόφον (νὰ πᾶτε ἴσια ἐπάνω εἰς τὸ βουνό).
Bring me the keys.	Φέρε μοι τὰ κλειδιά.
Are there any birds about here ?	Ἐπάρχουσι ἐδῶ περίξ πτηνά ;
The current of the stream is very strong.	Ὁ ροῦς τοῦ ποταμοῦ εἶναι πολὺ ὀρμητικός.
The departure of the boat was delayed.	Ὁ ἀπόπλους τοῦ πλοίου ἐβράδυνε (ἤργησε).
He has a superior mind.	Ἐχει ἔκτακτον νοῦν.
The crafty man met with his match.	Ὁ κρυψίνους εὗρε τὸν ὁμοίον του (τὸ 'ταῖρί του).

§ 23. THIRD DECLENSION.

The Third Declension contains all nouns which increase the number of their syllables in the genitive.

Terminations *α, ι, υ, ω, ξ, ρ, σ, ν, ψ*.

Nouns of this declension may be divided into two large classes, Simple and Contracted:

§ 24. SIMPLE OR UNCONTRACTED NOUNS.

I. 'Ο ἀγών, the contest.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	ὁ ἀγών	οἱ ἀγῶνες	
Gen.	τοῦ ἀγῶνος	τῶν ἀγώνων	
Dat.	τῷ ἀγῶνι	τοῖς ἀγῶσι	
Acc.	τὸν ἀγῶνα	τοὺς ἀγῶνας	
Voc.	ὦ ἀγών	ὦ ἀγῶνες.	

Like ἀγών are

ὁ αἰών, the age or century.

ὁ Ποσειδών, Neptune.

ὁ ἀνθών, the flower-garden.

ὁ κώδων, the bell.

ὁ περιστερεών, the pigeon-house.

2. 'Ο γέρων, the old man.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	ὁ γέρων	οἱ γέροντες	
Gen.	τοῦ γέροντος	τῶν γερόντων	
Dat.	τῷ γέροντι	τοῖς γέρουσι	
Acc.	τὸν γέροντα	τοὺς γέροντας	
Voc.	ὦ γέρον	ὦ γέροντες.	

Like γέρων are

ὁ λέων, the lion.

ὁ δράκων, the dragon.

3. Ὁ ῥήτωρ, the orator.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	ὁ ῥήτωρ	οἱ ῥήτορες	
Gen.	τοῦ ῥήτορος	τῶν ῥητόρων	
Dat.	τῷ ῥήτορι	τοῖς ῥήτορσι	
Acc.	τὸν ῥήτορα	τούς ῥήτορας	
Voc.	ὦ ῥήτορ	ὦ ῥήτορες.	

Like ῥήτωρ are
 ὁ πράκτωρ, the agent. | ὁ κοσμήτωρ, the usher.

4. Ὁ φύλαξ, the guard.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	ὁ φύλαξ	οἱ φύλακες	
Gen.	τοῦ φύλακος	τῶν φυλάκων	
Dat.	τῷ φύλακι	τοῖς φύλαξι	
Acc.	τὸν φύλακα	τούς φύλακας	
Voc.	ὦ φύλαξ	ὦ φύλακες.	

Like φύλαξ are
 ὁ πίναξ, the table of contents, | ὁ ἄνθραξ, the coal.
 blackboard. | ἡ σάρξ, the flesh.
 ὁ ῥύαξ, the stream.

5. Ἡ ἐλπίς, the hope.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	ἡ ἐλπίς	αἱ ἐλπίδες	
Gen.	τῆς ἐλπίδος	τῶν ἐλπίδων	
Dat.	τῇ ἐλπίδι	ταῖς ἐλπίσι	
Acc.	τὴν ἐλπίδα	τὰς ἐλπίδας	
Voc.	ὦ ἐλπίς	ὦ ἐλπίδες.	

Like ἐλπίς are
 ἡ φροντίς, the care. | ἡ σανίς, the plank, the board.
 ἡ πατρίς, the native land.

6. Ἡ ὡραιότης, the beauty.

Singular.			Plural.	
Nom.	ἡ	ὡραιότης	αἱ	ὡραιότητες
Gen.	τῆς	ὡραιότητος	τῶν	ὡραιότητων
Dat.	τῇ	ὡραιότητι	ταῖς	ὡραιότησι
Acc.	τὴν	ὡραιότητα	τὰς	ὡραιότητας
Voc.	ὦ	ὡραιότης	ὦ	ὡραιότητες.

Like ὡραιότης are
 ἡ κοσμιότης, modesty.
 ἡ νεότης, youth.
 ἡ λαμπρότης, brightness.
 ἡ ὤμότης, barbarity.

ἡ ἀγαθότης, goodness.
 ἡ νηπιότης, childhood.
 ἡ στερεότης, firmness.

7. Τὸ σῶμα, the body.

Singular.			Plural.	
Nom.	τὸ	σῶμα	τὰ	σώματα
Gen.	τοῦ	σώματος	τῶν	σωμάτων
Dat.	τῷ	σώματι	τοῖς	σώμασι
Acc.	τὸ	σῶμα	τὰ	σώματα
Voc.	ὦ	σῶμα	ὦ	σώματα.

Like σῶμα are
 τὸ κτῆμα, the estate, the farm.
 τὸ κύμα, the wave.
 τὸ νῆμα, the thread.

τὸ ῥῆμα, the verb.
 τὸ αἶνγμα, the enigma (puzzle).

It is unnecessary to give the full declension of the following words, as when the Genitive is known, all other cases can easily be formed.

ὁ κλητήρ,	the policeman,	Gen.	τοῦ κλητήρος.
ἡ νύξ,	the night,	„	τῆς νυκτός.
ὁ τρίπους,	the tripod,	„	τοῦ τρίποδος.
ὁ ἥρως,	the hero,	„	τοῦ ἥρωος.
ἡ Ἑλλάς,	Greece,	„	τῆς Ἑλλάδος.

ἡ Σαλαμίς,	Salamis,	Gen. τῆς Σαλαμῖνος.
ὁ γείτων,	the neighbour,	„ τοῦ γείτονος.
ὁ λιμὴν,	the harbour,	„ τοῦ λιμένος.
ὁ γίγας,	the giant,	„ τοῦ γίγαντος.
ἡ λαίλαψ,	the tempest,	„ τῆς λαίλαπος.
ἡ χάρις,	the grace (favour),	„ τῆς χάριτος,
		Acc. τὴν χάριν.

§ 25. REMARKS ON UNCONTRACTED NOUNS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

1. The common language changes the termination of the Nominative in this Declension. Thus, with Masculine words the Accusative Plural is used for the Nominative Singular, and the Singular declined after the modern Supplementary Declension. The Plural is regular.¹ With Feminine words the Accusative Singular is used for the Nominative. The other cases are regular.

2. The Stem of Substantives of the Third Declension may generally be found by cutting off the termination -os from the Genitive. Ex. λέων, a lion; Gen. λέοντ-ος, Stem, λεοντ. γίγας, a giant; Gen. γίγαντ-ος, Stem, γιγαντ.

3. The accent remains on the same syllable in all cases, if the quantity of the last syllable allows it. In the Genitive Plural the final syllable is long, so that the accent cannot be further back than the penult. Ex. πῶγμα, Gen. πῶγματος, Gen. Plur. πραγμάτων.

4. Monosyllables, which increase in the Genitive, are accented on the last syllable, with a circumflex if it is long, and with an acute if it is short.

¹ In many words of this class the Nominative only is irregular; as, ὁ γέροντας, τοῦ γέροντος, κ.τ.λ.

5. Nouns in *ων*, if accented on the last syllable, retain the long vowel in the Genitive. Ex. *ὁ ἀγών*, the contest, Gen. *τοῦ ἀγῶνος*. But if not accented on the last syllable, the *ω* is changed to *ο*. Ex. *ὁ δαίμων*, the demon, *τοῦ δαίμονος*.

6. Neuter nouns of this declension in *ι* and *υ* keep the termination pure in the oblique cases, but those in *α* intercalate a *τ*.

Ex. *τὸ ἄστυ*, the city, *τοῦ ἄστε-ος*.

τὸ σῶμα, the body, *τοῦ σώμα-τ-ος*.

7. The *δ*, *τ*, and *ν* sounds are discarded before *σι*, in the Dative Plural.

Ex. Dat. Sing. *λαμπάδι*, Dat. Plur. *λαμπάσι*.

„ *χάριτι* „ *χάρισι*.

„ *λιμένι* „ *λιμέσι*.

8. *ν* (Ne) is added to the Dative Plural for euphony whenever the following word begins with a vowel.¹

9. The Accusative Singular of all Masculine and Feminine Nouns originally ended in *-ν*. This was pronounced after Consonant Stems by inserting *α*; as, *λέοντ-α-ν*. In the Plural this termination was *-νς*; as, *λέοντ-α-νς*.

§ 26. CONTRACTED NOUNS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

Several nouns of the third declension are called contracted because in one or more cases the final vowel of the root and the vowel of the termination are contracted into one syllable.

They may be divided into three classes.

¹ Cf. Quintilian xii. 10. 31. 'Græci n̄ literam jucundam et in bine præcipue quasi tinnientem ponunt.'

First Class.

Masc. in ης	} Gen. οὖς.
Fem. in ω, ως	
Neut. in ος, ες	Gen. ους.

1. Ὁ ἀληθής, the true man.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom. ὁ	ἀληθής	οἱ	(ἀληθείες) ἀληθεῖς
Gen. τοῦ	(ἀληθέος) ἀληθοῦς	τῶν	(ἀληθέων) ἀληθῶν
Dat. τῷ	(ἀληθεί) ἀληθεῖ	τοῖς	ἀληθείσι
Acc. τὸν	(ἀληθεία) ἀληθῇ	τούς	(ἀληθείας) ἀληθεῖς
Voc. ὦ	ἀληθεῖς	ὦ	(ἀληθείες) ἀληθεῖς.

Like ἀληθής are declined all proper names ending in φάνης, γένης, κράτης, μῆδης, πῆθης, σθένης, κλέης and all adjectives which form the masculine and feminine in ης, as

ὁ Ἀριστοφάνης, Aristophanes.	ὁ Δημοσθένης, Demosthenes.
ὁ Διογένης, Diogenes.	ὁ εὐτυχής, the happy man.
ὁ Ἱπποκράτης, Hippocrates.	ὁ ψευδής, the false man.
ὁ Ἀρχιμήδης, Archimedes.	ὁ ἐγκρατής, the temperate man.

2. Ἡ ἡχώ, the echo.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom. ἡ	ἡχώ	αἱ	ἡχοί
Gen. τῆς	(ἡχόος) ἡχοῦς	τῶν	ἡχῶν
Dat. τῇ	(ἡχοῖ) ἡχοῖ	ταῖς	ἡχοῖς
Acc. τὴν	(ἡχόα) ἡχώ	τάς	ἡχοὺς
Voc. ὦ	ἡχοῖ	ὦ	ἡχοί.

Like ἡχώ are declined
 ἡ πειθώ, the persuasion. | ἡ αἰδώς, the modesty.

3. Τὸ ἔθνος, the nation.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	τὸ ἔθνος	τὰ	(ἔθνεα) ἔθνη
Gen.	τοῦ (ἔθνους) ἔθνους	τῶν	(ἔθνέων) ἔθνῶν
Dat.	τῷ (ἔθνει) ἔθνει	τοῖς	ἔθνεσι
Acc.	τὸ ἔθνος	τὰ	(ἔθνεα) ἔθνη
Voc.	ὦ ἔθνος	ὦ	(ἔθνεα) ἔθνη.

Like ἔθνος are declined all neuter nouns in *os*, as
 τὸ τεῖχος, the wall (of a city). | τὸ γένος, the race.
 τὸ χεῖλος the lip. | τὸ πάθος, the suffering or passion.

And neuter adjectives in *es*, as
 εὐτελές, mean. | εὐτυχές, happy.

Second Class.

Masc. in *us* } Gen. *ews* (accent antepenult).
 Fem. in *is* }
 Neut. in *u, i* Gen. *eos*.

1. Ὁ πρέσβυς, the ambassador.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	ὁ πρέσβυς	οἱ	(πρέσβεις) πρέσβεις
Gen.	τοῦ πρέσβεως	τῶν	πρέσβεων
Dat.	τῷ πρέσβει	τοῖς	πρέσβεσι
Acc.	τὸν πρέσβυν	τούς	(πρέσβειας) πρέσβεις
Voc.	ὦ πρέσβυ	ὦ	(πρέσβεις) πρέσβεις.

Like πρέσβυς are
 ὁ πήχυς, the cubit or forearm. | ὁ πέλεκυς, the axe.

2. Ἡ πόλις, the town.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	ἡ πόλις	αἱ	(πόλεις) πόλεις
Gen.	τῆς πόλεως	τῶν	πόλεων
Dat.	τῇ (πόλει) πόλει	ταῖς	πόλεσι
Acc.	τὴν πόλιν	τὰς	(πόλεας) πόλεις
Voc.	ὦ πόλε καὶ πόλις	ὦ	(πόλεις) πόλεις.

Like πόλις are

ἡ πράξις, the act or practice.	ἡ ὕβρις, the insult.
ἡ πίστις, the faith.	ἡ κίνησις, the movement.

3. Τὸ ἄστυ, the city.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. τὸ ἄστυ	τὰ (ἄστυα) ἄστυα
Gen. τοῦ ἄστυος	τῶν ἄστυων
Dat. τῷ ἄστυι	τοῖς ἄστυσι
Acc. τὸ ἄστυ	τὰ (ἄστυα) ἄστυα
Voc. ὦ ἄστυ	ὦ (ἄστυα) ἄστυα.

Like ἄστυ are

τὸ σινάπι, the mustard.	τὸ πιπέρι, the pepper.
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Third Class.

Masc. in *eus*, *us*. Fem. in *us*.

1. Ὁ ἱερεύς, the priest.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. ὁ ἱερεὺς	οἱ (ιερεῖς) ἱερεῖς
Gen. τοῦ ἱερέως	τῶν ἱερέων
Dat. τῷ ἱερεῖ	τοῖς ἱερεῦσι
Acc. τὸν ἱερέα	τούς (ιερεῖς) ἱερεῖς
Voc. ὦ ἱερεῦ	ὦ (ιερεῖς) ἱερεῖς.

Like ἱερεὺς are

ὁ ἵππεύς, the horseman.	ὁ Πειραιεύς, Piræus.
ὁ βασιλεύς, the king.	ὁ κουρεύς, the barber.
ὁ γονεύς, the parent.	

2. Ὁ ἰχθύς, the fish.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. ὁ ἰχθύς	οἱ (ἰχθύες) ἰχθύς
Gen. τοῦ ἰχθύος	τῶν ἰχθύων
Dat. τῷ ἰχθύϊ	τοῖς ἰχθύσι
Acc. τὸν ἰχθύν	τούς (ἰχθύας) ἰχθύς
Voc. ὦ ἰχθύ	ὦ (ἰχθύες) ἰχθύς.

Like *ἰχθὺς* are

ὁ μῦς, the mouse.

ἡ ὀφρὺς, the eye-brow.

ἡ δρῦς, the oak.

§ 27. There are several irregular nouns in common use. The following are the principal.

Nom.		Gen.
<i>ὁ ἀνὴρ</i> ,	the man,	<i>τοῦ ἀνδρός.</i>
<i>ὁ πατήρ</i> ,	the father,	<i>τοῦ πατρός.</i>
<i>ἡ μήτηρ</i> ,	the mother,	<i>τῆς μητρός.</i>
<i>ἡ θυγάτηρ</i> ,	the daughter,	<i>τῆς θυγατρὸς.</i>
<i>τὸ γάλα</i> ,	the milk,	<i>τοῦ γάλακτος.</i>
<i>τὸ γόνυ</i> ,	the knee,	<i>τοῦ γόνατος.</i>
<i>τὸ φρέαρ</i> ,	the well,	<i>τοῦ φρέατος.</i>
<i>ὁ Ζεὺς</i> ,	Jupiter,	<i>τοῦ Διός.</i>
<i>ἡ γυνή</i> ,	the woman,	<i>τῆς γυναικός.</i>
<i>ἡ θρίξ</i> ,	the hair,	<i>τῆς τριχός.</i>
<i>ὁ μάρτυς</i> ,	the witness,	<i>τοῦ μάρτυρος.</i>
<i>τὸ δόρυ</i> ,	the spear,	<i>τοῦ δόρατος.</i>
<i>ὁ βοῦς</i> ,	the ox,	<i>τοῦ βοός.</i>
<i>ἡ ναῦς</i> ,	the ship,	<i>τῆς νηός.</i>
<i>τὸ ὕδωρ</i> ,	the water,	<i>τοῦ ὕδατος.</i>

Ὁ πατήρ, *ἡ μήτηρ*, *ἡ θυγάτηρ*, &c., are called syncopated nouns, because in the Genitive and Dative Singular and Dative Plural the *-ε* is dropped by syncope. They all make the Dative Plural in *-άσι*. *Ἄστηρ*, a star, makes Dative Plural *ἀστράσι*, but is not syncopated in other cases.

The syncopated cases of nouns take an acute accent on the syllable after the stem if it is short; a circumflex if long. The other cases are accented regularly.

§ 28. REMARKS ON CONTRACTED NOUNS OF THE
THIRD DECLENSION.

First Class. Feminines form the plural like the Second Declension.

All words of this Class have a circumflex on the last syllable in the Genitive Plural.

The Second Class forms an exception to the general rules on accents. Those words which are not accented on the last syllable in the Nominative are accented on the antepenultimate in the Genitive, although the ultimate is long.

Third Class. Substantives in *eus* form the Accusative in *έα*, and are oxytone in the Nominative.

Some Neuters in *υ* are declined like Neuters in *ι* of the Second Declension.

§ 29. SUPPLEMENTARY DECLENSION.

This Declension is only used in the spoken language: it is composed of nouns which increase in the Plural but not in the oblique cases of the Singular.

1. Ὁ παππᾶς, the priest.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	ὁ παππᾶς	οἱ παππάδες	
Gen.	τοῦ παππᾶ	τῶν παππάδων	
Dat.	not used	not used	
Acc.	τὸν παππᾶν	τούς παππάδας	
Voc.	ὦ παππᾶ	ὦ παππάδες.	

Like παππᾶς are

ὁ ψωμᾶς, the baker.

ὁ παπουτσῆς, the shoemaker.

ὁ πασᾶς, the pasha.

2. Ὁ καφές, the coffee.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	ὁ καφές	οἱ καφέδες	
Gen.	τοῦ καφέ	τῶν καφέδων	
Dat.	not used	not used	
Acc.	τὸν καφέν	τούς καφέδας	
Voc.	ὦ καφέ	ὦ καφέδες.	

Like καφές are
ὁ τενεκές, the tin.

ὁ καναπές, the sofa.

3. Ἡ μαῖμου, the monkey.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	ἡ μαῖμου	αἱ μαῖμούδες	
Gen.	τῆς μαῖμου	τῶν μαῖμούδων	
Dat.	not used	not used	
Acc.	τὴν μαῖμου	τὰς μαῖμούδας	
Voc.	ὦ μαῖμου	ὦ μαῖμούδες.	

Like μαῖμου is ἡ ἀλεπού (ἀλώπηξ), the fox.

§ 30. TERMINATIONS USED INSTEAD OF PREPOSITIONS.

Certain particles are added to the termination of Substantives and have the force of Prepositions. They are:—

1. -θι, denoting rest in a place, as οἶκοθι, at home.
2. -θεν, denoting motion from, as οἶκοθεν, from home.
3. -σε and -δε, denoting motion towards, as οἶκαδε, homewards.

-ζε is a contracted form of -σδε. Ex. Ἀθήναζε, towards Athens, for Ἀθήνασδε.

§ 31. PATRONYMICS.

Patronymics are formed by adding *-άδης* or *-ίδης* to the stem: as, *Ἰωάννης*, John; *Ἰωαννίδης*, John's son.

They are also formed by adding the termination *πούλος* (anc. *πῶλος*): as, *καλόγερος*, a monk (of the Greek Church); *καλογερόπουλος*, son of a monk.

The prefix *παπα* before a name indicates that the person is descended from a *παπᾶς*, or priest; as, *ὁ κύριος Παπαδημητράκοπουλος*, Mr. Papadēmētrakopoulos.

Before the Revolution surnames were seldom used by the Greeks. If it was necessary to distinguish between two persons of the same Christian name, it was done by adding the name of their father or of their native town. Ex. *ὁ Ἰωάννης ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδου*, for *ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου*, John the son of Alcibiades.

The surname of a man is put in the Nominative; as, *ὁ κύριος Παρδαλός*, Mr. Pardalus; but the surname of a married woman is put in the Genitive; as, *ἡ κυρία Παρδαλοῦ*, Mrs. Pardalus (lit. the lady of Pardalus).

Vocabulary.

the last century, *ἡ παρελθούσα ἑκατονταετηρίς* (*ὁ παρελθὼν αἰὼν*).

did you see? *εἶδετε*; (*βλέπω*).

you forgot to order, *ἐλησμόνησες* (*λησμονῶ*) *νὰ παραγγείλῃς* (*παραγγέλλω*).

he announced, *ἀνήγγειλε* (*ἀναγγέλλω*).

he agreed, *συνήνεσεν* (*συναινῶ*).

he was caught, *συνελήφθη* (*συλλαμβάνω*).

in the act, *ἐν τῇ πράξει*, *ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ*.

escaped, *διέφυγε* (*διαφεύγω*).

that I may put, *νὰ θέτω* (*θέτω*, mod. form of *τίθημι*).

she gave, *ἔδωκεν* (*δίδω*, mod. form of *δίδωμι*).

did he complain? *παρεπονείτο* (*παρapoνοῦμαι*);

he felt pain, *ἐπόνει*, *ἤσθάνετο πόνον* (*πονῶ*, *αἰσθάνομαι*).

Exercise.

THIRD AND SUPPLEMENTARY
DECLENSIONS.

The policeman was the hero
of the contest.

The beauty of night in Greece
is remarkable.

A Greek has always hope for
his country.

Burke was an orator of the
last century.

The act was honourable and
brave.

Did you see the fine oak on
the mountain?

You forgot to order the
coal.

The herald announced their
approach to the guard.

The wall (of the city) is not
well built.

He was caught in the act.

Not a word escaped his lips.

They have great faith in that
remedy.

The master has asked for two
cups of coffee.

Τρίτη καὶ Συμπληρωτική
Κλίσεις.

Ὁ κλητὴρ ἦτο ὁ ἥρωας τοῦ ἀγῶ-
νος.

Ἡ ὠραιότης τῆς νυκτὸς ἐν Ἑλλάδι
εἶναι ἀξιοσημείωτος.

Ὁ Ἕλλην ἔχει πάντοτε ἐλπίδα
διὰ τὴν πατρίδα του.

Ὁ Βούρκε ἦτο ῥήτωρ τῆς παρελ-
θούσης ἑκατονταετηρίδος.

Ἡ πράξις ἦτο ἐντιμος καὶ γεν-
ναία.

Εἶδετε τὴν ὠραίαν δρῦν ἐπὶ τοῦ
ὄρους;

Ἐλησμόνησες νὰ παραγγείλῃς τὰ
κάρβουνα (ἄνθρακες).

Ὁ κήρυξ ἀνήγγειλε τὴν προσέγ-
γισίν των εἰς τὸν φύλακα.

Τὸ τεῖχος¹ δὲν εἶναι καλὰ κτι-
σμένον.

Συνελήφθη ἐν τῇ πράξει (ἐπ' αὐ-
τοφώρῳ).

Οὐδεμίᾳ λέξει διέφυγεν ἐκ τῶν
χειλέων του.

Ἔχουν πολλὴν πεποίθησιν εἰς
τὴν θεραπείαν ταύτην.

Ὁ οἰκοδεσπότης ἐζήτησε δύο
καφέδες.

¹ The wall of a city is τὸ τεῖχος, 3rd decl.: the wall of a house ὁ τοῖχος, 2nd decl.

- The shoemaker wastes his time in reading country newspapers. Ὁ ὑποδηματοποιὸς (παπουτοῦς) χάνει τὸν καιρὸν τοῦ ἀναγνώσκων τὰς ἐπαρχιακὰς ἐφημερίδας.
- He complained of a pain in his knee. Παρεπονείτο ὅτι τὸ γόνυ τοῦ ἐπόνει.

§ 32. ADJECTIVES.

1. Adjectives may be divided into three classes :

- (a) of three terminations, one for Masculine, one for Feminine, one for Neuter.
- (b) of two terminations, one for Masculine and Feminine, another for Neuter.
- (c) of one termination for all genders.

2. The Adjective agrees with its Substantive in Number, Gender, and Case.

3. Adjectives are declined according to one of the foregoing Declensions.

A.

Adjectives with three terminations are declined after the subjoined types.

Nom.	Gen.
καλός, -ή, -όν, -οῦ, -ῆς, -οῦ, good.	
δίκαιος, -α, -ον, -ου, -ας, -ου, just.	
χρυσούς, -ῆ, -οὖν, -οῦ, -ῆς, -οῦ, golden.	
ἀργυροῦς, -ᾶ, -οὖν, -οῦ, -ᾶς, -οῦ, silvery.	
ὀξύς, -εία, -ύ, -έος, -είας, -έος, sharp.	
χαρίεις, -εσσα, -εν, -εντος, -έσσης, -εντος, charming or graceful.	
πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, παντός, πάσης, παντός, all.	
μέλας, -αινα, -αν, -ανος, -αίνης, -ανος, black.	

The full declension of *καλός*, *-ή*, *-όν*, and *ὁξύς*, *-εία*, *-ύ*, is as follows:—

Singular.

	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	καλ-ός	καλ-ή	καλ-όν
Gen.	καλ-οῦ	καλ-ῆς	καλ-οῦ
Dat.	καλ-ῷ	καλ-ῇ	καλ-ῷ
Acc.	καλ-όν	καλ-ήν	καλ-όν
Voc.	καλ-έ	καλ-ή	καλ-όν.

Plural.

N. V.	καλ-οὶ	καλ-αὶ	καλ-ὰ
Gen.	καλ-ῶν	καλ-ῶν	καλ-ῶν
Dat.	καλ-οῖς	καλ-αῖς	καλ-οῖς
Acc.	καλ-οὺς	καλ-ὰς	καλ-ὰ.

Singular.

	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	ὁξύ-ς	ὁξεί-α	ὁξύ
Gen.	ὁξέ-ος	ὁξεί-ας	ὁξέ-ος
Dat.	ὁξέ-ϊ, ὁξεί	ὁξεί-α	ὁξέ-ϊ, ὁξεί
Acc.	ὁξύ-ν	ὁξεί-αν	ὁξύ
Voc.	ὁξύ-ς	ὁξεί-α	ὁξύ.

Plural.

N. V.	ὁξέ-ες, ὁξεῖς	ὁξεί-αι	ὁξέ-α
Gen.	ὁξέ-ων	ὁξεί-ων	ὁξέ-ων
Dat.	ὁξέ-σι	ὁξεί-αις	ὁξέ-σι
Acc.	ὁξέας, ὁξεῖς	ὁξεί-ας	ὁξέα.

B.

§ 33. ADJECTIVES WITH TWO TERMINATIONS.

To this class belong nearly all Adjectives compounded of two words, such as ἐξάίρετος (ἐξ -αῖρω), excellent, Fem. ἐξαίρετος, Neut. ἐξάιρετον; ἐπίμονος, ἐπίμονος, ἐπίμονον (ἐπὶ -μένω), persevering; all adjectives in ης (for declension see § 26), as ἀληθής, ἀληθής, ἀληθές, true; and a few in ος, as βάρβαρος, βάρβαρον, barbarous; ἥσυχος, ἥσυχος, ἥσυχον, quiet; κίβδηλος, κίβδηλος, κίβδηλον, false, sham; ὠφέλιμος, ὠφέλιμος, ὠφέλιμον, useful; ἀκόλουθος, ἀκόλουθος, ἀκόλουθον, following.

I. Ἐξάίρετος, excellent.

Masculine and Feminine.

Singular.		Plural.	
M. F.	N.	M. F.	N.
Nom. ἐξάίρετος	ἐξάιρετον	ἐξάιρετοι	ἐξάιρετα
Gen. ἐξαιρέτου	ἐξαιρέτου	ἐξαιρέτων	ἐξαιρέτων
Dat. ἐξαιρέτῳ	ἐξαιρέτῳ	ἐξαιρέτοις	ἐξαιρέτοις
Acc. ἐξάιρετον	ἐξάιρετον	ἐξαιρέτους	ἐξάιρετα
Voc. ἐξάιρετε	ἐξάιρετον	ἐξάιρετοι	ἐξάιρετα.

C.

§ 34. Adjectives with one termination for the Masculine and Feminine without a Neuter are few in number. They are declined after the Third Declension.

ὁ καὶ ἡ ἄρπαξ, usurper;	Gen. τοῦ καὶ τῆς ἄρπαγος.
ὁ καὶ ἡ βλάξ, stupid;	Gen. τοῦ καὶ τῆς βλακός.
ὁ καὶ ἡ φυγάς, fugitive;	Gen. τοῦ καὶ τῆς φυγάδος.

§ 35. IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.

The three following Adjectives are irregular.

1. Μέγας, great.

Singular.

	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	μέγας (μεγάλος)	μεγάλη	μέγα (μεγάλον)
Gen.	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλου
Dat.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ
Acc.	μέγαν (μεγάλον)	μεγάλην	μέγα (μεγάλον)
Voc.	μέγα	μεγάλη	μέγα.

The Plural is regular, like καλός: Nom. μεγάλοι, μεγάλαι, μεγάλα.

2. Πολύς, much.

Singular.

	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ
Gen.	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
Dat.	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ
Acc.	πολὺν	πολλήν	πολύ
Voc.	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ.

The Plural is regular, like καλός: Nom. πολλοί, πολλαί, πολλά.

3. Πρᾶος, meek.

Singular.

	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	πρᾶος (πραῦς)	πραεῖα	πρᾶον
Gen.	πράου	πραεῖας	πράου
Dat.	πράῳ	πραεῖα	πράῳ
Acc.	πρᾶον	πραεῖαν	πρᾶον
Voc.	πρᾶε	πραεῖα	πρᾶον.

Plural.

Nom.	πῶοι (πραεῖς)	πραεῖαι	πραέα
Gen.	πῶων (πραέων)	πραειῶν	πῶων (πραέων)
Dat.	πῶοις (πραέσι)	πραεῖαις	πῶοις (πραέσι)
Acc.	πῶους (πραεῖς)	πραεῖας	πραέα
Voc.	πῶοι (πραεῖς)	πραεῖαι	πραέα.

§ 36. REMARKS ON THE ADJECTIVES.

1. Adjectives in *ος* of three terminations form the Feminine in *η*, unless the termination is preceded by *ρ* or a vowel when the Feminine ends in *α*.

2. The *α* of a Feminine termination is long, if the Masculine ends in *ος*. Therefore if the accent in the Masculine is on the Antepenult, it is brought forward in the Feminine to the Penult, as

ἐλεύθερος, ἐλευθέρη, free.

ἄξιος, ἄξια, worthy.

3. The Feminine is the same as the Masculine in
, (a) Adjectives ending in *-ης*, *-ωρ*, *-ων*, but not in Participles.

(b) Adjectives compounded of two or more words, as
ἄ-υπνος, sharp; ἀ-διά-θετος, indisposed.

4. Adjectives in *-τός*, *-κός*, *-μός*, *-ρός*, *-ής*, *-ύς*, are oxytone, as
ῥητορικός, φοβερός.

§ 37. COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

1. Adjectives in *ος*, *η*, *ων*, *ος*, *α*, *ων*, form the Comparative by changing the terminations to *οτερος*, *οτερα*, *οτερον*, if the

preceding syllable is long; or *ωτερος, ωτερα, ωτερον*, if the preceding syllable is short; and the Superlative by changing the terminations to *οτατος, οτατη, οτατον*, if the preceding syllable is long; or *ωτατος, ωτατη, ωτατον*, if the preceding syllable is short: Ex. *δίκαιος*, just, *δικαιότερος, δικαίωτατος*; *σοφός*, wise, *σοφώτερος, σοφώτατος*.

2. Adjectives in *us* form the Comparative and Superlative in *ντερος* and *ντατος*: Ex. *βαθύς*, deep, *βαθύτερος, βαθύτατος*.

3. Those in *ης* and *εις* form the Comparative and Superlative in *εστερος* and *εστατος*: Ex. *εὐλαβής*, devout, *εὐλαβέστερος, εὐλαβέστατος*; *χαρίεις*, graceful, *χαριέστερος, χαριέστατος*.

4. Those in *ων* form the Comparative and Superlative in *ονεστερος* and *ονεστατος*: Ex. *σώφρων*, prudent, *σωφρονέστερος, σωφρονέστατος*.

§ 38. The Comparative is also formed by adding *πλέον* or *μᾶλλον* (more), before the Positive: Ex. *ἄτιμος*, dishonourable, comp. *πλέον ἄτιμος*, more dishonourable; *εὐχάριστος*, pleasant, comp. *πλέον εὐχάριστος*, more pleasant; and the Superlative by placing the definite article before the Comparative, as *ταχύς*, swift, comp. *ταχύτερος*, superl. *ὁ ταχύτερος*, the swiftest; *ἄτιμος*, dishonourable, comp. *πλέον ἄτιμος*, superl. *ὁ πλέον ἄτιμος*, the most dishonourable.

Remark.—This form of the Superlative, viz. the Comparative with the definite article, is the one usually employed in the vernacular.

§ 39. The following Adjectives form the Comparative or Superlative irregularly. Examples:—

POS.	COMP.	SUPERL.
καλός, good,	καλλίτερος,	κάλλιστος, and ἄριστος.
κακός, bad,	χειρότερος,	κάκιστος, and χείριστος.
μέγας, large,	μεγαλείτερος,	μέγιστος.
πολύς, much,	{ πλειότερος (περισσότερος), }	{ πλείστος.
φίλος, dear,		
ὀλίγος, little,	ὀλιγώτερος,	ὀλίγιστος and ἐλάχιστος.
στενός, narrow,	στενότερος,	στενότατος.

The Comparative and Superlative are followed by the Genitive : Ex. ὁ σοφὸς εἶναι ὁ εὐδαιμονίστερος, or -τατος ὅλων τῶν ἀνθρώπων, the wise man is the happiest of mankind ; but παρά, or ἀπὸ with the Accusative, is more generally used in conversation : Ex. εἶναι πλέον εὐχάριστον εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας παρὰ εἰς τὸν Πειραιᾶ, it is more pleasant at Athens than at the Piræus ; εἰσθε ὑψηλότερος ἀπὸ τὸν θεῖόν σας, you are taller than your uncle.

§ 40. ADVERBS FORMED FROM ADJECTIVES.¹

Some Adverbs of Manner and of Kind are formed from the Genitive Plural of Adjectives by changing *ων* to *ως*. Ex.

	Gen. Plural.	Adverb.
ἀπλοῦς, simple,	ἀπλῶν	ἀπλῶς.
σώφρων, prudent,	σωφρόνων	σωφρόνως.

The Comparative of this class of Adverbs is the same as the Neuter Singular of the Comparative Adjective ; and the Superlative as the Neuter Plural of the Superlative.

¹ For other Adverbs, see § 85.

In the spoken language the Neuter Plural is also used for the Comparative. Ex.

σαφῶς, clearly, Comp. σαφέστερον or σαφέστερα, Superl. σαφέστατα.

Vocabulary.

indisposed, ἀδιάθετος.	blue, μαβύς (κυανούς).
disposed, διατεθειμένος (διαθέτω).	the railway, ὁ σιδηρόδρομος.
the Piræus, ὁ Πειραιεύς.	the company, ἡ ἑταιρία.
witty, εὐφυής, πνευματώδης.	per cent. τοῖς ἑκατόν.
customary, συνήθης.	per annum, κατ' ἔτος.
cross, θυμωμένος.	was published, ἐδημοσιεύθη (δημοσιεύω).

Exercise.

ADJECTIVES.

What a big ship that is !	Τί μεγάλο (πόσον μέγα) πλοῖον εἶναι !
The fruit is small this year.	Αἱ ὀπώραι (τὰ ὀπωρικά) εἶναι μικραὶ ἐφέτος (τὸ ἔτος τοῦτο).
A short time ago.	Πρὸ ὀλίγου καιροῦ.
What bad weather we are having.	Τί ἄσχημον καιρὸν ἔχομεν.
It is simpler so.	Εἶναι ἀπλούστερον ἔτσι (οὕτως).
He was very ill.	Ἦτο πολὺ ἀσθενής.
She was indisposed.	Ἦτο ἀδιάθετος.
I am not disposed to do it.	Δὲν εἶμαι διατεθειμένος νὰ τὸ πράξω.
Time is the best counsellor.	Ὁ χρόνος εἶναι ὁ καλλίτερος σύμβουλος.
Most of them came late.	Οἱ περισσότεροι ἦλθον ἀργά.
Athens has 70,000 inhabitants.	Αἱ Ἀθῆναι ἔχουν ἐβδομήντα χιλιάδας κατοίκων.

The Piræus has 24,000 inhabitants.	Ὁ Πειραιὲς ἔχει εἴκοσι τέσσαρας χιλιάδας κατοίκων.
It was bought for three francs.	Ἦγοράσθη διὰ τρία φράγκα.
What a thin skin this orange has.	Τί ψιλὴ φλούδα (λεπτὸν φλοιὸν) ἔχει τὸ πορτοκάλιον τοῦτο.
That young man is stupid.	Ὁ νέος οὗτος εἶναι μωρός.
He is rather witty than wise.	Εἶναι μᾶλλον εὐφυνὴς ἢ σοφός.
It is not usual for her to be so cross.	Δὲν τῇ εἶναι σύνηθες νὰ ᾔναι τόσον θυμωμένος.
They are worthy people, but very simple.	Εἶναι ἀξιότιμοι ἄνθρωποι ἀλλὰ πολὺ ἀπλοῖ.
The railway company from Athens to the Piræus pays 12 per cent. per annum.	Ἡ ἐταιρία τοῦ ἀπ' Ἀθηνῶν εἰς Πειραιᾶ σιδηροδρόμου πληρώνει δώδεκα τοῖς ἑκατὸν κατ' ἔτος.
The monthly balance-sheet was published yesterday.	Ὁ μηνιαίος ἰσολογισμὸς ἐδημοσιεύθη χθές.

§ 41. THE NUMERALS.

Of the Cardinal Numbers 1, 3, 4 and from 200 upwards are declined. The rest are indeclinable.

All the Ordinal Numbers are declined like Adjectives.

Cardinal.				Ordinal.	
1	ά	εἰς, μία, ἓν	one	πρῶτος, -η, -ον	first
2	β'	δύο	two	δεύτερος, -α, -ον	second
3	γ'	τρεις, τρία	three	τρίτος, -η, -ον	third
4	δ'	τέσσαρες, τέσσαρα	four	τέταρτος, -η, -ον	fourth
5	ε'	πέντε	five	πέμπτος, κτλ.	fifth
6	ς'	ἕξ	six	ἕκτος	sixth
7	ζ'	ἐπτά	seven	ἑβδομος	seventh
8	η'	ὀκτώ	eight	ὀγδοος	eighth
9	θ'	ἐννέα	nine	ἐννατος	ninth
10	ί'	δέκα	ten	δέκατος	tenth
11	ια'	ἑνδεκα	eleven	ἐνδέκατος	eleventh
12	ιβ'	δώδεκα	twelve	δωδέκατος	twelfth
13	ιγ'	δεκατρία	thirteen	δέκατος τρίτος	thirteenth
14	ιδ'	δεκατέσσαρα	fourteen	δέκατος τέταρτος	fourteenth
15	ιε'	δεκαπέντε	fifteen	δέκατος πέμπτος	fifteenth
16	ισ'	δεκαέξ	sixteen	δέκατος ἕκτος	sixteenth
17	ιζ'	δεκαεπτά	seventeen	δέκατος ἑβδομος	seventeenth
18	ιη'	δεκαοκτώ	eighteen	δέκατος ὀγδοος	eighteenth
19	ιθ'	δεκαεννέα	nineteen	δέκατος ἐννατος	nineteenth
20	κ'	εἴκοσι	twenty	εἰκοστός	twentieth
21	κα'	εἰκοσιέν	twenty-one	εἰκοστός πρῶτος	twenty-first
30	λ'	τριάντα or τριάντα	thirty	τριακοστός	thirtieth
40	μ'	τεσσαράκοντα or σαράντα	forty	τεσσαρακοστός	fortieth

Cardinal.			Ordinal.	
50	ν' πενήκοντα or πενήντα	fifty	πεντηκοστός	fiftieth
60	ξ' ἑξήκοντα or ἑξήντα	sixty	ἑξηκοστός	sixtieth
70	ο' ἑβδομήκοντα or ἑβδομήντα	seventy	ἑβδομηκοστός	seventieth
80	π' ὀγδοήκοντα or ὀγδοήντα	eighty	ὀγδοηκοστός	eightieth
90	ϛ' ἐννεήκοντα or ἐννεήντα	ninety	ἐννεηκοστός	ninetieth
100	ρ' ἑκατόν	one hundred	ἑκατοστός	one hundredth
200	σ' διακόσια	two hundred	διακοσιοστός	two hundredth
300	τ' τριακόσια	three hundred	τριακοσιοστός	three hundredth
400	υ' τετρακόσια	four hundred	τετρακοσιοστός	four hundredth
500	φ' πεντακόσια	five hundred	πεντακοσιοστός	five hundredth
600	χ' ἑξακόσια	six hundred	ἑξακοσιοστός	six hundredth
700	ψ' ἑπτακόσια	seven hundred	ἑπτακοσιοστός	seven hundredth
800	ω' ὀκτακόσια	eight hundred	ὀκτακοσιοστός	eight hundredth
900	ϝ' ἑννεακόσια	nine hundred	ἐννεακοσιοστός	nine hundredth
1,000	α' χίλια	one thousand	χilioστός	one thousandth
2,000	β' δύο χιλιάδες	two thousand	δισχilioστός	two thousandth
10,000	ι' δέκα χιλιάδες	ten thousand	δεκακισχilioσ- τός	ten thousandth
50,000	χ' πενήκοντα χιλιάδες	fifty thousand	πεντηκοντακισ- χilioστός	fifty thousandth
100,000	ρ' ἑκατόν χιλιά- δες	a hundred thousand	ἑκατοντάκισ χι- λιοστός	a hundred thou- sandth
1,000,000	έν ἑκατομμύ- ριον	a million	ἑκατομμυριοσ- τός	a millionth
2,000,000	δύο ἑκατομμύ- ρια	two millions	δισεκατομμυρι- οστός	two millionth.

In Greek the letters of the alphabet are used as figures.

The letters α-θ stand for the units, 1-9.

" ι-π " tens, 10-90.

" ρ-ω " hundreds, 100-900.

εις, *τρεις*, *τέσσαρες*, one, three, four, are declined as follows :

Nom.	<i>εις</i>	<i>μία</i>	<i>έν</i>	<i>τρεις</i> , <i>τρία</i>	<i>τέσσαρες</i> , <i>τέσσαρα</i>
Gen.	<i>ένος</i>	<i>μίας</i>	<i>ένος</i>	<i>τριών</i>	<i>τεσσάρων</i>
Dat.	<i>ένι</i>	<i>μῇ</i>	<i>ένι</i>	<i>τρισι</i>	<i>τέσσαρσι</i>
Acc.	<i>ένα</i>	<i>μίαν</i>	<i>έν</i> .	<i>τρεις</i> , <i>τρία</i> .	<i>τέσσαρες</i> , <i>τέσσαρα</i> .

διακόσιοι, *-αι*, *-α*; *χίλιοι*, *-αι*, *-α*, etc., are declined like the plural of an adjective of three terminations; *αἱ κεφαλαὶ διακοσίων ἀνθρώπων ἀπεκόπησαν*, the heads of two hundred men were cut off; *παρήγγειλε τρισχίλια ἀντίτυπα τοῦ βιβλίου*, he ordered three thousand copies of the book.

χιλιάς and *ἐκατομύριον* are substantives and are followed by the Genitive: Ex. *πέντε χιλιάδες στρατιωτῶν ἡχμαλωτίσθησαν*, five thousand soldiers were taken prisoners; *έν ἐκατομύριον φράγκων*, a million francs.

The numbers *εις*, *έν*, *έξ*, *έπτά*, *έκátón*, take the rough breathing. All others commencing with a vowel take the soft.

§ 42. NUMERAL ADVERBS.

Numeral adverbs are generally formed by changing the termination of the Cardinal into *άκις*, but the first four numbers form an exception to this rule.

<i>άπαξ</i> ,	once.	<i>πεντάκις</i> ,	five times.
<i>δύς</i> ,	twice.	<i>είκοσάκις</i> ,	twenty times.
<i>τρίς</i> ,	three times.	<i>έκατοντάκις</i> ,	a hundred times.
<i>τετράκις</i> ,	four times.	<i>χιλιάκις</i> ,	a thousand times.

But in each of these batches there are nine figures and only eight letters, three letters which were originally in the alphabet but have fallen into disuse, are therefore made use of to supply the deficiency, viz.,

ς, Stigma or Vau = 6; *ζ*, Koppa = 90; *ϛ*, Sampi = 900.

When used to represent the figures from 1-900 these letters take an acute accent: to represent thousands they take a dash on the left side below the line.

Numeral adverbs are also expressed with the word *φορά*, as *τρεις φορές*, three times; *τὸ εἶπα ἑκατὸν φορές*, I said it a hundred times.

§ 43. PROPORTIONAL NUMBERS.

Proportional Numbers are formed from the Cardinal Numbers by changing the termination into *απλους*, *απλασιος*, but the first four numbers are formed from the Numeral Adverbs.

<i>ἀπλους</i> , single.	<i>εἰκοσαπλους</i> , <i>εἰκοσαπλάσιος</i> ,
<i>διπλους</i> , <i>διπλάσιος</i> , double.	twenty fold.
<i>τριπλους</i> , <i>τριπλάσιος</i> , triple.	<i>ἐκατονταπλους</i> , <i>ἐκατονταπλάσιος</i> ,
<i>τετραπλους</i> , <i>τετραπλάσιος</i> , quad-	a hundred fold.
ruple.	<i>χιλιαπλους</i> , <i>χιλιαπλάσιος</i> , a
<i>πενταπλους</i> , <i>πενταπλάσιος</i> , five	thousand fold.
fold.	

§ 44. ABSTRACT NUMBERS.

Abstract Numbers are formed by changing the termination of the Ordinal Number to *ας* or *αδα*: *ας*,

ἡ μονάς, the unit, is formed from *μόνος*, alone, single.

αἱ μονάδες, the units.

ἡ δυάς or *δνάδα*, the couple.

αἱ δεκάδες, the tens.

αἱ ἑκατοντάδες, the hundreds.

ἡ δωδεκάς, *ἡ ντουζίνα*, the dozen, and *ἡ εικοσάς*, or *εικοσαριά*, the score.

§ 45. FRACTIONAL NUMBERS.

Fractional Numbers are expressed by the definite Article and the Ordinal Number, *ας*,

τὸ τρίτον, the third.
 τὸ τέταρτον, the fourth.
 δύο τρίτα, two thirds.
 τρία τέταρτα, three fourths.

τὸ ἥμισυ (τὸ μισό), the half.
 ἓν καὶ ἥμισυ, ἓνα καὶ μισό, one
 and a half.

Ἡ συζήτης διήρκεσε δύο ὥρας καὶ ἡμίσειαν,

The debate lasted two hours and a half.

ἀνὰ δύο or δύο-δύο, two by two | ἀνὰ τέσσαρες, by fours.
 or by twos. | ἀνὰ εἰς, one by one.

Remarks.—Per Cent. is expressed by the Dative; as Five per cent. per annum, *πέντε τοῖς ἑκατὸν κατ' ἔτος*. The railway pays 8 per cent., *ὁ σιδηρόδρομος πληρώνει ὀκτῶ τοῖς ἑκατὸν*.

§ 46. DATES.

To express a date the cardinal numbers are used, those that are declinable being put in the neuter, as—In 1879, *εἰς τὰ χιλία ὀκτακόσια ἑβδομήκοντα ἑννέα*. A longer form is also employed as—*κατὰ τὸ χιλιοστὸν ὀκτακοσιοστὸν ἑβδομηκοστὸν ἑννατὸν ἔτος*.

SEASONS.

The four seasons of the year, *αἱ τέσσαρες ὥραι τοῦ ἔτους*.

Spring, *ἡ ἀνοιξίς*, τὸ *ἔαρ*.

Autumn, τὸ *φθινόπωρον*.

Summer, τὸ *καλοκαίρι*, τὸ *θερος*.

Winter, ὁ *χειμὼν*.

THE MONTHS.

January, *Ἰανουάριος*.

July, *Ἰούλιος*.

February, *Φεβρουάριος*.

August, *Αὔγουστος*.

March, *Μάρτιος*.

September, *Σεπτέμβριος*.

April, *Ἀπρίλιος*.

October, *Ὀκτώβριος*.

May, *Μαῖος*.

November, *Νοέμβριος*.

June, *Ἰούνιος*.

December, *Δεκέμβριος*.

THE DAYS OF THE WEEK.

Sunday, Κυριακή.

Monday, Δευτέρα.

Tuesday, Τρίτη.

Wednesday, Τετάρτη.

Thursday, Πέμπτη.

Friday, Παρασκευή.

Saturday, Σάββατον.

HOLIDAYS.

Christmas, τὰ Χριστούγεννα.

New Year's Day, ἡ πρώτη τοῦ

ἔτους, τὸ νέον ἔτος.

Carnival, αἱ ἀπόκριαι.

Lent, ἡ σαρακοστή.

Good Friday, ἡ Μεγάλη Παρα-
σκευή.

Easter, τὸ Πάσχα, ἡ Λαμπρά.

The Holy Trinity, ἡ ἁγία Τριάς.

St. George's Day, (ἡ ἡμέρα)
τοῦ ἁγίου Γεωργίου.

Vocabulary.

the full moon, ἡ πανσέληνος.

in full leaf, ἐντελῶς ἡνθισμένα.

on the thirteenth, τὴν δεκάτην
τρίτην.

the bathing, τὸ λούεσθαι.

of the Protestants, τῶν Δια-
μαρτυρομένων.

Exercise.

Tuesday is a day which the
Greeks regard as unlucky.

Last Wednesday we went to
Aegina.

Next Saturday there will be
a full-moon.

At Athens all the Sundays of
the Carnival are lively if
the day is fine.

Ἡ Τρίτη εἶναι ἡμέρα, τὴν ὁποίαν
οἱ Ἕλληνες θεωροῦσιν ὡς ἀπο-
φράδα.

Τὴν παρελθούσαν Τετάρτην ὑπή-
γαμεν εἰς τὴν Αἴγινα.

Τὸ ἐρχόμενον Σάββατον θὰ ᾔηται
πανσέληνος.

Εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας ὅλαι αἱ Κυριακαὶ
τῶν ἀποκριῶν εἶναι ζωηραί, ἐὰν
ἡ ἡμέρα ᾔηται ὥραία.

In Greece January is generally bright and fine.

The trees are in full leaf by the middle of March.

The Greek Easter is April 1-13 this year.

Everybody in Athens spends May-day in the country.

June, July, and August are intensely hot.

October and November are very pleasant.

The Protestant Church attracts many spectators at Christmas and Easter.

It is not customary to observe Wednesday as a half-holiday.

Ὁ Ἰανουάριος ἐν Ἑλλάδι εἶναι συνήθως λαμπρὸς καὶ ὥραϊος.

Τὰ δένδρα εἶναι ἐντελῶς ἡνθισμένα κατὰ τὰ μέσα τοῦ Μαρτίου.

Τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν Πάσχα (Δαμπρά) τὸ ἔτος τοῦτο εἶναι τὴν 1-13 Ἀπριλίου.

Πάντες ἐν Ἀθήναις διάγουσι τὴν πρώτην Μαΐου εἰς τὴν ἐξοχὴν.

Ὁ Ἰούνιος, ὁ Ἰούλιος καὶ ὁ Αὐγούστος εἶναι σφόδρα θερμοί.

Ὁ Ὀκτώβριος καὶ ὁ Νοέμβριος εἶναι πολὺ εὐχάριστοι.

Ἡ ἐκκλησία τῶν Διαμαρτυρομένων προσελκύει πολλοὺς θεατὰς τὰ Χριστούγεννα καὶ τὸ Πάσχα.

Δὲν εἶναι συνήθεια νὰ θεωρῶσι τὴν Τετάρτην μετὰ μεσημβρίαν ὡς σχολάσιμον.

§ 47. PRONOUNS.

The Pronouns may be divided into Substantive Pronouns, and Adjective Pronouns.

Substantive pronouns are : 1. Personal, 2. Reflexive, 3. Reciprocal.

Adjective Pronouns are : 4. Possessive, 5. Interrogative, 6. Demonstrative, 7. Relative, 8. Indefinite.

SUBSTANTIVE PRONOUNS.

§ 48. 1. *Personal Pronouns.*

First Person—'Εγώ, I.

	Singular.		Plural.
Nom.	ἐγώ		ἡμεῖς
Gen.	ἐμοῦ-μοῦ		ἡμῶν
Dat.	ἐμοί-μοι		ἡμῖν
Acc.	ἐμέ-μέ or ἐμένα		ἡμᾶς

Second Person—σύ, thou or you.

	Singular.		Plural.
Nom.	σύ or ἐσύ		ὕμεῖς or σεῖς
Gen.	σοῦ		ὕμων
Dat.	σοι		ὕμιν
Acc.	σέ or ἐσένα		ὕμας
Voc.	σύ or ἐσύ		ὕμεῖς or σεῖς.

Third Person—αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό, he, she, it.

	Singular.		Plural.
Nom.	αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό		αὐτοί, αὐταί, αὐτά
Gen.	αὐτοῦ-τοῦ, αὐτῆς-τῆς, αὐτοῦ-τοῦ		αὐτῶν-τῶν
Dat.	αὐτῷ, αὐτῇ, αὐτῷ		αὐτοῖς, αὐταῖς, αὐτοῖς
Acc.	αὐτόν-τόν, αὐτήν-τήν, αὐτό-τό		αὐτούς-τούς, αὐτάς-τάς, αὐτά-τά.

§ 49. 2. *The Reflexive Pronoun.*

The reflexive pronoun is declined as follows :—

'Εγώ (σὺ-αὐτός-) ὁ ἴδιος.

Singular.	Plural.
Gen. τοῦ ἐαυτοῦ μου (σου, του)	τῶν ἐαυτῶν μας (σας, των)
Dat. (τῷ ἐαυτῷ)	(τοῖς ἐαυτοῖς)
Acc. τὸν ἐαυτόν μου (σου, του)	τούς ἐαυτούς μας (σας, των).

Ex. He went himself, ἑπῆγεν ὁ ἴδιος.

I hit myself on the arm, ἐκτύπησα τὸν ἐαυτόν μου εἰς τὸν βραχίονα.

§ 50. 3. *The Reciprocal Pronoun.*

ἀλλήλων, one another.

Plural.

Gen. ἀλλήλων

Dat. ἀλλήλοις—αις—οις

Acc. ἀλλήλους—as, ἀλληλα.

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

§ 51. 4. *Possessive Pronouns.*

The Possessive Pronouns are formed by the Genitive (abbreviated form) of the Personal Pronouns, placed after the noun, and, if emphasis is to be expressed, by the addition of ἰδικός, ἰδική, ἰδικόν, which answers to the English 'own.'

Ex. My horse, τὸ ἀλογόν μου.

Whose horse did you ride? τίνος ἀλογον ἵπνεύσατε;

My own, τὸ ἰδικόν μου.

How did you pay for it? Πῶς ἐπληρώσατε δι' αὐτό;

I paid for it with my own money, ἐπλήρωσα μὲ τὰ ἰδικά μου χρήματα.

My garden, ὁ κήπος μου, or, ὁ ἰδικός μου κήπος.

Our house, ἡ οἰκία μας, or, ἡ ἰδική μας οἰκία.

Thy book, τὸ βιβλίον σου, or, τὸ ἰδικόν σου βιβλίον.

Your hat, ὁ πῖλός σας, or, ὁ ἰδικός σας πῖλος.

His letter, τὸ γράμμα του, or, τὸ ἰδικόν του γράμμα.

Their ideas, αἱ ἰδέαι των, or, αἱ ἰδικαί των ἰδέαι.

In writing, the Ancient Greek forms, ἐμός, σός, ἡμέτερος, ὑμέτερος are sometimes used.

Remark.—The article is used with Demonstrative and Possessive Pronouns, as—This good young man, αὐτὸς ὁ καλὸς νέος. Their possessions, τὰ κτήματά των.

§ 52. 5. Interrogative Pronouns.

Two Interrogative Pronouns are used in Modern Greek,

(a) τίς, τί, who, what (lit.).

(b) ποῖος, ποία, ποῖον, who, what (common).

(a) Τίς, τί is declined as follows:—

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. τίς, τί	τίνες, τίνα
Gen. τίνος	τίνων
Dat. τίνι	τίσι
Acc. τίνα, τί	τίνας, τίνα.

(b) Ποῖος, ποία, ποῖον is declined regularly.

Ex. Who is it? τίς, or, ποῖος εἶναι;

It is I, ἐγὼ εἶμαι.

Whose book is this? τίνος εἶναι τὸ βιβλίον τοῦτο;

Who knocks? ποῖος κτυπᾷ;

Come in, εἰσελθετε (ἐμπρός).

Wait, περιμένετε.

πόσος, πόση, πόσον, how much, is declined regularly.

§ 53. 6. *Demonstrative Pronouns.*

There are two Demonstrative Pronouns, *οὗτος*, *αὕτη*, *τοῦτο*, this, and *ἐκεῖνος*, *η*, *ον*, that.

1. *Οὗτος* is declined as follows:—

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. <i>οὗτος</i> , <i>αὕτη</i> , <i>τοῦτο</i>	<i>οὗτοι</i> , <i>αὗται</i> , <i>ταῦτα</i>
Gen. <i>τούτου</i> , <i>ταύτης</i> , <i>τούτου</i>	<i>τούτων</i>
Dat. <i>τούτῳ</i> , <i>ταύτῃ</i> , <i>τούτῳ</i>	<i>τούτοις</i> , <i>ταύταις</i> , <i>τούτοις</i>
Acc. <i>τούτον</i> , <i>ταύτην</i> , <i>τοῦτο</i>	<i>τούτους</i> , <i>ταύτας</i> , <i>ταῦτα</i> .

2. *Ἐκεῖνος* is declined regularly.

§ 54. 7. *Relative Pronouns.*

There are two Relative, just as there are two Interrogative Pronouns, one used in literary style, the other in common language:—

(a) *ὅστις*, *ἥτις*, *ὅ,τι*, who, which (lit.).

(b) *ὁποῖος*, *ὁποία*, *ὁποῖον*, who, which (common).

a.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. <i>ὅστις</i> , <i>ἥτις</i> , <i>ὅ,τι</i>	<i>οἵτινες</i> , <i>αἵτινες</i> , <i>ἅτινα</i>
Gen. <i>οὗτινος</i> , <i>ἥστινος</i> , <i>οὗτινος</i>	<i>ὧτινων</i>
Dat. <i>ὧτινι</i> , <i>ἥτινι</i> , <i>ὧτινι</i>	<i>οἷστισι</i> , <i>αἰστισι</i> , <i>οἷστισι</i>
Acc. <i>ὧτινα</i> , <i>ἥτινα</i> , <i>ὅ,τι</i>	<i>οὗστινας</i> , <i>ἄστινας</i> , <i>ἅτινα</i> .

b.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. <i>ὁποῖος</i> , <i>ὁποία</i> , <i>ὁποῖον</i>	<i>ὁποῖοι</i> , <i>ὁποῖαι</i> , <i>ὁποῖα</i>
Gen. <i>ὁποῖου</i> , <i>ὁποίας</i> , <i>ὁποῖου</i>	<i>ὁποῖων</i>
Dat. <i>ὁποίῳ</i> , <i>ὁποίᾳ</i> , <i>ὁποίῳ</i>	<i>ὁποίοις</i> , <i>ὁποίαις</i> , <i>ὁποίοις</i>
Acc. <i>ὁποῖον</i> , <i>ὁποίαν</i> , <i>ὁποῖον</i>	<i>ὁποίους</i> , <i>ὁποίας</i> , <i>ὁποῖα</i> .

The ancient Relative, *ὅς, ἥ, ὃ*, is used rarely even in writing.

The people use *ὅπου* and *πού* for all cases of the Relative Pronoun.

Ex. The child that cries, *τὸ παιδί πού κλαίει*. I received the book you sent me, *ἔλαβα τὸ βιβλίον πού μ' ἔστειλες*.

2. Ὅστις, ἥτις, ὃ, τι
Ὅποιός, ὅποια, ὅποιον { *δήποτε* } whosoever, whatsoever,
are declined regularly as above.

Ex. Whoever does it will be punished, *ὅστιςδὴποτε* or *ὅποιοςδὴποτε* τὸ κάμνει θὰ τιμωρηθῇ. Come at whatever hour you like, *ἐλθε (ἔλα) εἰς ὅποιανδὴποτε ὥραν θέλεις*.

3. Τόσος, *η, ον*, as much.

Ὅσος, *η, ον*, as.

Ex. I bring you as much money as you gave me, *ὥς φέρω τόσα χρήματα ὅσα μοῦ ἐδώσατε*.

§ 55. 8. Indefinite Pronouns.

1. *Τίς, τι*, some one, is declined as follows. *Τίς*, Interrogative, is accented with an acute on the first syllable throughout. *Τίς*, Indefinite, is accented on the last syllable and is enclitic.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. <i>τίς τι</i>	<i>τινές τινά</i>
Gen. <i>τινός</i>	<i>τινῶν</i>
Dat. <i>τινὶ</i>	<i>τισὶ</i>
Acc. <i>τινά τι</i>	<i>τινάς τινά.</i>

2. Ἄλλος, ἄλλη, ἄλλο, the other or next; ἕτερος, ἑτέρα, ἕτερον, the other of two, are declined regularly.

Ex. The other party, *τὸ ἄλλο κόμμα*.

Next month, *τὸν ἄλλον μῆνα*.

The one—the other, *ὁ εἷς—ὁ ἕτερος*.

3. Όλος, η, ον, all or every, is declined regularly.

Ex. All agreed, όλοι συνεφώνησαν.

4. Μερικοί, αί, ά, some, a few.

Ex. Some went away and some stayed, μερικοί έφυγον και μερικοί έμειναν.

5. Κάποιος, α, ον, some one.

Ex. Some one told it me, κάποιος μοι τó ειπε.

6. Κάμποσος, η, ον, a good number, a good deal.

Ex. There were a good many people at the concert, ήτο κάμποσος κόσμος εις την συναυλίαν.

7. Τοιούτος, τοιαύτη, τοιούτον, such a one, is declined as follows :—

Singular.	Plural.
N. τοιούτος, τοιαύτη, τοιούτο(ν)	τοιούτοι, τοιαῦται, τοιαῦτα
G. τοιούτου, τοιαύτης, τοιούτου	τοιούτων
D. τοιούτῳ, τοιαύτῃ, τοιούτῳ	τοιούτοις, τοιαύταις, τοιούτοις
A. τοιούτον, τοιαύτην, τοιούτο(ν)	τοιούτους, τοιαύτας, τοιαῦτα.

The common form is τέτοιος, τέτοια, τέτοιον, declined regularly.

Ex. It is impossible to work with such tools, είναι αδύνατον νά έργασθῇ τις με τοιαῦτα or τέτοια έργαλεία.

8. Ό ίδιος, α, ον, }
ό αυτός, ή, ό, } the same.

Ex. He died the same day, απέθανε την ίδιαν or την αὐτήν ήμέραν. Come at the same hour to-morrow, έλθέ την ίδιαν or την αὐτήν ώραν αύριον. I went myself, ήπηγα ό ίδιος.

9. Τίποτε, anything or nothing.

Ex. Have you bought anything? 'Ηγόρασας τίποτε or κάτι τι; Nothing, Τίποτε.

10. Κανείς, καμμία, κανέν, nobody supplies the place of οὐδείς,

οὐδεμία, οὐδέν, in the common language. It is declined as follows :—

Singular.

Nom. κανείς, καμμία, κανέν

Gen. κανενός, καμμιάς, κανενός

Acc. κανένα, καμμίαν, κανέν.

Ex. Is any one there? εἶναι τις ἐκεῖ; There is nobody, δὲν εἶναι κανείς.

11. Καθεῖς, καθεμία, καθέν, each, every, is the common form of ἕκαστος, η, ον. It is declined like κανείς.

Ex. Every one did as he wished, ὁ καθείς (ἕκαστος) ἔκαμεν ὅπως ἤθελε. He told it to each one, τὸ εἶπεν εἰς τὸν καθένα.

12. Ὁ δεῖνα, ἡ δείνα, τὸ δεῖνα. } such a one.
Ὁ τάδε, ἡ τάδε, τὸ τάδε. }

Ὁ τάδε and ὁ δεῖνα are not declined.

Ex. Give it to Mr. (name forgotten), Δός το εἰς τὸν Κύριον δεῖνα.

Vocabulary.

pleased (fem.), ηὐχαριστημένη (εὐχαριστοῦμαι).	they belong, ἀνήκουσι (ἀνήκω).
lend (Imp.), δάνεισον (δανείζω).	I leave, ἀφίνω.
	they are wrong, ἔχουσιν ἄδικον.

Exercise.

I have a horse of my own.

*Ἐχω ἄλογον ἰδικόν μου.

It is my turn to play.

Εἶναι ἡ σειρά μου νὰ παίξω.

Lend me this.

Δάνεισόν μοι τοῦτο.

A friend of mine gave it me.

Μοί το ἔδωκεν εἰς τῶν φίλων μου.

Speak to her about it.

*Ὁμιλήσέ της (την) περὶ αὐτοῦ.

The pencil is mine.

Τὸ μολυβδοκόνδυλον τοῦτο εἶναι

ἰδικόν μου.

Did anybody see you?	Σὰς εἶδε κανεῖς (τις);
Nobody saw me, and I saw nobody.	Κανεῖς δὲν μὲ εἶδε, καὶ ἐγὼ δὲν εἶδον κανένα.
Are these your gloves?	Εἶναι τὰτα τὰ γάντια (χειροκτία) σας;
Yes, they belong to me.	Μάλιστα, μοὶ ἀνήκουσι.
I leave some for you.	Ἀφίνω τι δι' ὑμᾶς.
Put each book in its place.	Βάλε ἕκαστον βιβλίον εἰς τὴν θέσιν του.
It is yours.	Εἶναι ἰδικόν σας.
Who called me?	Ποῖος μ' ἐφώναξε;
Whose hat is this?	Τίνος εἶναι τὸ καπέλλον (ὁ πῖλος) τοῦτο;
What kind of man is he?	Ποίου εἶδους ἄνθρωπος εἶναι ὁτός;
What weather is it?	Τί καιρὸς εἶναι;
Anybody can do it.	Πᾶς τις δύναται νὰ τὸ κάμῃ.
Some one passed here a minute ago.	Κάποιος ἐπέρασεν ἀπ' ἐδῶ πρὸ ἐνὸς λεπτοῦ.
I should prefer something else.	Θὰ ἐπρωτίμων ἄλλο τι.

Vocabulary.

the mediation, ἡ μεσολάβησις.	for your sake, πρὸς χάριν σας.
shall you go? θὰ ὑπάγητε; (πηγαίνω).	every day, καθ' ἐκάστην (ἡμέραν).
	say it, εἰπέ το.

Exercise.

The neutral powers offered their mediation.	Αἱ οὐδέτεραι δυνάμεις προσέφερον τὴν μεσολάβησίν των.
She went there herself.	Ἐπῆγεν ἐκεῖ ἡ ἰδία.
I saw them fall.	Τοὺς εἶδον νὰ πέσωσι.
It was he who did it.	Αὐτὸς εἶναι ὅστις τὸ ἔκαμε.

There were a great many ladies at the ball.	Ἦσαν πάμπολλαι κυρίαι εἰς τὸν χορόν.
I saw the man who beat the horse so cruelly.	Εἶδον τὸν ἄνθρωπον ὅστις ἐκτύπα τὸ ἄλογον τόσον σκληρῶς (ἀπανθρώπως).
Which way shall you go ?	Ἄπὸ ποῖον δρόμον θὰ ὑπάγητε ;
Some one has left his coat.	Κάποιος ἄφησε τὸ φέρεμά του.
I will do it for your sake.	Θὰ τὸ κάμω πρὸς χάριν σας.
I would not have done it for anybody else.	Δὲν θὰ τὸ ἔπραττον δι' ἄλλον τινά.
I want both.	Χρειάζομαι καὶ τὰ δύο (ἀμφότερα).
I go there every day.	Πηγαίνω ἐκεῖ καθ' ἑκάστην.
Give me as much as you can.	Δός μοι ὅσον δύνασαι περισσό- τερον.
He has as many as you.	Ἔχει τόσα ὅσα ὑμεῖς.
There are a good many children.	Ὑπάρχουσι κάμποσα παιδιά.
What is the matter with you ?	Τί ἔχετε ; (Ἄπὸ τί πάσχετε ;)
Nothing, thanks.	Τίποτε, εὐχαριστῶ.
I never saw such a man.	Οὐδέποτε εἶδον τοιοῦτον ἄνθρωπον.

VERBS.

§ 56. THE VERB.

1. The Modern Greek Verb has two Voices, the Active and the Passive.

There is no Middle Voice; its place is supplied by the Passive, which is used with a Middle Sense. The only relic of the Middle is the Aor. Imp. Pass., *λύσον* for *λύθητι* (see under Aorist).

2. The Verb Finite has four Moods: the Indicative, the Subjunctive, the Conditional, the Imperative.

3. The Verb Infinite comprises the Infinitive and the Participles.

4. There are seven Tenses: the Present, Imperfect, First Future, Second Future, Aorist (1st or 2nd), Perfect, and Pluperfect.

§ 57. The Verbs can be divided into two classes:

(a) Uncontracted or Paroxytone Verbs.

(b) Contracted or Circumflex Verbs.

(a) Uncontracted or Paroxytone Verbs take the accent on the penult in the first person Singular Present Indicative Active (*λαμβάνω*, *εὑρίσκω*), and throw the accent back as far as the quantity of the last syllable will allow, throughout the Conjugation (*λαμβάνουσι*, *ελάμβανον*). There are four exceptions to this rule, viz.: the Subjunctive, Infinitive, and Participle of the Aorist Passive, and the Perfect Participle Passive: Ex. *νὰ λυθῶ*, *λυθῆναι* or *λυθῇ*, *λυθείς*, *λελυμένος*.

(b) In the Present, Contracted Verbs take the accent on the contracted syllable, except the second Singular Imperative. It is circumflex, if in the uncontracted form the accent was on the first of the contracted vowels, if not, it is acute. Ex. *φιλέετε*, *φιλεῖτε*; *φιλέτω*, *φιλείω*; *φιλεε*, *φιλει*.

§ 58. THE AUGMENT.

1. In the Indicative Mood there is a prefix to the Imperfect and Aorist. This prefix is called the Augment.¹

2. There are two kinds of Augment :

(a) The Syllabic, which prefixes ε- to verbs beginning with a consonant, as—

Present.	Imperfect.	Aorist.
γράφω, I write,	ἔγραφον,	ἔγραψα.
λύω, I loose,	ἔλυον,	ἔλυσα.

Note. δύναμαι and θέλω take ἦ instead of εἰ.

(b) The Temporal (so called because it increases the length of the first syllable, but does not, like the Syllabic, increase the number of syllables) is employed with words commencing with a vowel or diphthong, as

Present.	Imperfect.	Aorist.
ἀρχίζω, I begin,	ἤρχιζον,	ἤρχισα.

3. The rules respecting the change of vowel or diphthong are as follows :

	Present.	Imperfect.
α	changes to η, ἀλλάσσω, I change,	ἤλλασσον.
ε	,, η, ἔρχομαι, I come,	ἤρχόμην.
αι	,, η, αἰσθάνομαι, I feel,	ἤσθάνόμην.
αυ	,, ηυ, αὐξάνω, I increase,	ἠύξανον.
ευ	,, ηυ, εὐκαιρῶ, I have time,	ἠυκαίρουν.
ο	,, ω, ὁμιλῶ, I speak,	ὠμίλουν.
οι	,, φ, οἰκτείρω, I pity,	ὤκτειρον.

ι, υ, become ι, υ.

ου, ει, and the long vowels do not change.

¹ The Augment was originally a word consisting of the letter α-. It is surmised that it was an Instrumental case of a Demonstrative Pronoun and meant 'there.' At first a separate word, it by degrees coalesced with the Verb.

4. Verbs compounded of Nouns take the Augment at the beginning; as, *οικοδομῶ*, I build a house, *ῥηκοδόμουν*.

5. Verbs compounded with Prepositions take the Augment between the Preposition and the Verb; as, *περιμένω*, I await, *περιμένον*; but in the vernacular the Augment is often placed before the Preposition; as, *ἐπερίμενον*.

6. Verbs of more than two syllables, or beginning with a vowel do not in the vernacular take an Augment.

§ 59. THE REDUPLICATION.

1. In Modern Greek the Reduplication is only found in the Perfect Participle Passive. (See § 69.)

2. The Reduplication is used in Verbs beginning with a single consonant, or with a mute followed by a liquid; as, *λύω*, *λελυμένος*; *γράφω*, *γεγραμμένος*.

3. Verbs beginning with a double consonant, a vowel, or *ρ*, take the Augment instead of the Reduplication.

4. Verbs beginning with an aspirated consonant take the corresponding hard consonant in the Reduplication.

5. Verbs compounded with Prepositions take the Reduplication after the Preposition: in the spoken language these Verbs do not take a Reduplication.

§ 60. AUXILIARY VERBS.

1. There are three Auxiliary Verbs in Modern Greek, viz., *ἔχω*, I have; *εἶμαι*, I am; *θέλω*, I wish or will.

2. All the tenses are given below, but the Present and Imperfect only are used in the Conjugation of other Verbs.

3. Ἔχω is used in the Perfect and Pluperfect; εἶμαι in the Perfect Passive; θέλω in the Second Forms of the First and Second Futures.

They are conjugated as follows :—

§ 61. Ἔχω, I have.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Sing.	ἔχω	Plur.	ἔχομεν
	ἔχεις		ἔχετε
	ἔχει.		ἔχουσι (ἔχουν).

Imperfect.

Sing.	εἶχον (εἶχα)	Plur.	εἶχομεν (εἶχαμεν)
	εἶχες		εἶχετε
	εἶχε		εἶχον (εἶχαν).

First Future.

Sing.	θα ἔχω	Plur.	θα ἔχωμεν
	θα ἔχῃς		θα ἔχητε
	θα ἔχῃ		θα ἔχουσι (θα ἔχουν).

or

Sing.	θέλω ἔχει	Plur.	θέλομεν ἔχει
	θέλεις ἔχει		θέλετε ἔχει
	θέλει ἔχει		θέλουσι ἔχει.

The Verb ἔχω is defective : ἔλαβον is used as the Aorist, and θα λάβω as the Second Future, from the Verb λαμβάνω, I take or receive.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

Sing.	νά ἔχω	Plur.	νά ἔχωμεν
	νά ἔχῃς		νά ἔχητε
	νά ἔχῃ		νά ἔχουσι (νά ἔχουν).

Conditional Mood.*Present and Imperfect.*

Sing.	θα εἶχον	Plur.	θα εἶχομεν
	θα εἶχες		θα εἶχετε
	θα εἶχε		θα εἶχον.

or

Sing.	ἤθελον ἔχει	Plur.	ἤθελομεν ἔχει
	ἤθελες ἔχει		ἤθελετε ἔχει
	ἤθελε ἔχει		ἤθελον ἔχει.

Imperative Mood.*Present.*

Sing.	ἔχε	Plur.	ἔχετε
	ἀς ἔχῃ		ἀς ἔχωσι (ἔχουν).

Infinitive Mood.

ἔχειν, usually written ἔχει.

*Participle Present.***Singular.**

M.	F.	N.
Nom. ἔχων (ἔχοντας)	ἔχουσα	ἔχον, etc.
	(See λύω.)	

*Aorist.***Singular.**

M.	F.	N.
Nom. λαβὼν	λαβοῦσα	λαβόν, etc.
	(See λύω.)	

§ 62. Εἶμαι, I am.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

Sing.	εἶμαι	Plur.	εἶμεθα
	εἶσαι		εἴσθε
	εἶναι or εἶνε ¹		εἶναι or εἶνε.

Imperfect.

Sing.	ἦμην (ἦμουν)	Plur.	ἦμεθα
	ἦσο (ἦσουν)		ἦσθε
	ἦτο		ἦσαν (ἦταν).

First Future.

Sing.	θὰ ἦμαι	Plur.	θὰ ἦμεθα
	θὰ ἦσαι		θὰ ἦσθε
	θὰ ἦναι		θὰ ἦναι.

or θέλω εἶσθαι, etc.

The verb εἶμαι is defective. The aorist and 'second future are taken from ὑπάρχω, I am or exist, and γίνομαι, I become. Ex.

ὑπῆρξα, or ἔγενα, I have been. | θὰ γείνω, I shall be or become.

¹ The Third Person Singular and Plural can be written either εἶναι or εἶνε. The oldest form of this word is ἐντί, which appears in the Doric dialect for both numbers. In classical Greek it is written ἐνι (Demosthenes), in such phrases as οὐκ ἐνι, ἐνιοι for ἐστὶν αἱ. It is not unlikely (says Mr. Geldart) that it was the vulgar word in regular use for ἐντί or ἐστί, though known to literature only in such short phrases as the above. In the Acts of the Council of Constantinople (536 A.D.) we find ἐνι used simply for ἐστί, 'Τίς ἐνι Νεστόριος;' In Ptochoprodromus, the first Romaic writer, we get εἶνε, and soon afterwards the present form εἶναι or εἶνε. It is to be remarked that εἶμαι presents the appearance of a verb in the Middle Voice.

Subjunctive Mood.*Present.*

Sing.	νὰ ἤμαι	Plur.	νὰ ἤμεθα
	νὰ ἦσαι		νὰ ἦσθε
	νὰ ἦναι or ἦνε		νὰ ἦναι or ἦνε.

Conditional Mood.*Present and Imperfect.*

Sing.	θὰ ἤμην	Plur.	θὰ ἤμεθα
	θὰ ἦσο		θὰ ἦσθε
	θὰ ἦτο		θὰ ἦσαν.

or ἤθελον εἶσθαι, etc.

Imperative Mood.*Present.*

Sing.	ἔσο	Plur.	ἔστω
	ἄς ἦναι		ἄς ἦναι.

Infinitive Mood.

εἶσθαι or εἶναι.

Participle Present.

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom. ὢν (ὄντας)	οὔσα	ὄν, etc.

§ 63. **θέλω**, I wish or will.**ACTIVE VOICE.****Indicative Mood.***Present.*

Sing.	θέλω θέλεις θέλει	Plur.	θέλομεν θέλετε θέλουσι (θέλουν).
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Imperfect.

Sing.	ἤθελον (ἤθελα) ἤθελες ἤθελε	Plur.	ἠθέλομεν (ἠθέλαμεν) ἠθέλετε ἠθέλον (ἠθέλαν).
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First Future.

Sing.	θὰ θέλω θὰ θέλῃς θὰ θέλῃ	Plur.	θὰ θέλωμεν θὰ θέλητε θὰ θέλωσι (θὰ θέλουν).
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Aorist.

Sing.	ἠθέλησα ἠθέλησας ἠθέλησε	Plur.	ἠθελήσαμεν ἠθελήσατε ἠθέλησαν.
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Second Future.

Sing.	θὰ θελήσω θὰ θελήσῃς θὰ θελήσῃ	Plur.	θὰ θελήσωμεν θὰ θελήσητε θὰ θελήσωσι.
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Subjunctive Mood.*Present.*

Sing.	νὰ θελω νὰ θέλῃς νὰ θέλῃ	Plur.	νὰ θέλωμεν νὰ θέλητε νὰ θέλωσι (νὰ θέλουν).
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Aorist.

Sing.	νὰ θελήσω νὰ θελήσης νὰ θελήσῃ	Plur.	νὰ θελήσωμεν νὰ θελήσητε νὰ θελήσωσι (νὰ θελήσουν).
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Conditional Mood.*Present and Imperfect.*

Sing.	θὰ ἤθελον θὰ ἤθελες θὰ ἤθελε	Plur.	θὰ ἠθέλομεν θὰ ἠτέλετε θὰ ἠθελον.
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Imperative Mood.*Present.*

Sing.	θέλε ἄς θέλῃ	Plur.	θέλετε ἄς θέλωσι (ἄς θέλουν).
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Infinitive Mood.*Present.*

θέλειν or θέλει.

Aorist.

θελῆσαι.

Participles Present.

	Singular.		
	Fem.	Neut.	
Masc.	θέλουσα	θέλον, etc.	
Nom.	θελων (θελοντας)		

Aorist.

	Singular.		
Nom.	θελήσας	θελήσασα	θελήσαν.

(Declined like *pās*, *pāsa*, *pān*.)

EXAMPLE OF AN UNCONTRACTED VERB. λύω, I loose.

ACTIVE VOICE.—VERB FINITE.				
Indicative.		Subjunctive.	Conditional.	Imperative.
Present.	S. λύω λύεις λύει	ᾠά λύω ᾠά λύῃς ᾠά λύῃ	<div> <div> ᾠά λύουσ³ ᾠά λύῃς ᾠά λύῃ ᾠά ἐλύομεν ᾠά ἐλύετε ᾠά ἐλύον </div> <div>or</div> <div> ᾠβελον λύει⁴ ᾠβελῃς λύει ᾠβελε λύει ᾠβελόμεν λύει ᾠβελετε λύει ᾠβελον λύει </div> </div>	<div> λύε ᾠε λύῃ λύετε ᾠε λύουσι (ᾠε λύουν) </div>
	P. λύομεν λύετε λύουσι (λύουν)	ᾠά λύωμεν ᾠά λύῃτε ᾠά λύουσι (λύουν)		
Imperfect.	S. ἔλυον ἔλυσες ἔλυε			
	P. ἐλύομεν ἐλύετε ἐλύον (ἐλυαν)			
First Future.	S. θά λύω ¹ θά λύῃς θά λύῃ P. θά λύωμεν θά λύῃτε θά λύουσι	2nd Form of 1st Future. θᾠλω λύει ² θᾠλῃς λύει θᾠλει λύει θᾠλόμεν λύει θᾠλῃτε λύει θᾠλουσι λύει		

¹ The Present Subjunctive but with ᾠά instead of ᾠά.

² Compounded of the Present Indicative of θᾠλω and the Present Infinitive of λύω.

³ The Imperfect of λύω preceded by ᾠά.

⁴ The Imperfect of θᾠλω followed by the Present Infinitive of λύω.

Indicative.		Subjunctive.	Conditional.	Imperative.
Aorist.	S. ἔλυσα ἔλυσας ἔλυσε	νὰ λύσω νὰ λύσῃς νὰ λύσῃ νὰ λύσωμεν νὰ λύσῃτε νὰ λύσῃσι (νὰ λύσουν)	ἤθελον λύσει, etc. The Imperfect of θέλω with Aor. Infin. of λύω.	λύσον (λύσει) ἄς λύσῃ λύσετε ἄς λύσῃσι (ἄς λύσουν)
	P. ἐλύσμεν ἐλύσατε ἐλύσαν			
Second Future.		S. θὰ λύσω θὰ λύσῃς θὰ λύσῃ θὰ λύσωμεν θὰ λύσῃτε θὰ λύσῃσι θὰ ἔχω λύσει ἔχεις λύσει ἔχεις λύσει ἔχεις λύσει		
Perfect.		P. ἔχουμεν λύσει ἔχετε λύσει ἔχουσι (ἔχουν) λύσει		
Pluperfect.		S. εἶχον λύσει εἶχες λύσει εἶχε λύσει P. εἴχομεν λύσει εἴχετε λύσει εἴχον (εἴχαν) λύσει	The Pluperfect of λύω, preceded by θὰ. θὰ εἶχον λύσει θὰ εἶχες λύσει θὰ εἶχε λύσει θὰ εἴχομεν λύσει θὰ εἴχετε λύσει θὰ εἴχον λύσει	

VERB INFINITIVE.				
Infinitive.	Present Participle.			Aorist Participle.
	M.	F.	N.	
Present: λύειν or λύει.	Sing. N. λύων (λύοντας)	λύουσα	λύον	M. λύσας
Aorist: λύσαι or λύσει.	G. λύοντες	λυούσης	λύοντος	F. λύσασα
	D. λύοντι	λυούση	λύοντι	λύσαντες
	A. λύοντα	λύουσιν	λύον	λύσαντων
	V. λύων	λύουσα	λύον	λύσάντων
	Plur. N. λύοντες	λύουσαι	λύοντα	λύσαντες
Participles.				λύσάντων
	G. λυόντων	λυουσῶν	λυόντων	λύσαντων
	D. λύουσι	λυούσαις	λύουσι	λύσαντων
	A. λύοντας	λυούσας	λύοντα	λύσαντων
	V. λύοντες	λύουσαι	λύοντα	λύσαντων

PASSIVE VOICE.—VERB FINITE.				
Indicative.		Subjunctive.	Conditional.	Imperative.
Present.	S. λύομαι λύεσαι λύεται P. λυόμεθα λύεσθε λύονται	νά λύωμαι νά λύῃ νά λύῃται νά λυώμεθα νά λύῃσθε νά λύωνται	θὰ ἐλύομην ² θὰ ἐλύου θὰ ἐλύετο θὰ ἐλύομεθα θὰ ἐλύεσθε θὰ ἐλύοντο or ἤθελον λύεσθαι ³ ἤθελες λύεσθαι ἤθελε λύεσθαι ἤθελομεν λύεσθαι ἤθελετε λύεσθαι ἤθελον λύεσθαι	λύου ὄς λύῃται λύεσθε ὄς λύωνται
	S. ἐλύομην ἐλύετο (ἐλύου) ἐλύετο P. ἐλυόμεθα ἐλύεσθε ἐλύοντο			
First Future.	S. θὰ λύωμαι ¹ (λυθήσομαι) θὰ λύῃ (λυθήσῃ) θὰ λύῃται (λυθήσεται) P. θὰ λυώμεθα (λυθήσόμεθα) θὰ λύῃσθε (λυθήσεσθε) θὰ λύωνται (λυθήσονται)			

¹ The Present Subjunctive but with θὰ instead of νά.² The Imperfect Indic. Pass. of λύω preceded by θὰ.³ The Imperfect of θέλω with the Present Infinitive Passive of λύω.

Indicative.		Subjunctive.	Conditional.	Imperative.
Aorist.				
S. ἐλύθην (ἐλύθηκα) ἐλύθης ἐλύθη P. ἐλύθημεν ἐλύθητε ἐλύθησαν		νὰ λυθῶ νὰ λυθῇς νὰ λυθῇ νὰ λυθῶμεν νὰ λυθῇτε νὰ λυθῶσι (νὰ λυθοῦν) 2nd Form of 2nd Future. θέλῳ λυθῇ ² θέλεις λυθῇ θέλει λυθῇ θέλομεν λυθῇ θέλετε λυθῇ θέλουσι λυθῇ	ἤθελον λυθῇ, etc. The Imperfect of θέλω with the Aorist Infinitive Passive of λύω.	λύσου (λύθητι) ἄς λυθῇ λυθῆτε ἄς λυθῶσι (ἄς λυθοῦν)
Second Future.	S. θὰ λυθῶ ¹ θὰ λυθῇς θὰ λυθῇ P. θὰ λυθῶμεν θὰ λυθῇτε θὰ λυθῶσι			
Perfect.	S. ἔχω λυθῇ ³ ἔχεις λυθῇ ἔχει λυθῇ P. ἔχομεν λυθῇ ἔχετε λυθῇ ἔχουσι λυθῇ	εἶμαι λελυμένος εἶσαι λελυμένος εἶναι λελυμένος εἶμεθα λελυμένοι εἶσθε λελυμένοι εἶναι λελυμένοι or		

¹ The Aorist Subjunctive, but with θὰ instead of νὰ.² The Present Indicative of θέλω with the Aorist Infinitive Passive of λύω.³ The Present Indicative of ἔχω with the Aorist Infinitive Passive of λύω.

Indicative.		Subjunctive.	Conditional.	Imperative.
Pluperfect.	S. εἶχον λυθῇ ¹ εἶχες λυθῇ εἶχε λυθῇ	ἤμην λελυμένος, etc.	θὰ εἶχον λυθῇ, etc. The Pluperfect, preceded by θά, or	
	P. εἴχομεν λυθῇ εἴχετε λυθῇ εἶχον λυθῇ	or ἤμην λελυμένος, etc.	θὰ ἤμην λελυμένος, etc.	
VERB INFINITIVE.				
Infinitive.		Participles.		
Present : λύεσθαι.		Present. F. N. λυόμενος G. λυομένου	M. N. λυθείς G. λυθέντος	Aorist. F. N. λυθείσα G. λυθείσας
Aorist : λυθῆναι or λυθῇ.		Perfect. N. λελυμένος G. λελυμένου		Future (literary). N. λυθησόμενος G. λυθησομένου
				λυθησόμενη λυθησομένης λυθησόμενον λυθησομένου, etc.

¹ The Imperfect Indicative of έχω with the Aorist Infinitive Passive of λύω, or ἤμην λελυμένος, etc.

§ 64. OBSERVATIONS ON THE TENSES.

The Tenses of Verbs are formed from the True Stem or the Present Stem.

The Present Stem is itself formed from the True Stem by—

1. Lengthening the vowel or changing it into a Diphthong; as,

True Stem.	Present Stem.
τράγ	τρώγ-ω, I eat.
φύγ	φεύγ-ω, I flee.

2. By strengthening the characteristic letter; as,

τυπ	τύπτ-ω, I strike.
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3. By inserting a syllable between the True Stem and the termination; as,

εὕρ	εὕρ-ίσκ-ω, I find.
λαβ	λαμβ-άν-ω, I receive.

4. By prefixing a Reduplication to the True Stem; as,

θε	τί-θη-μι (Mod. θέτω), I place.
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5. The Present Stem is sometimes the same as the True Stem, as in λύ-ω, λέγ-ω.

§ 65. THE PRESENT.

1. The Modern variations of the Present are—λύουν(ε) for λύουσι; and in the Passive—λύεσαι for λύει, and λυόμεσθε, λυόμεσθα, for λυόμεθα. These forms are probably archaisms, preserved only in the vernacular, while they have died out from the cultivated language.

2. The final *ν* of the Present Infinitive is generally dropped; as, θέλω λύει, for θέλω λύειν.

3. The Present Subjunctive changes the *ε*, *ει*, *ο*, *ου* of the Indicative into *η*, *η*, *ω*: in all other respects the Subjunctive and Indicative are identical; as,

Indicative.

λύει,
λύετε,
λύομεν,

Subjunctive.

νὰ λύῃ.
νὰ λύητε.
νὰ λύωμεν.

4. The Present Participle Active is formed by adding *ν* to the Present Indicative; as, λύω, λύων (originally λύοντες, consonants dropped, vowel lengthened by compensation). In the Passive it is formed by changing *μαι* to *μενος*; as, λύομαι, λυόμενος. The Participles are declined regularly.

5. The Imperative is formed from the Indicative by changing *ω* into *ε*; as, λύω, λύε.

§ 66. THE IMPERFECT.

1. The Imperfect is formed from the Present by adding the Augment and changing the termination *-ω* to *-ον* in the Active, and *-ομαι* to *-ομην* in the Passive. The vernacular changes the *-ον* to *-α*, as *ἔλνα* for *ἔλυον*.

2. In uncontracted verbs the accent is thrown back to the antepenultimate in the Imperfect Active; as, βλέπω, ἔβλεπον; λύω, ἔλυον.

§ 67. THE AORIST.

1. Modern Greek has retained both the First and Second Aorist, but in no one verb are both forms in use.

2. The First Aorist is generally employed. The following verbs are the chief exceptions, and use the Second Aorist:—

Pres.

φεύγω, to flee,
εὑρίσκω, to find,
λέγω, to say,
τυγχάνω, to happen,
τρώγω, to eat,
πίνω, to drink,
ἔρχομαι, to come,
λαμβάνω, to take,

Aor.

ἔφυγον.
ἤρουν (εὔρον).
εἶπον.
ἔτυχον.
ἔφαγον.
ἔπιον.
ἦλθον.
ἔλαβον.

The common language joins a First Aorist termination to a Second Aorist stem, as, *εἶπα*, I said, for *εἶπον*.

3. In the Indicative the Second Aorist is declined like the Imperfect; in the other moods like the Present, with the following exceptions:—

(a) The Infinitive is accented with a circumflex, as *εἰπεῖν*.

(b) The Second Singular Imperative is accented on the last syllable, as, *εἰπέ*.

4. The Second Aorist Passive is formed from the Active by changing *ον* into *ην*.

5. The First Aorist Active is formed from the True Stem by prefixing the Augment, and adding *-σα*, as, *λυ*, *ἔλυσα*; *τυπ*, *ἔτυψα*. The First Aorist Passive from the First Aorist Active by changing *-σα* into *-θην*.

6. But if the True Stem ends in

β, *π*, *φ*, the First Aor. Act. and Pass. end in *ψα* and *φθην*.

γ, *κ*, *χ*, " " " *ξα* and *χθην*.

δ, *θ*, *τ*, *ρ*, " " " *σα* and *σθην*.

ττ, *σσ*, " " " *σα* or *ξα* and *χθην*.

(For Contracted Verbs see § 71.)

Ex.	First Aor. Act.	Pass.
<i>τάσσω</i> , to arrange,	<i>ἔταξα</i> ,	<i>ἐτάχθην</i> .
<i>πλέκω</i> , to weave,	<i>ἔπλεξα</i> ,	<i>ἐπλέχθην</i> .

7. The Aorist of Liquid Verbs does not end in *-σα*, but *-α*; while the vowel of the stem is lengthened as follows:—
ᾱ, *αι=ā*; *ε=ei*; *ι=i*; *υ=ū*; as, *στέλλω*, to send, *ἔστειλα*.

8. Liquids which have *αι*, *ει*, *λλ*, in the stem throw away the second of these letters in the Aorist, as *μαραίνω*, to wither, *ἐμάρανα*; *βάλλω*, to put, *ἔβαλα*.

9. If *ε* occurs in the stem of a monosyllabic liquid, it is changed to *α* in the Aorist Passive, as, *στέλλω*, *ἐστάλην*.

10. The vernacular uses *ἔλυσες*, *ἐλύσετε*, for *ἔλυσας*,

ελύσατε, and ἐλύθηκα (perhaps a vestige of the Perfect), for ἐλύθην.

11. The Aorist Subjunctive is formed from the Aorist Indicative by dropping the Augment and by changing the termination *a* into *ω* in the Active, and *ην* into *ω* in the Passive. The second and third persons singular take an *eota subscript* in both voices.

12. The Aorist Imperative Active is formed from the Aorist Indicative by dropping the Augment, and changing *a* into *ον* (high style) and *ε* (common): ἔλυσον, λύσον, or λύσε. In the Passive the vernacular uses λύσου for λύθητι. This form is the classical Aorist Imperative Middle of verbs in -μι. Compare ἵστασο with the modern forms στάσου, δέξου.

13. The Aorist Infinitive Active is formed from the Indicative by dropping the Augment and changing the termination *a* into *αι*, as, ἔλυσαι, λύσαι. But when the Aorist Infinitive is used with the auxiliary verbs, ἔχω, θέλω, it is written *ει* instead of *αι*, as, θέλω λύσει, ἔχω λύσει.

14. The Aorist Infinitive Passive is formed by dropping the Augment and changing *θην* into *θῆναι* (lit.), or *θῆ* (common), as, ἐλύθην, λυθῆναι, or λυθῆ.

15. The Aorist Participle Active is formed from the Indicative by dropping the Augment, and changing *a* into *ας*, as, ἔλυσας, λύσας. It is declined regularly, like *pās, pāsa, pān*.

16. In the Passive the Participle is formed by dropping the Augment and changing *θην* into *θείς*, with accent on the last.

§ 68. THE FUTURE.

1. The Ancient Form of the Future is very rarely used ; it may be considered as lost, and is replaced by compounded tenses.

2. There are two Futures in Modern Greek :

(a) The First (or Imperfect) Future (Μέλλων παρατατικός).

(b) The Second (or Perfect) Future (Μέλλων συντελικός).

(a) The First Future, expressing a continued or repeated action, is formed by *θα* (see § 67, 5) and the Present Subjunctive; or by *θέλω* and the Present Infinitive, as,

θα πηγαίνω καθ' ἐκάστην, I shall go every day.

θέλω περιπατεῖ¹ κάθε πρωί, I will walk every morning.

(b) The Second Future is used when reference is made to an action to be performed once, without prolongation or repetition, and is formed by *θα* and the Aorist Subjunctive, or by *θέλω* and the Aorist Infinitive, as,

θα ἰπάγω σήμερον, I shall go to-day.

θέλω περιπατήσῃ² ἀπόψε, I will walk this evening.

3. In the Passive the two Futures are compounded in precisely the same way as in the Active.

¹ The usual method is to form the Future from the Present and the First Aorist from the Future. But in Modern Greek the Ancient Future has been lost. The Second Future, which might be mistaken for it, is nothing but the Aorist Subjunctive preceded by *θα*. *θα* is perhaps a contraction of *θέλει ἵνα*. Thus *θέλει ἵνα* = *θέλει νὰ* = *θὲ νὰ* = *θά*. Other writers maintain that this contraction is quite without analogy, and regard *θα* as a particle or a fragment of *τάχα*. Mr. Geldart thinks that we have this very particle *θὲ* or *θα* in the optative interjection *εἴθε* and *αἶθε*: *εἴθε ἔλθοι* is in Modern Greek *εἴθε νὰ ἔλθῃ*, which might also be written *εἰ θὲ νὰ ἔλθῃ*. He is the more inclined to regard *θα* as a simple particle, because its use with the Subjunctive corresponds to the use of *κε* in Homer with the same word, while its employment with the Imperfect, as, *θα ἐπεθύμουν*, answers precisely to the classical *ἐπεθύμουν ἄν*.

² The Second Form of both Futures is frequently written with an *η* instead of *ει*, as, *θέλω πηγαίνῃ*, *θέλω ἰπάγῃ*. This is done on the supposition that the word is in reality the third person of the Subjunctive, and that *νὰ* has been elided. It also supposes that the form of the third person singular has come to be used for all the persons, singular and plural. Ex. Original Form, *θέλει νὰ πηγαίνῃ*; Modern, *θέλει πηγαίνῃ*; *θέλω*, *-ει*, *-ει*, etc., *πηγαίνῃ*.

§ 69. THE PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT.

1. The Ancient Form of the Perfect is found only in the Participle Passive, which is formed from the Aorist Indicative Passive by changing *θην* into *μένος*, and the Augment into the Reduplication, as, *ἐκλήθην*, *κεκλημένος* (accent on penultimate).

2. The Modern Perfect is formed by the Present of *ἔχω* and the Aorist Infinitive (both in the Active and Passive), *ἔχω λύσει*, *ἔχω λυθῇ*. Some writers assert that *λύσει*, *λυθῇ* are mutilated forms of the Aorist Participle, and that the origin of this tense is to be founded in phrases like the following:—*δουλώσας ἔχεις* (Herodotus); *θαυμάσας ἔχω* (Sophocles). A second form of the Perfect Passive is formed by the Perfect Participle Passive and the Present of *εἶμαι*, as, *λελυμένος εἶμαι*. The Perfect Active is occasionally formed in a similar way, as, *ἔχω λελυμένον*, *-ην*, *-ον*, *-ους*, *-ας*, *-α*.

Ex. *ἔχω (γε) γραμμένην τὴν ἐπιστολήν*, I have written the letter.

3. The Pluperfect is formed with the Imperfect of *ἔχω*, as the Perfect is formed with the Present, as, *εἶχον λύσει*; *εἶχον λυθῇ*.

4. The Perfect and Pluperfect are very seldom employed. All degrees of past time are expressed by the Imperfect or Aorist.

§ 70. THE CONDITIONAL.

1. There is no Optative Mood in Modern Greek; it is replaced by the Conditional.

2. The First Conditional is formed by (α) *θὰ* and the Imperfect; or by (β) the Imperfect of *θέλω* and the Present Infinitive; as, *θὰ ἔλυον*, or *ἤθελον λύει*, I would loose.

3. The Second Conditional is formed by the Imperfect of *θάω* and the Aorist Infinitive, as, *ἤθελον λύσει*. There is the same difference in sense between the First and Second Conditional as between the First and Second Future. Ex. If I wrote to-day he would receive my letter to-morrow, *ἐὰν ἔγραφον σήμερον, ἤθελε λάβει τὴν ἐπιστολὴν μου αὔριον*. If visits did not prevent me, I would learn my lessons, *ἐὰν δὲν μὲ ἐμπόδιζον αἱ ἐπισκέψεις, ἤθελον μαθᾶναι τὰ μαθήματά μου*.

4. The Pluperfect Conditional (rarely used) is formed by the Pluperfect Indicative preceded by *θά*, as, *θὰ εἶχον λύσει*, I should have loosed.

Vocabulary.

tried, <i>προσπαθῆσε</i> (<i>προσπαθῶ</i>).	something, <i>κάτι τι</i> .
fainted, <i>ἐλιποθύμησε</i> (<i>λείπο- θυμῶ</i>).	I am tired, bored, <i>βαρύνομαι</i> . the excursion, <i>ἡ ἐκδρομή</i> .

Exercise.

The gardener in vain endeavoured to undo the rope, and was obliged to cut it.	<i>Ὁ κηπουρὸς εἰς μάτην προσπαθῆσε (ἐδοκίμασε) νὰ λύσῃ τὸ σχοινίον καὶ ἠναγκάσθη νὰ τὸ κόψῃ.</i>
She fainted when she cut her finger.	<i>Ἐλιποθύμησεν ὅτε ἔκοψε τὸν δάκτυλόν της.</i>
He succeeded in loosening his chains.	<i>Κατῶρθωσε νὰ λύσῃ τὰ δεσμά του.</i>
If you find that anything is wanting to make the room pretty, say it at once (freely).	<i>Ἐὰν σοῦ φαίνεται ὅτι λείπει τι διὰ νὰ κατασταθῇ τὸ δωμάτιον κομψόν, εἰπέ το ἐλευθέρως.</i>
They were absent, (they failed) when they were most wanted.	<i>Ἐλειπον ὅτε περισσότερον τοὺς εἶχον ἀνάγκην.</i>

- The aide-de-camp was not at the Te Deum: something must have happened to him.
- The seeds of these plants should be collected when they are ripe.
- We thought he had announced to you the news.
- We thought that perhaps you would come this way.
- The last hard winter was foretold by the shepherds.
- They generally forecast the weather accurately.
- He wrote such nonsense in the magazine, that he could not be admired.
- They are delighted with the town, so that they are never tired of praising and admiring it.
- I admire your picture (portrait): it is above all praise.
- I admire his courage and foretell a brilliant future for him.
- I bought the paper ruled.
- I cannot write Greek correctly.
- Ὁ ὑπασπιστὴς ἔλειπεν ἀπὸ τὴν δοξολογίαν· πρέπει νὰ τῷ συνέβη κάτι τι.
- Οἱ σπόροι τῶν φυτῶν τούτων πρέπει νὰ συλλέγωνται ὅταν ὠριμάσῃσι.
- Ἐνομίζομεν ὅτι σὺς ἀνήγγειλε (εἶχε ἀναγγεῖλει) τὰ νέα.
- Ἐνομίζομεν ὅτι ἴσως ἠθέλετε περάσει ἀπ' ἐδῶ.
- Ὁ τελευταῖος δριμύς χειμὼν προελέχθη ὑπὸ τῶν ποιμένων (ἀπὸ τοὺς ποιμένας).
- Συνήθως προλέγουσι τὸν καιρὸν ἀκριβῶς.
- *Ἐγραψε τόσας ἀνοησίας εἰς τὸ περιοδικόν, ὥστε ἦτο ἀδύνατον νὰ θαυμασθῇ.
- Τοῖς ἀρέσκει πολὺ ἡ πόλις ὅθεν δὲν βαρύνονται νὰ τὴν ἐπαινώσι καὶ νὰ τὴν θαυμάζωσι.
- Θαυμάζω τὴν εἰκόνα σας· εἶναι ἀνωτέρα παντὸς ἐπαινοῦ.
- Θαυμάζω τὴν ἀνδρείαν του καὶ προλέγω δι' αὐτὸν λαμπρὸν μέλλον.
- *Ἠγόρασα τὸ χαρτὶ χαρακωμένον.
- Δὲν ἠμπορῶ νὰ γράφω ὀρθῶς τὰ Ἑλληνικά.

- Tell me why you knit stockings, when you can very easily find a woman to knit them for you. Εἰπέ μου διὰ τί πλέκεις κάλτσας, ἀφ' οὗ δύνασαι πολὺ εὐκόλῃ νὰ εὕρῃς γυναῖκα νὰ τὰς πλέξῃ.
- They made an excursion (picnic) to Eleusis, but when they began luncheon, they found that the knives and forks were missing. Ἐξέδραμον εἰς τὴν Ἐλευσίνα καὶ ἐν ᾧ ἤρχισαν τὸ γεῦμα των εἶδον ὅτι ἔλιπον τὰ μαχαίρια καὶ τὰ περὶονια.
- They were disheartened when they found how many things were missing. Ἦσαν ἀπηλπισμένοι ὅτε εὗρον πόσα πράγματα ἔλιπον.

§ 71. CONTRACTED VERBS.

1. In Ancient Greek there were three classes of Contracted Verbs, those in *αω*, *εω*, and *οω*, but the Modern language changes *οω* into *ουω* and conjugates it as a simple verb. There are therefore only two classes—

(a) In *αω*, as *τιμάω*, I esteem, I honour,

(b) In *εω*, as *καλέω*, I call.

Both of which contract into *ᾠ*, *τιμῶ*, *καλῶ*.

The contractions only occur in the Present and Imperfect of both voices, which are given below. The other tenses are conjugated like those of simple verbs.

2. The following are the Rules of Contraction:—

First Class.	Second Class.
<i>αο</i> , <i>αω</i> = <i>ω</i>	<i>εω</i> = <i>ω</i>
<i>αε</i> = <i>α</i>	<i>εε</i> , <i>εει</i> = <i>ει</i>
<i>αει</i> = <i>αι</i>	<i>εο</i> , <i>εου</i> = <i>ου</i>
<i>αου</i> = <i>ω</i> OR <i>ου</i>	<i>εη</i> = <i>η</i> .

Those verbs (*διδάω, πεινῶ*, etc.) which in Ancient Greek formed an exception in contracting *αι* into *ῆ* are now regular.

3. Schleicher observes that all contracted verbs formerly ended in *αω*. It is noticeable that the common language has returned to this in many instances, viz., *περιπατᾶτε* for *περιπατεῖτε*, *ζητᾶει* for *ζητεῖ*.

4. The Aorist of Contracted Verbs is formed regularly in *σα* and *θην*; but the vowel of the stem is generally lengthened, as, *κτυπάω, ἐκτύπησα, φιλέω, ἐφίλησα*.

First Class.

§ 72. Τιμάω, -ῶ, I honour.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

Sing.	τιμάω -ῶ	Plur.	τιμάομεν -ῶμεν
	τιμάεις -ᾶς		τιμάετε -ᾶτε
	τιμάει -ᾷ		τιμάουσι -ῶσι (τιμοῦν).

Imperfect.

Sing.	ἐτίμαον -ων	Plur.	ἐτιμάομεν -ῶμεν
	ἐτίμαες -ας		ἐτιμάετε -ᾶτε
	ἐτίμαε -α		ἐτίμαον -ων.

Aorist, ἐτίμησα.

Future, θὰ τιμήσω, or θέλω τιμήσει.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

Sing.	νὰ τιμάω -ῶ	Plur.	νὰ τιμάωμεν -ῶμεν
	νὰ τιμάῃς -ᾷς		νὰ τιμάῃτε -ᾶτε
	νὰ τιμάῃ -ᾷ		νὰ τιμάωσι -ῶσι (νὰ τιμοῦν).

Imperative Mood.*Present.*

Sing.	τίμαε -α ἄς τιμᾷ (τιμαέτω -άτω)	Plur.	τιμάετε -άτε ἄς τιμοῦν (τιμαέτωσαν -άτωσαν).
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Infinitive Mood.*Present, τιμάειν -ἄν.**Participle Present.**Singular.*

	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	τιμών -ῶν	τιμάουσα -ῶσα	τιμών -ῶν
Gen.	τιμώντος -ῶντος	τιμαούσης -ώσης	τιμώντος -ῶντος
Dat.	τιμόντι -ῶντι	τιμαούσῃ -ώσῃ	τιμόντι -ῶντι
Acc.	τιμόντα -ῶντα	τιμάουσαν -ῶσαν	τιμόν -ῶν

Plural.

Nom.	τιμάοντες -ῶντες	τιμάουσαι -ῶσαι	τιμάοντα -ῶντα
Gen.	τιμαόντων -όντων	τιμαουσῶν -ωσῶν	τιμαόντων -όντων
Dat.	τιμάοσι -ῶσι	τιμαούσαις -ώσαις	τιμάοσι -ῶσι
Acc.	τιμάοντας -ώντας	τιμαούσας -ώσας	τιμάοντα -ῶντα.

PASSIVE VOICE.**Indicative Mood.***Present.*

Sing.	τιμάομαι -ῶμαι τιμάῃ -ᾷ τιμάεται -ᾶται	Plur.	τιμάμεθα -ώμεθα τιμάεσθε -ᾶσθε τιμάονται -ῶνται.
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Imperfect.

Sing.	ἐτιμάμην -ώμην ἐτιμάεσο -ᾶσο (ἐτιμῶ) ἐτιμάετο -ᾶτο	Plur.	ἐτιμάμεθα -ώμεθα ἐτιμάεσθε -ᾶσθε ἐτιμάοντο -ῶντο.
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Aorist, ἐτιμήθην.

Future, θὰ τιμηθῶ (τιμηθήσομαι), ὅτ θέλω τιμηθῇ.

Subjunctive Mood.*Present.*

Sing.	νὰ τιμάωμαι -ῶμαι νὰ τιμάῃ -ᾷ νὰ τιμάται -ᾱται	Plur.	νὰ τιμάωμεθα -ώμεθα νὰ τιμάησθε -ᾷσθε νὰ τιμάωνται -ῶνται.
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Imperative Mood.

Sing.	τιμάου -ῶ ἄς τιμάται (τιμαέσθω -άσθω)	Plur.	τιμάεσθε -ᾷσθε ἄς τιμῶνται (τιμαέσθωσαν -άσθωσαν).
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Infinitive Mood.*Present, τιμάεσθαι -ᾷσθαι.**Participle Present.***Singular.**

	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	τιμαόμενος -όμενος	τιμαομένη -ομένη	τιμαόμενον -όμενον
Gen.	τιμαομένου -ομένου	τιμαομένης -ομένης	τιμαομένου -ομένου, etc.

Plural.

Nom.	τιμαόμενοι -όμενοι	τιμαόμεναι -όμεναι	τιμαόμενα -όμενα
Gen.	τιμαομένων τιμωμένων, etc.		

Second Class.

§ 73. Καλέω -ῶ, I call.

ACTIVE VOICE.**Indicative Mood.***Present.*

Sing.	καλέω -ῶ καλέεις -εῖς καλέει -εἶ	Plur.	καλέομεν -οὔμεν καλέετε -εἴτε καλέουσι -οὔσι (καλοῦν).
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Imperfect.

Sing.	ἐκάλεον -ουν ἐκάλεες -εις ἐκάλεε -ει	Plur.	ἐκαλέομεν -οῦμεν ἐκαλέετε -είτε ἐκάλεον -ουν.
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*Aorist, ἐκάλεσα.**Future, θὰ καλέσω or θέλω καλέσει.***Subjunctive Mood.***Present.*

Sing.	νὰ καλέω -ῶ νὰ καλέῃς -ῇς νὰ καλέῃ -ῇ	Plur.	νὰ καλέωμεν -ῶμεν νὰ καλέητε -ῇτε νὰ καλέωσι -ῶσι.
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Imperative Mood.

Sing.	κάλεε -ει ᾶς καλῇ (καλεέτω -είτω)	Plur.	καλέετε -είτε ᾶς καλοῦν (καλεέτωσαν -είτωσαν).
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Infinitive Mood.*Present, καλέειν -εῖν.**Participle Present.***Singular.**

	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	καλέων -ῶν	καλέουσα -ούσα	καλέον -οῦν
Gen.	καλέοντος -οῦντος	καλεούσης -ούσης	καλέοντος -οῦντος
Dat.	καλέοντι -οῦντι	καλεούσῃ -ούσῃ	καλέοντι -οῦντι
Acc.	καλέοντα -οῦντα	καλέουσαν -οῦσαν	καλέον -οῦν

Plural.

Nom.	καλέοντες -οῦντες	καλέουσai -οῦσαι	καλέοντα -οῦντα
Gen.	καλέοντων -οῦντων	καλεουσῶν -ουσῶν	καλέοντων -οῦντων
Dat.	καλέονσι -οῦσι	καλεούσαις -ούσαις	καλέονσι -οῦσι
Acc.	καλέοντας -οῦντας	καλεούσας -ούσας	καλέοντα -οῦντα.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Indicative Mood.

Present.

Sing.	καλέομαι -οὔμαι καλέει -εἶ καλέεται -εῖται	Plur.	καλεόμεθα -ούμεθα καλέεσθε -εῖσθε καλέονται -οὔνται.
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Imperfect.

Sing.	ἐκαλεόμην -οὔμην ἐκαλέου -οὔ ἐκαλέετο -εῖτο	Plur.	ἐκαλεόμεθα -ούμεθα ἐκαλέεσθε -εῖσθε ἐκαλέοντο -οὔντο.
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*Aorist, ἐκλήθην.**Future, θὰ κληθῶ or θέλω κληθῇ.*

Subjunctive Mood.

Present.

Sing.	νὰ καλέωμαι -ῶμαι νὰ καλέῃ -ῇ νὰ καλέηται -ῇται	Plur.	νὰ καλεώμεθα -ώμεθα νὰ καλέησθε -ῇσθε νὰ καλέωνται -ῶνται.
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Imperative Mood.

Present.

Sing.	καλέου -οὔ ἄς καλῆται (καλέεσθω -εῖσθω)	Plur.	καλέεσθε -εῖσθε ἄς καλῶνται (καλέεσθω- σαν -εῖσθωσαν).
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Infinitive Mood.

*Present, καλέεσθαι -εῖσθαι.**Participle Present.*

Singular.

M.

F.

N.

Nom.	καλεόμενος -ούμενος	καλεομένη -ουμένη	καλεόμενον -ούμενον
Gen.	καλεομένου -ουμένου	καλεομένης -ουμένης	καλεομένου -ουμένου.

Vocabulary.

hold ! κρατήσατε.
 she washes, πλύνει.
 the linen, τὰ ἀσπρόρρουχα.
 I would that ! ἐπεθύμουν νά.
 warm the plates, ζέστανε τὰ
 πινάκια (πίατα).
 the boys sing, τὰ παιδιά ψάλ-
 λουσι (τραγουδοῦν).
 at the concert, εἰς τὴν συναυλίαν.
 orange, τὸ πορτοκάλιον.
 they smell sweet, εὐωδιάζουσι.
 he was appointed, διωρίσθη.

Prime minister, ὁ πρωθυπουργός.
 the foreign minister, ὁ ὑπουργὸς
 τῶν ἐξωτερικῶν.
 the minister of war, ὁ ὑπουργὸς
 τῶν στρατιωτικῶν.
 meeting, συνεδρίασις (συλλαλη-
 τήριον).
 he made a speech, ἐξεφώνησε
 λόγον.
 eloquent, εὐλωττος.
 the troops, τὰ στρατεύματα.
 feelings, τὰ αἰσθήματα.

Exercise.

Δύνασθε νὰ μοι δανείσητε ἐν φράγκον νὰ πληρώσω τὸν ἀμαξηλάτην;
 Ἐθαύμαζον ὑπερβολικὰ τὴν θέαν ἐκ τοῦ Λυκαβητοῦ. Ἐκρυσψε τὴν
 ἔφημερίδα. Ῥίψον τὰ τεμάχια ταῦτα τοῦ χάρτου εἰς τὸ κάμιστρον
 (τὸν κάλαθον). Θ' ἀλλάξω τὸ δωμάτιόν μου· εἶναι πολὺ ψυχρόν.
 Κρατεῖτε τὴν ὀμπρέλλαν μου μίαν στιγμὴν; Φαίνεται ὅτι θὰ
 βρέξῃ. Πρέπει νὰ μακρύνητε τὸ φόρεμά σας. Πλύνει τὰ ἀσ-
 πρόρρουχα πολὺ καλά. Πρέπει νὰ πλύνω τὰς χεῖράς μου πάλιν.
 Ἐπεθύμουν νὰ ἦσαν φυτευμένα εἰς τὸν κήπόν μου τὰ ἄνθη ἐκεῖνα.
 Ζέστανε τὴν σοῦπαν (τὸν ζωμόν) καὶ εἰπὲ εἰς τὸν μάγειρον νὰ ζεστάνῃ
 τὰ πινάκια. Τὰ παιδιά ψάλλουν τόσον ὥραϊα εἰς τὴν Ῥωσικὴν
 ἐκκλησίαν. Τὴν ἤκουσα νὰ ψάλῃ εἰς τὴν συναυλίαν τοῦ Ὁδείου.
 Τὰ ἄνθη ταῦτα τῆς πορτοκαλέας εὐωδιάζουσι. Δὲν δύνανται νὰ σὰς
 βλάψωσι πολὺ. Διωρίσθη πρωθυπουργός. Ὁ ὑπουργὸς τῶν ἐξωτε-
 ρικῶν παρητήθη (has resigned). Ὁ ὑπουργὸς τῶν στρατιωτικῶν θ'
 ἀντικατασταθῇ (will be replaced). Ἡ πρώτη συνεδρίασις (συλ-
 λαλητήριον) ἐγένετο χθές. Ἐξεφώνησε μακρὸν καὶ εὐλωττον λόγον.
 Ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐπεθεώρησε τὰ στρατεύματα τὴν παρελθούσαν ἐβδομάδα.
 Ἐβεβαίωσαν τὸν πρεσβευτὴν περὶ τῶν φιλικῶν αἰσθημάτων των πρὸς
 τὴν Ἑλλάδα.

§ 74. NEUTER VERBS.

Neuter Verbs are either Active or Passive in form: as, *πηγάινω*, I go; *λυπούμαι*, I grieve. They are conjugated like Active and Passive Verbs of similar terminations.

§ 75. VERBS IN -μι.

Verbs in -μι are still used in the higher style, but in ordinary writing and conversation a second form in -ω is employed: as,

σταίνω = *ἵστημι*, I set up.

θέτω = *τίθημι*, I place.

δίδω = *δίδωμι*, I give.

δεικνύω = *δείκνυμι*, I show.

§ 76. IMPERSONAL VERBS.

The following verbs are used impersonally:—

Present.		Aorist.
<i>βρέχει</i> ,	it rains,	<i>ἔβρεξε</i> .
<i>χιονίζει</i> ,	it snows,	<i>ἐχιόνισε</i> .
<i>ἀστράπτει</i> ,	it lightens,	<i>ἤστραψε</i> .
<i>βροντᾷ</i> ,	it thunders,	<i>ἐβρόντησε</i> .
<i>κάμνει ζέστην</i> ,	it is warm,	<i>ἔκαμε ζέστην</i> .
<i>κάμνει κρύον</i> or <i>ψύχος</i> ,	it is cold,	<i>ἔκαμε κρύον</i> or <i>ψύχος</i> .
<i>βραδυνάζει</i> ,	it is growing late,	<i>ἐβράδυνασε</i> .
<i>νυκτώνει</i> ,	it is growing dark,	<i>ἐνύκτωσε</i> .
<i>ξημερόνει</i> ,	it is dawning,	<i>ἐξημέρωσε</i> .
<i>συννεφιάζει</i> ,	it is clouding over,	<i>ἐσυννέφιασε</i> .
<i>καθαρίζει</i> ,	it is clearing up,	<i>ἐκαθάρισε</i> .
<i>παγώνει</i> ,	it is freezing,	<i>ἐπάγωσε</i> .
<i>λυώνει</i> ,	it is thawing,	<i>ἐλυωσε</i> .
<i>ψυχάλίζει</i> ,	it begins to rain,	<i>ἐψυχάλισε</i> .

Present.

συμβαίνει,
φαίνεται,

it happens,
it seems, it appears,

Aorist.

συνέβη.
ἐφάνη.

Ex. It seems an extraordinary thing, φαίνεται περίεργον πρᾶγμα.

πρέπει (il faut), it is necessary, ἔπρεπε (Imp.).

Ex. You ought to go, or, you must go, πρέπει νὰ ὑπάγῃτε.

μέλει, it concerns, ἔμελε (Imp.).

Ex. I do not care, δὲν μὲ μέλει.

πειράζει, it matters.

Ex. It does not matter, never mind, δὲν πειράζει.

Vocabulary.

it grieves me, μὲ λυπεῖ.

lame, χωλός.

dressed, ἐνδεδυμένος (ἐνδύομαι).

during the day, κατὰ τὴν ἡμέραν.

fresh, cool, δροσερός.

even in summer, καὶ κατὰ τὸ θέρος (καλοκαίρι).

the frost, ὁ παγετός.

is setting (of the sun), δύει, βασιλεύει.

it is very stormy, εἶναι μεγάλη καταιγίς.

besides, ἐκτὸς τούτου.

Hymettus, ὁ Ὑμηττός.

is covered, εἶναι κεκαλυμμένος (καλύπτω).

the base (of a mountain), οἱ πρόποδες.

there was a hailstorm, ἔπεσε χάλαζα (πίπτω).

dead, ψόφιος, νεκρός.

seldom, σπανίως.

to expose yourself, νὰ ἐκτεθῇτε (ἐκθέτω).

it harmonises, συμφωνεῖ.

good taste, ἡ καλαισθησία.

Exercise.

Μὲ λυπεῖ νὰ σὲ βλέπω χωλαίνοντα τόσο. Φαίνεται ὅτι ἐκτύπησα τὸν πόδα μου περισσότερο ἀφ' ὅ,τι ἐνόμιζον τὴν στιγμὴν ἐκείνην. Φαίνεται ὅτι εἴσθε λίαν ἀδιάφορος περὶ τῆς ὑποθέσεως. Βραδυνάξει ἔχομεν δὲ πολὺν δρόμον νὰ κάμωμεν. Εἶναι τόσο ζέστη κατὰ τὴν ἡμέραν· αἱ νύκτες ὁμως ἐνταῦθα εἶναι πάντοτε δροσεραὶ καὶ κατὰ τὸ

καλοκαίρι (θέρος). Τὴν παρελθούσαν νύκτα ἦτο παγωνιά, ἀλλὰ νομίζω ὅτι ὁ παγετός διελύθη (παρῆλθε). 'Ο ἥλιος δύνει (βασιλεύει). ὁ ἥλιος ἔδυσε πρὸ μᾶς ὥρας. Σᾶς μέλει νὰ ἐξέρχησθε ὅταν βρέχη; Πρέπει νὰ προσέχητε ὅταν ἦναι ὑγρὸς καιρός. Πρέπει νὰ μείνητε ἐδῶ τὸ βράδυ, εἶναι μεγάλη καταιγίς. Δὲν φοβοῦμαι νὰ ἐξέλθω ὅταν βροντᾷ καὶ ἀστράπτει. 'Ο οὐρανὸς εἶναι καθαρώτερος· ἀλλὰ δὲν ἔπαυσε νὰ βρέχη ἀκόμη. Χιονίζει εἰς τὰ βουνά. 'Ο 'Υμηττός εἶναι κεκαλυμμένος σχεδὸν μέχρι τῶν προπόδων. 'Η χάλαζα ἔσπασε (ἔθραυσε) σχεδὸν ὅλα τὰ παράθυρα πολλῶν οἰκιῶν, καὶ ἑκατοντάδες μικρῶν πουλιῶν (πηγνῶν) εὐρέθησαν ψόφια (νεκρά) εἰς τοὺς κήπους. Σπανίως συμβαίνει δις κατὰ τὴν αὐτὴν ὥραν τοῦ ἔτους. Δὲν ἔπρεπε νὰ ἐκτεθῇτε οὕτω. Δὲν ἔπρεπε νὰ ὑπάγῃ τὴν νύκτα ταύτην· εἶναι πολλὴ ὁμίχλη. Συμφωνεῖ μὲ τὴν καλαισθησίαν.

§ 77. IRREGULAR VERBS.

The following are the principal verbs, which form their tenses irregularly. There is no Middle Voice, the Perfect and Pluperfect are formed from the Aorist; the Second Future is the same as the Aorist Subjunctive, thus the Aorist is the only tense which need be given here.

Present.

Aorist.

ἀμαρτάνω,	to sin,	ἡμαρτον or ἡμάρτησα.
ἀναβαίνω,	to ascend,	ἀνέβην or ἀνέβηκα.
ἀναγιγνώσκω,	to read,	ἀνέγνων or ἀνέγνωσα.
ἀναιρῶ,	to retract,	ἀνῆρσα.
ἀποθνήσκω,	to die,	ἀπέθανον.
ἀρέσκω,	to please,	ἤρεσα.
αὐξάνω,	to increase,	ἠύξησα.
ἀφίνω,	to allow or leave,	ἄφησα.
βάλλω or βάζω,	to place,	ἔβαλον (Pass. ἐβλήθην or ἐβάλθην).

Present.		Aorist.
βαίνω,	to go,	ἔβην.
βαρύνομαι,	to be weary,	ἐβαρύνθην.
βλέπω,	to see,	εἶδον.
βρέχω,	to moisten,	ἔβρεξα.
γηράσκω,	to grow old,	ἐγήρασα.
γίνομαι,	to become,	ἔγεινα.
δαγκάνω,	to bite,	ἐδάγκασα (Pass. ἐδήχθην).
δέρνω,	to beat,	ἔδειρα.
δεικνύω,	to show,	ἔδειξα.
διδάσκω,	to teach,	ἐδίδαξα.
δέχομαι,	to receive,	ἐδέχθην.
δίδω,	to give,	ἔδωσα or ἔδωκα.
δύναμαι,	to be able,	ἠδυνήθην.

Exercise.

Have you seen Paul? he has grown old very fast, and wants to become a monk.

What a fearful day! I am wet through, and the dog has bitten me.

He beat me because I showed him his caricature and said to me, I will teach you to laugh at me.

At what o'clock did you give the letter to the messenger, because I did not get it till eight in the evening, and he could not take more than twenty minutes coming.

Εἶδατε τὸν Παῦλον; ἐγήρασε πολὺ ταχέως καὶ θέλει νὰ γείνη καλόγερος.

Τί τρομερὰ ἡμέρα! ἐβράχην ὁλος, ὁ δὲ σκύλος μ' ἐδάγκασε.

Μ' ἔδειρε διότι τοῦ ἔδειξα τὴν γελοιογραφίαν του, καὶ μ' εἶπε, Θὰ σὲ διδάξω νὰ μ' ἐμπαίξῃς.

Κατὰ ποίαν ὥραν ἐδώσατε τὴν ἐπιστολὴν εἰς τὸν κομιστήν, διότι δὲν τὴν ἔλαβον πρὸ τῆς ὀγδόης τὸ ἑσπέρας, καὶ δὲν θὰ ἔκαμε περισσότερον ἀπὸ εἴκοσι λεπτὰ νὰ ἔλθῃ.

Present.

ἐπιτυχάνω,
(ἐ)βγάζω (ἐκβάλλω),
ἐγείρομαι,
ἐκπλήττομαι,
ἐντρέπομαι,
ἔρχομαι,
εὐρίσκω,
ἔχω,
ἠμπορῶ,
θέλω,
θέτω,
κάθηναι,
καίω,
κάμνω,
ἤξεύρω,

to succeed, to hit,
to take out,
to rise, or to get up,
to be astonished,
to be ashamed,
to come,
to find,
to have,
to be able,
to wish,
to place,
to sit down,
to burn,
to make,
to know,

Aorist.

ἐπέτυχον.
ἔβγαλα.
ἠγέρθην.
ἐξεπλάγην.
ἐντράπην.
ἦλθον.
ἦδρον (εὔδρον).
εἶχον (Imp.).
ἠμπόρεσα.
ἠθέλησα.
ἔθεσα.
ἐκάθησα.
ἔκαυσα.
ἔκαμα.
ἤξευρα.

Exercise.

He got up and went out in a rage. Ἡγέρθη καὶ ἐξῆλθε θυμωμένος.

George went into my room and took my money out of the cupboard: when I came in, I was surprised to find him and asked, Are you not ashamed to take my money? Ὁ Γεώργιος ἐμβῆκεν εἰς τὸ δωμάτιόν μου καὶ ἐξέβαλε τὰ χρήματα ἐκ τοῦ ἀρμαρίου (ντουλαπιού). ὅταν εἰσῆλθον ἐξεπλάγην εὐρὼν αὐτὸν καὶ ἠρώτησα, 'Δὲν ἐντρέπεσαι νὰ μοῦ πάρῃς τὰ χρήματα;'

He began to cry and said, 'You make a mistake in thinking I am a thief; I take the money for your good that you may not be able to drink much wine.' Ἦρchiσε νὰ κλαίῃ καὶ εἶπεν, "Ἐχεις λάθος νομίζων ὅτι εἶμαι κλέπτης· παίρνω τὰ χρήματα διὰ τὸ καλὸν σου, διὰ νὰ μὴ ἠμπορῇς νὰ πίνῃς πολὺ κρασί."

I was struck by the fore-
thought of my servant and
said, 'You shall remain in
my house and receive 20
francs a month more.'

What have you learnt at the
University?

I have learnt to suffer with for-
titude and to fight bravely.

As I came through the
garden, I plucked the
flowers.

Good-day, sir, how are you?

Very well, thanks, but I want
to sit down.

Do you know where Colonel
R. lives? Near the Café
Solon, I think.

Let us sit down here; it is
very hot walking about; the
sun has burnt up the trees.

How do you do? What are
you doing?

I go every day to Phalerum.
I go out in a boat and
bathe.

A capital plan, but take care
you are not drowned. The
wind blows tremendously
sometimes.

Let us walk a little: you
need not go far without
sitting down.

Ἐκπλαγεῖς μέ τήν πρόνοιαν τοῦ
ὑπηρετοῦ μου, εἶπον· Ὅτι
μείνης εἰς τήν οἰκίαν μου καί
θὰ λαμβάνης 20 φράγκα κατὰ
μῆνα περιπλέον.

Τί ἐμάθετε εἰς τὸ Πανεπιστήμιον;

*Ἐμαθον νὰ ὑποφέρω καρτερικῶς
καὶ νὰ μάχωμαι γενναίως.

Ἐν ᾧ διηρχόμεν διὰ τοῦ κήπου
ἔκοψα τὰ ἄνθη.

Καλὴν ἡμέραν, κύριε, πῶς περνᾶτε;
Πολὺ καλὰ, εὐχαριστῶ, ἀλλὰ
θέλω νὰ καθίσω.

Γνωρίζετε ποῦ κατοικεῖ ὁ συνταγ-
ματάρχης 'Ρ; Πλησίον τοῦ
καφερείου Σόλωνος, νομίζω.

*Ὡς καθήσωμεν ἐδῶ· εἶναι πολὺ
ζέστη νὰ περιπατῇ τις· ὁ ἥλιος
ἔκαυσε τὰ δένδρα.

Τί κάμνετε;

Πηγαίνω καθ' ἐκάστην εἰς τὸ
Φάληρον· πηγαίνω μέ τήν
λέμβον καὶ κάμνω λουτρόν.

Πολὺ καλὰ κάμνετε, ἀλλὰ προσ-
έξατε μὴ πνιγῆτε. Ὁ ἄνεμος
πνέει σφοδρότατα ἐνίστε.

*Ὡς περιπατήσωμεν ὀλίγον· δὲν
ἔχετε ἀνάγκην νὰ ὑπάγητε
μακρὰν χωρὶς νὰ καθήσητε.

Present.	English.	Aorist.
κλαίω,	to cry,	ἐκλαυσα.
λαμβάνω,	to take, receive,	ἔλαβον.
λανθάνομαι,	to be mistaken,	ἐλανθάσθην.
λέγω,	to say,	εἶπον.
μανθάνω,	to learn,	ἔμαθον.
μάχομαι,	to fight,	(ἐμαχεσάμην).
μένω,	to remain,	ἔμεινα.
πάσχω, παθαίνω,	to suffer,	ἐπαθον.
παίρνω,	to take,	ἐπήρα.
περνῶ,	to pass,	ἐπέρασα.
πετῶ,	to fly, to throw away,	ἐπέταξα.
πηγαίνω.	to go,	ὑπήγον.
πίνω,	to drink,	ἔπιον.
πίπτω,	to fall,	ἔπεσα.
πλέω,	to sail,	ἔπλευσα.
πνίγω,	to suffocate, to drown,	ἔπνιξα.
φυσῶ,	to blow,	ἐφύσηξα (ἐφύσησα).
σβύνω,	to extinguish,	ἔσβυσα.
σέβομαι,	to honour, respect,	ἐσεβάσθην.
σηκώνω,	to raise,	ἐσήκωσα.
σπείρω,	to sow,	ἔσπειρα.
σταίνω (ἵστημι),	to set up,	ἔστησα.
στέκομαι,	to stop,	ἐστάθην.
στέλλω,	to send,	ἔστευλα.

Exercise.

What are you quarrelling about? Achilles has taken my doll and broken its nose. That's a lie; Calliope pulled my hair. Be quiet, or you shall both suffer for this.

Διὰ τί μαλόνετε ;—Ὁ Ἀχιλλεὺς ἐπῆρε τὴν κούκλα μου καὶ τῆς ἔσπασε τὴν μύτην. — Εἶναι ψεῦμα· ἡ Καλλιόπη μοῦ ἐτράβηξε τὰ μαλλιά. — Καθήσατε ἤσυχα ! ἄλλως θὰ πάθητε καὶ οἱ δύο σας δι' αὐτό.

Go straight through the town, and take the road to the left, which will bring you to the railway station. You cannot make a mistake.

Πήγαινε κατ' εὐθείαν διὰ τῆς πόλεως καὶ πάρε τὴν πρὸς τὰ ἀριστερὰ ὁδόν, ἥτις θὰ σὲ φέρῃ εἰς τὸν σταθμὸν τοῦ σιδηροδρόμου. Δὲν ἔμπορεῖς νὰ κάμῃς λάθος.

How much do you get a month? Only 300 francs a month as Professor, but I make something more by writing for the papers.

Τί μισθὸν λαμβάνετε κατὰ μῆνα; — Μόνον 300 φράγκα κατὰ μῆνα ὡς καθηγητῆς, ἀλλὰ κερδίζω ἀκόμη κατὰ γράφων εἰς τὰς ἐφημερίδας.

Get up, or I will send the master with a stick. Do you think I care for him?

Σήκω, ἄλλως θὰ στείλω τὸν διδάσκαλον μὲ τὴν ῥάβδον. — Νομίζεις ὅτι τὸν φοβοῦμαι;

The boat has stopped; will they put us ashore?

Ἡ λέμβος ἐστάθη· θὰ μᾶς ἀποβιβάσωσιν εἰς τὴν ξηράν;

Present.	English.	Aorist.
τραβῶ,	to draw,	ἐτράβηξα.
τρέφω,	to nourish,	ἐθρεψα.
τρέχω,	to run,	ἔτρεξα.
τρώω,	to eat,	ἔφαγα.
τυγχάνω (τυχαίνω),	to happen,	ἔτυχον.
ὑπάγω,	to go,	ὑπῆγον.
ὑπόσχομαι,	to promise,	ὑπεσχέθην.
φαίνομαι,	to appear,	ἐφάνην.
φεύγω,	to flee,	ἔφυγον.
φθάνω,	to arrive, reach,	ἔφθασα.
φθείρω,	to destroy, waste,	ἔφθειρα.
χαίρω,	to be happy, rejoice,	ἐχάρην.
χύνω,	to pour out, spill,	ἔχυσα.
ψεύδομαι,	to lie,	ἐψεύσθην.
ψήνω,	to roast, cook,	ἔψησα.

Exercise.

Stand aside, sir, the procession is drawing near.	Παραμερήσατε, κύριε, ἡ λιτανεία πλησιάζει.
Well, you have succeeded in escaping from the guard.	Λοιπὸν καταρθώσατε νὰ φύγητε ἀπὸ τὴν φυλακὴν.
Yes, but I had to run for my life, and have not eaten anything for two days.	Μάλιστα, ἀλλ' ἠναγκάσθην νὰ τρέξω χάριν τῆς ζωῆς μου καὶ δὲν ἔφαγα τίποτε ἐπὶ δύο ἡμέρας.
You do not seem much the worse for your long fast, but I am glad you have arrived.	Δὲν φαίνεται ὅτι ὑπέφερες πολὺ ἔνεκα τῆς μεγάλης νηστείας, ἀλλὰ χαίρω ὅτι ἔφθασες.
Pour some wine into the cup, and tell them to cook something.	Χύσε εἰς τὸ ποτήριον (κέρασε) ὀλίγον κρασί καὶ εἰπὲ νὰ ψήσουν κάτι τι.
You must go to the concert, as you promised.	Πρέπει νὰ ὑπάγητε εἰς τὴν συναυλίαν ταύτην ὡς ὑποσχέθητε.
Oh, you know that promises mean nothing in society; it is too much trouble to dress.	*Ὡ, ἀλλ' ἤξεύρετε εἰς τὸν κόσμον αἱ ὑποσχέσεις δὲν σημαίνουν τίποτε· βαρύνομαι δὲ νὰ ἐνδυθῶ.

Vocabulary.

the hill, ὁ λόφος (τὸ βουνόν).	once, ἅπαξ.
this afternoon, σήμερον μετὰ μεσημβρίαν.	as often as you can, ὅσον δύνασαι συχνότερον.
tired, κουρασμένος.	tiresome, ἐνοχλητικός.
the siege, ἡ πολιορκία.	wet, βρεγμένος.
a year ago, πρὸ ἑνὸς ἔτους.	silly, μωρός.
the parcel, τὸ δέμα.	the post office, τὸ ταχυδρομεῖον.
the interests, τὰ συμφέροντα.	

Exercise.

Δὲν ἐπιθυμῶ ν' ἀναβῶ τὸν λόφον σήμερον μετὰ μεσημβρίαν· εἰμαι κουρασμένος. *Ἐπρεπε νὰ τὸν ἀναγκάσητε ν' ἀναίρεσθαι ὅ, τι εἶπε. Ἡ πολιορκία ἤρθη (διελύθη) πρὸ ἑνὸς ἔτους. Ἐπιτρέψατέ μοι

ν' ἀφήσω τὸ δέμα μου ἐνταῦθα· θὰ ἔλθω νὰ τὸ πάρω εἰς τὴν ἐπιστροφὴν μου. Ἀφήσατέ με νὰ φροντίσω ἀνθ' ὑμῶν διὰ τὰ συμφέροντά μου. Βάλετε τὸ κάθισμά σας πλησίον τοῦ παραθύρου. Πηγαίνω ἐκεῖ ὕπαξ τῆς ἐβδομάδος. Ὑπάγετε ἐκεῖ ὅσον δύνασθε συχνότερον. Γίνεσαι πολὺ ἐνοχλητικός. Εἶμαι βρεγμένος. Καταντᾷ πολὺ γέρων καὶ μωρός. ῥίψε τὰς ἐπιστολάς ταύτας εἰς τὸ ταχυδρομεῖον. Δεῖξόν μοι τί ἀναγνώσκεις.

Vocabulary.

I can, I could, δύναμαι: Aor. ἡδυνήθην (Lit). ἡμπορῶ: Aor. ἡμύρεσα (Com).	the country, ἡ ἐξοχή.
I will, I would, θελω, ἡθελον or ἡθέλησα.	to use, treat, μεταχειρίζομαι.
I ought, ὀφείλω, πρέπει.	the duty, τὸ καθήκον.
I must, πρέπει, ἀναγκάζομαι.	however that may be, ὅπως καὶ ἂν ἔχη.
I should, ἔπρεπε.	to understand, καταλαμβάνω.
information, αἱ πληροφορίες.	to allow, ἐπιτρέπω.
the affair, ἡ ὑπόθεσις.	to catch (a train), προφθάνω.
the decision, ἡ ἀπόφασις.	the misunderstanding, ἡ παρεν- 'νόησις.
to yield, give in, ἐνδίδω.	what can have become of? τί νὰ ἔγινε;
to sing, τραγουδῶ.	to refuse, ἀποποιῶμαι.
to accompany, συνοδεύω.	to deny, refuse, ἀρνούμαι.
exactly, just, ἴσια ἴσια, ἀκριβῶς.	

Exercise.

Ποῖος ἀπὸ σᾶς δύναται νὰ μοι δώσῃ πληροφορίας περὶ τῆς ὑποθέσεως; Θὰ μοι ἦτο πολὺ λυπηρὸν νὰ συναπαντηθῶμεν. Τώρα πρέπει νὰ τῷ εἴπω τὴν ἀπόφασίν μου. Εἰς μάτην προσεπείθησα νὰ ὀμιλήσω, δὲν ἡδυνήθην νὰ προσφέρω λέξιν. Ἐπρεπε νὰ ἔλθῃς (νὰ εἶχες ἔλθει) μαζί μας εἰς τὴν ῥώμην. Ἐπρεπε νὰ ἐνδώσω. Σὺ ἡμπορεῖς νὰ ἐργασθῇς τὸ εὐρίσκω εὐχαριστότερον νὰ σὲ βλέπω ἐργαζόμενον. Θὰ ἐτραγφιδούσατε ἐὰν ὁ διδάσκαλός σας ἦτο ἐδῶ διὰ νὰ σᾶς συνοδεύσῃ; Θὰ ἦτο ὑποχρηστικὸς ἐὰν ἡδύνατο νὰ ἴδῃ τὸν φίλον του ἀκόμη μίαν φοράν. Τί θὰ ἔλεγετε ἐὰν ἤρχετο σήμερον;

Ἦθέλομεν ὑπάγει εἰς τὴν ἐξοχὴν αὐριον ἐὰν ἡ ἀδελφή μας δὲν ἡσθάνει. Ἐκαμες ἴσια ἴσια τὸ ἐναντίον ἀφ' οὗ, τι ἔπρεπε νὰ κάμης. Πρέπει νὰ μὲ ἀφήσης νὰ κρίνω περὶ αὐτοῦ. Καθῆκον ἔχετε νὰ μὴ ἀφήνητε τοὺς ἀνθρώπους νὰ μεταχειρίζονται τὰ ζῶα τόσο σκληρῶς. Ἦμπορεῖ νὰ λέγῃ οὗ, τι θέλεις· κανεὶς δὲν τὸν πιστεύει. Ὅπως καὶ ἂν ἔχῃ, δὲν εἶναι ἰδική σου δουλειά (it's no business of your's). Δὲν δύναμαι νὰ καταλάβω τί ἐννοεῖ γράφων τοιαύτην ἐπιστολήν. Δὲν πρέπει νὰ τὸ ἐπιτρέψῃ. Ἐπρεπε νὰ ὑπάγῃς ὅταν σοῦ εἶπα· τώρα εἶναι ἀργὰ πλέον. Ἐὰν δὲν προφθάσωμεν τὸν σιδηρόδρομον δυνάμεθα νὰ ὑπάγωμεν ἐφ' ἀμάξης. Πρέπει νὰ ὑπάρχῃ καμμία παρεννόησις μεταξύ των. Τί νὰ ἔγινε τὸ παιδίον; ἔπρεπε νὰ ἦτο ἐδῶ πρὸ μιᾶς ὥρας. Ἐγὼ θ' ἀπεποιούμην, ἀλλ' αὕτη δὲν δύναται ν' ἀρνηθῇ τίποτε. Τίς θὰ τὸ ἐπίστευε; (τίς ἤθελε τὸ πιστεύσει;)

PARTICLES.

§ 78. PREPOSITIONS.

1. In Modern Greek many Prepositions govern other cases than in the Ancient language.

2. The Accusative is often used instead of the Genitive and Dative.

3. There are 18 Prepositions, which may be divided into 5 classes:—

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| (1) | 4 | Prepositions which govern the Genitive. |
| (2) | 2 | ” ” Dative. |
| (3) | 3 | ” ” Accusative. |
| (4) | 6 | ” ” Accusative or Genitive. |
| (5) | 3 | ” ” Accusative, Genitive, or Dative. |

§ 79. Prepositions which govern the Genitive : *πρό, ἀντί, ἐκ, ἀπό*.

1. *πρό* (does not drop the omicron before a vowel) :

(a) of Time—before : *ἦλθον εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας πρό τριῶν ἐτῶν*, I came to Athens three years ago ; *εἰσῆλθε πρό ἐμοῦ*, he entered before me.

(b) of Place—in front of, before : *ἡ Αἴγινα κεῖται πρό τοῦ Πειραιῶς*, Aegina lies in front of the Piræus.

2. *ἀντί*—instead of, in exchange for : *μοι ἔδωκε γαζέττας (χαλκὸν) ἀντὶ ἀργυρῶν νομισμάτων*, he gave me coppers in exchange for silver coins ; *ἦλθε ἀντ' ἐμοῦ*, he went instead of me. In composition *ἀντί* has also the force of 'against' ; as *ἀντίκειμαι*, to be opposed to, to be set against. Followed by *νὰ* and the Subjunctive it means—instead of ; as, *ἀντὶ νὰ ἐπιστρέψῃ εὐθύς*, instead of returning at once.

3. *ἐκ*, before a vowel *ἐξ* :

(a) out of, from (of place) : as, *ἐξῆλθεν ἐκ τοῦ θεάτρου*, he came out of the theatre.

(b) made of, of : as, *τὸ δακτυλίδι εἶναι ἐκ χρυσοῦ*, the ring is made of gold.

(c) from (cause, origin, agent) : as, *ἀπέθανεν ἐκ πυρετοῦ*, he died from fever.

(d) from (of time), since : as, *ἐξ ἐκείνης τῆς ὥρας*, from that hour.

4. *ἀπό* :

(a) from, since (of time) : as, *εἶναι ἐδῶ ἀπὸ τριῶν ἐβδομάδων*, he has been here three weeks (since three weeks).

(b) from (of place) : as, *ἔφυγεν ἀπὸ τῆς οἰκίας του*, he fled from his house.

ἀπὸ is vulgarly used with the Accusative : as, *τὸ ἤκουσα ἀπ' αὐτόν*, I heard it from him ; *ἀπὸ ξύλου*, made of wood (*ξύλινος*).

5. The following Adverbs are used like Prepositions with

the Genitive case: *ἐνεκα*, on account of; *ἀνευ*, without; *μέχρι*, *ἄχρι*, as far as, until; *χάριν*, for the sake of; *μεταξύ*, between; *δίκεν*, like, as.

§ 80. Prepositions which govern the Dative: *ἐν*, *σύν*.

ἐν, in: as, *ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ χώρᾳ*, in this country. Replaced in common language by *εἰς* with Accusative.

σύν, with (lit.): as, *ἀνεχώρησε σύν τῇ οἰκογενείᾳ του*, he went away with his family; *σύν Θεῷ*, by the help of God.

§ 81. Prepositions which govern the Accusative: *εἰς*, *ἀνά*, *μέ*.

1. *εἰς*:

to, towards, in, into, at: as, *θὰ ὑπάγω εἰς τὴν Πόλιν*, I shall go to Constantinople (Stamboul): *θὰ εἶμαι εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν ἐντὸς ἐνὸς τετάρτου*, I shall be at home in a quarter of an hour.

Used in an elliptical construction with the Genitive: as, *θὰ συναπαντηθῶμεν εἰς τοῦ ὑπουργοῦ*, for, *θὰ συναπαντηθῶμεν εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν τοῦ ὑπουργοῦ*, we shall meet at the minister's.

2. *ἀνά*:

(a) up, upstream: as, *πλέω ἀνὰ (τὸν) ποταμόν*, I sail up the river.

(b) by (signifying divisions): as, *ᾤδενσαν ἀνὰ τέσσαρας*, they marched by fours.

3. *μέ*, the common form of *μετά*, is always followed by the Accusative—with, together with: as, *μέ τὴν θυγατέρα του*, with his daughter; *ἐκτύπησε τὸ ἄλογον μέ τὴν ῥάβδον του*, he struck the horse with his stick.

§ 82. Prepositions which govern the Genitive and Accusative: *μετά*, *περί*, *διά*, *ὑπό*, *κατά*, *ὑπέρ*.

1. *μετά*:

(a) *With Genitive*—with, together with: as, *μετὰ τῶν ἀδελφῶν του*, (or, *μαζὶ μέ τοὺς ἀδελφούς του*), with his brothers.

(b) *With Accusative*—after (of time): *as, μετὰ ταῦτα*, after this; *μετὰ τρεῖς μῆνας*, after three months.

2. *περί* (does not drop the eota before a vowel):

(a) *With Genitive*—about, regarding: *as, ὁμιλοῦμεν περὶ τοῦ βασιλείως*, we are talking about the king.

(b) *With Accusative*—round, about (of time and place): *as, ἵππευσα περὶ τὴν Ἀκρόπολιν*, I rode round the Acropolis.

3. *διὰ* (vulgar form *γὰρ*):

(a) *With Genitive*—through, by means of: *as, βλέπομεν διὰ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν*, we see with our eyes.

(b) Of place, motion: *as, διὰ τῆς πόλεως*, through the city; *διὰ θαλάσσης*, by sea; *διὰ τῆς Μασσαλίας*, viâ Marseilles.

(c) *With Accusative*—on account of, for the sake of: *as, σὰς ἀγαπῶ διὰ τὴν μητέρα σας* (or *χάριν τῆς μητρός σας*), I love you for your mother's sake.

(d) In the direction, for: *as, θὰ ἀναχωρήσω αὔριον διὰ τὴν Γαλλίαν*, I shall start to-morrow for France.

(e) Followed by *νὰ* and the Subjunctive—for the purpose of, in order to: *as, φέρετέ μοι νερόν ζεστόν διὰ νὰ ξυρισθῶ*, bring me hot water that I may shave.

4. *ὑπὸ*:

(a) *With Genitive*—by (agent): *as, τὸ βιβλίον εἶναι γεγραμμένον ὑπὸ τοῦ καθηγητοῦ*, the book is written by the professor.

(b) *With Accusative*—under (of place): *as, τὸ θέατρον τοῦ Διονύσου (Βάκχου) εἶναι ὑπὸ τὴν Ἀκρόπολιν*, or, *ὑπὸ κάτω ἀπὸ τὴν Ἀκρόπολιν*, the theatre of Dionysus (Bacchus) is under the Acropolis.

(c) Under (of rule or sovereignty): *as, αἱ Ἰνδίαί εἰναι ὑπὸ τὴν Βασιλίσσαν τῆς Ἀγγλίας*, India is under the Queen of England.

(d) Upon, on (of conditions): *ὑπὸ τοὺς ὁρους τούτους*, on these conditions.

5. κατά :

(a) *With Genitive*—against : as, ὁ ἀρχηγὸς τῆς ἀντιπολιτεύσεως ἔκαμε λόγον κατὰ τοῦ ὑπουργείου, the leader of the opposition made a speech against the ministry.

(b) Down to, down on : as, ἔπεσε κατὰ γῆς, he fell to the ground.

(c) *With Accusative*—according to : as, εἶναι ἀριστούργημα κατὰ τὴν γνώμην μου, or, κατ' ἐμέ, it is a masterpiece to my mind ; κατὰ τὰς περιστάσεις, according to circumstances.

(d) *With Accusative*—at (in point of time) : as, ἐγεννήθη κατ' ἐκείνον τὸν χρόνον, he was born at that time.

6. ὑπέρ :

(a) *With Genitive*—for, in favour of (opposed to κατὰ) : as, ἔκαμε λόγον ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἀγγλίας, he spoke in favour of England ; ὑπὲρ πατρίδος, for his country.

(b) *With Accusative*—over (motion) : ἐχώρισε ὑπὲρ τὰ ἔσκαμμένα, he exceeded the bounds of decency.

(c) Over, more than : as, μὴ διαμείνητε ὑπὲρ τὰς τρεῖς ὥρας, do not stay more than three hours.

§ 83. Prepositions, which govern the Genitive, Dative, and Accusative : παρά, ἐπί, πρὸς.

1. παρά :

(a) *With Genitive*—from, by (agent) : as, ἔλαβον δῶρον παρ' αὐτοῦ or ἀπ' αὐτόν, I received a present from him ; ἐγράφη παρ' αὐτοῦ, it was written by him.

(b) *With Dative*—by, with, and at the house of : as, ἡ ἀρετὴ καθιστᾷ ἡμᾶς ἀγαπητοὺς παρὰ θεῷ καὶ ἀνθρώποις, virtue renders us beloved both by God and by men.

(c) *With Accusative*—near : as, παρὰ τὴν θάλασσαν, near the sea.

(d) *With Accusative*—against, in contravention of : as,

ἔπραξε παρὰ τὴν συνθήκην, he acted in contravention of the treaty.

(e) *With Accusative*—less, minus : as, εἰς τὰς ὀκτὼ παρὰ δέκα λεπτά, at ten minutes to eight.

2. ἐπὶ :

(a) *With Genitive*—upon (rest) : as, ἡ ἐφημερίς κεῖται ἐπὶ τῆς τραπέζης, the newspaper lies upon the table.

(b) In the time of, under (of government, or king) : as, ἡ μεγάλη πανώλης τοῦ Λονδίνου συνέβη ἐπὶ Καρόλου Β', the great plague of London occurred in the time of Charles II.

(c) *With Dative*—on account of, for, on : as, λυπούμαι ἐπὶ τῇ ἀσθενείᾳ σας, I grieve on account of your illness ; ἐπὶ τούτῳ, whereupon, upon this.

(d) *With Accusative*—on, upon, down on (implying motion) : as, ἔρριψε τὸ παιδί ἐπὶ τὸ ἔδαφος, he dashed the child on the ground.

(e) During : as, ἐπὶ σαράντα ἡμέρας δὲν ἔφαγε κρέας, during forty days he did not eat meat.

3. πρὸς :

(a) *With Genitive*—(elliptical construction) for the sake of, by : as, πρὸς Διός, in the name of Jupiter.

(b) *With Dative*—in addition to : as, πρὸς τοῖς ἄλλοις μᾶς εἶπε, in addition to other things, he told us.

(c) *With Accusative*—to, or towards : as, ἀπεάνθη πρὸς ἐμέ, he addressed himself to me ; διευθύνθη πρὸς τὴν Βουλὴν, he went towards the Chamber.

§ 84. REMARKS ON THE PREPOSITIONS.

1. Prepositions (except ἐν, εἰς, ἐκ) are oxytone before their case : after their case many are paroxytone, but in Modern Greek they are seldom found in this position.

2. All Prepositions may be compounded with Verbs.

3. When followed or compounded with a word beginning with a vowel, prepositions drop their final vowel. *Πρὸ* and *περὶ* are exceptions to this rule. If the word has a rough breathing, *τ* and *π* are changed to *θ* and *φ*.

4. In composition :—*ἐν* and *σὺν* change their final *ν* to *μ* before *β*, *π*, *φ*, *ψ*, to *γ* before *γ*, *κ*, *χ*, *ξ*, and before *λ*, *μ*, *ρ*, *σ* to these letters. N.B. When *σὺν* precedes *ζ*, or *σ* followed by another consonant, the final *ν* is dropped: but with *ἐν* the final *ν* is retained. Ex. *ἡ συζήτης*, the debate; *ἐνσπείρω*, to instil.

Vocabulary.

to run, *τρέχω*.
the wisdom, *ἡ σοφία*.
the integrity, *ἡ τιμότης*.
upright, honest, *τίμιος*.
the prison, *ἡ φυλακή*.
the East, *ἡ Ἀνατολή*.
marble, *τὸ μάρμαρον*.
the shop, *τὸ μαγαζεῖον*, *τὸ ἐργαστήριον*.
the cage, *ὁ κλωβός* (*τὸ κλωβίδιον*).

to draw caricatures, *κάμνω γελοιογραφίας*.
mind your own business, *κίτταξε τὴ(ν) δουλειά(ν) σου*.
the police, *ἡ ἀστυνομία*.
to wipe out, *ἐξαλείφω*.
the sponge, *ὁ σπόγγος*.
be quick, *γρήγορα*.
the corner, *ἡ γωνία*.
the chain, *ἡ αἰλυσίς*.
my wife, *ἡ σύζυγός μου*.

Exercise.

He ran up the hill. Why are you always speaking against me and in favour of my rival? Because in my opinion (according to me) he is far above you in wisdom and integrity. What do you know about wisdom? In two years' time, you shall be in prison with your wise and upright friend. Go through the town, and look towards the East; on the hill you will see a house with marble walls. In the shop was a man in a cage, and beside it two black slaves. It is against the law to draw caricatures on the wall.

Mind your own business ; the house was built by me, and I shall put anything I like upon the walls or inside it, on the top or underneath it. The police are coming. Quick ! give me something to wipe it out. Come and stand in front of it to hide it from the eye of the law. Throw me a sponge out of the window. For goodness' sake, be quick, or they will be round the corner. I shall be bound with chains and torn from my wife and family.

§ 85. ADVERBS.

1. *Adverbs of Manner and of Kind.*

Those Adverbs of Manner and of Kind which are formed from Adjectives have already been mentioned in § 40. Of the rest the following are the most important.

ἄλλῶς, otherwise.

ῖσα, straight ; Ex. Go straight up, Πήγαινε ῖσα ἐπάνω.

ῖσα ῖσα, or ῖσια ῖσια, exactly.

ἔτσι, thus (οὕτως).

ἔτσι κ' ἔτσι, pretty well, so so ; Ex. How are you ? Πῶς

εἶσθε ; Pretty well, ἔτσι κ' ἔτσι.

πῶς, how.

καθώς, ὥς, ὅπως, thus, as.

§ 86. 2. *Adverbs of Time and Place.*

Some Adverbs of Time and Place govern the Genitive :

ἐπάνω, up, above.

κάτω, under, below.

ἔξω, outside.

πρὶν, before.

Ex. κάτω τοῦ ὄρους, at the foot of the mountain.

ἔξω τῆς οἰκίας, outside of the house.

πρὶν τοῦ χειμῶνος, before the winter.

But in the common language a preposition is inserted, as, κάτω ἀπὸ τὸ ὄρος, ἔξω ἀπὸ τὸ σπίτι, etc.

§ 87. *Adverbs of Time.*

χθές, yesterday.

σήμερον, to-day.

αὔριον, to-morrow.

προχθές, the day before yesterday (used for any recent day).

μεθαύριον, the day after to-morrow (used for any immediate future day).

ἀπόψε, this evening.

ἐφέτος, this year.

πέρυσι, last year.

τοῦ χρόνου, next year.

ποτέ, never; Ex. ποτέ μου, never in my life.

πότε; when?

πάντοτε, always.

τότε, then.

τώρα, or τόρα, now.

εἰς τὸ ἐξῆς, for the future.

εὐθύς, immediately.

ἀμέσως, immediately, at once.

ἀκόμη, yet.

διοένα, δλονέν, continually, incessantly.

§ 88. *Adverbs of Place.*

- ὅπου, ποῦ, where.
 παντοῦ, everywhere.
 ἔδῳ, ἐντεῦθεν, here, hence.
 ἐκεῖ, ἐκεῖθεν, there, thence.
 ἄνω, ἐπάνω, up, above.
 κάτω, down, under, below.
 μεταξύ, between, among.
 μακράν, far.
 ἐμπρός, forward, before.
 ὀπίσω, behind.
 ἐντός, μέσα, inside, within.
 ἐκτός, besides, outside, without.
 πλησίον, near.

Adverbs of place have the following terminations:—

- (a) *θι*, rest in a place, αἰτόθι, there.
 (b) *θεν*, motion from, ἦλθον ἐκεῖθεν, I came thence.
 (c) *σε*, and *δε*, motion towards, ὕπηγα ἐκέῖσε, ἔσπευσα οἴκαδε, I went thither, I hurried towards home.

§ 89. *Miscellaneous Adverbs.*

- ναί, yes.
 μάλιστα, certainly.
 ὅχι, no ; ὅχι δά, no indeed.
 δέν, not (with Indicative).
 μή, not (with other moods).
 πολύ, παρὰ πολύ, much, too much.
 σχεδόν, nearly.
 ἴσως, perhaps.
 καὶ ἄν, for καὶ ἄν, at least, even.
 πλέον, more ; Ἐξ. Δέν ἡμπορῶ πλέον νὰ προχωρήσω, I can go on no more.

πάλιν, again.

λίαν, very.

Ex. Ὑπήγετε; have you been? Ναί, yes. Δύνασθε νὰ τὸ κάμητε; can you do it? Μάλιστα, certainly. Τὸ ἐκάμετε; did you do it? Ὁχι, no. Δὲν τὸ ἔκαμα, I did not do it. Μὴ τὸ κάμης, do not do it. Πάρα πολὺ ἀκριβὰ, too dear. Ἴσως θὰ ἔλθῃ, perhaps he will come. Εἶναι λίαν ἀπλοῦς, he is very simple. Οὐδὲ κἀν ἐφάνη, he did not even appear.

§ 90. CONJUNCTIONS.

καί, and.

ἀν καί, though, although.

οὔτε—οὔτε, neither—nor.

οὐδὲ, neither, nor (emphatic).

μήτε—μήτε, neither—nor.

μὲν—δέ, indeed—but.

ὁ μὲν—ὁ δέ, the one—the other.

ἀλλά, but.

ὅμως, however; οὐχ ἦττον ὅμως, nevertheless,

εἰάν, ἂν, if.

ἢ—ἢ, either—or.

εἴτε—εἴτε, either—or.

ὅταν, when.

ἕως, until.

πρίν, before.

ἀφ' οὗ, ἀφ' οὗ, since.

ἐν ᾧ, ἐν ᾧ, whilst.

ᾄμα, as soon as.

διότι, because.

ὥστε, so that.

ἵνα, that.

νά, that (followed by Subjunctive).

Ex. θέλω νὰ λύω (Anc. θέλω λύειν), I wish to loose.

With the Imperfect it expresses a desire: *Ex.* *Νὰ ἔκαμνε αὐτό*, Oh, that he would do that.

ὅτι, that.

ὅπως, in order that.

μή, lest, that not.

§ 91. INTERJECTIONS.

τί κρίμα, what a pity.

μὰ τὸν Δία, by Jupiter.

καῦμένε, poor fellow.

ἀνόητε, you fool.

λαμπρά, splendid.

εὖγε, well done.

μπράβο, bravo.

Ζήτω, hurrah.

Ζήτωσαν οἱ Βασιλεῖς, long live the King and Queen.

ἀλλοίμονον, alas.

ἄπαγε, God forbid.

τί ὠραία ποῦ εἶναι, how beautiful it is.

§ 92. REMARKS ON THE PECULIARITIES OF MODERN GREEK SYNTAX.

The cultivated language for the most part preserves the grammatical forms of the classical period. Cases where the Modern form differs from the Ancient will be specially noted below.

§ 93. THE ARTICLE.

1. There is no indefinite Article. In conversation its place is sometimes filled by *εἷς*, *μία*, *έν*, or by the indefinite Pronoun, *τίς*. 'Some' (partitive) is not translated: as, give me some bread, *δός μοι ψωμί*.

2. If the Adjective precedes the Substantive, the definite article is placed before the two; if the Adjective follows the Substantive, the definite article is repeated before each: as, *ή ώραία γυνή* or *ή γυνή ή ώραία* (emphatic), the beautiful woman.

3. If a demonstrative Pronoun (*αὐτός*, *ἐκεῖνος*) precedes the Substantive, the definite Article stands between the two: as, *ἐκεῖνος ὁ ἄνθρωπος*, that man. *Ὅλος* and *πᾶς* when used in the sense of 'all' follow the same rule.

4. Names of Persons, Cities, Countries, are generally preceded by the definite Article: as, *ὁ Κύριος Οὐάδδινγκτων*, Monsieur Waddington; *ή Κύπρος*, Cyprus; *τὸ Λονδίνον*, London; *ὁ συνταγματάρχης Οὐαῖτ*, Colonel White.

5. In writing, all the words which depend upon a substantive can be inserted between it and the Article: as, *ή περί ης ὁ λόγος ἐπιτροπή*, the commission in question.

In the same manner dependent words can be inserted between a substantive and a participle: as, *γυναῖκα (γυνή) ἐν τῇ χηρείᾳ διατελοῦσα*, a woman continuing in widowhood.

6. The Article is often used in the place of *αὐτός*, *αὐτή*, *αὐτό*, he, she, it: as, *τὸ φόρεμά του*, his coat; *τοῦ εἶπα*, I told him. In these cases the Article is properly a curtailed form of *αὐτός*, but no sign is used to denote this.

§ 94. THE CASES.

1. In Modern Greek the Prepositions are often used to express the force of the Genitive or Dative. The Genitive is replaced by *ἀπὸ* or *μὲ* with the Accusative, and the Dative by *εἰς* with the Accusative: as, *εἶπέ το εἰς τὸν ὑπηρέτην*, tell it to the servant.

2. The Accusative¹ sometimes stands in the place of the Dative: as, *μὲ εἶπε*, he told me, for *μοὶ εἶπε*. The Genitive *μοῦ* is also employed in the vernacular; as, *μοῦ εἶπε*.

3. The Nominative is sometimes employed, where we use the Genitive: as, *ἐν βουκάλῳ κρασί*, a bottle of wine; *ἐν ζευγάρῳ γάντια*, a pair of gloves.

4. The Genitive Absolute is used in writing but not in conversation.

§ 95. THE ADJECTIVE.

1. The Adjective stands before the Substantive, with which it agrees, except when the two together form the Predicate. Even then, the Adjective usually stands first, as, *ὁ καλὸς ἄνθρωπος*, the good man; *ὁ ὑπηρέτης εἶναι καλὸς ἄνθρωπος*, or, *ἄνθρωπος καλός*.

2. If an Adjective stands without a Substantive, *ἄνθρωπος*, a man, is understood if it is Masculine; *πράγμα*, a thing, if it is Neuter. Ex. *οἱ πλούσιοι*, the rich men; *εἶναι δύσκολον*, it is a difficult thing.

3. In the written language the Comparative is followed by the Genitive or by *παρά*: as, *εἶμαι καλλίτερος ἐκείνου*, I am

¹ A very common phrase is, *Νὰ σὰς εἰπῶ*, Let me tell you. The traveller will hear this, whenever a Greek is going to begin a story or wishes to attract his hearer's attention. (It is pronounced 'Nasspō,' quickly, as if one word.)

better than that man. In the spoken language the Comparative is generally followed by *ἀπό*, with the Accusative, as, *ὁ φίλος σας εἶναι ὑψηλότερος ἀπ' ἐκείνον*, your friend is taller than that man.

4. The Comparative is joined to Verbs by the words, *παρ' ὃ τι, παρ' ὅσον, ἀφ' ὃ τι, ἀφ' ὅσον*, as, *εἶναι καλλίτερος ἄνθρωπος παρ' ὃ τι στοχάζεσθε*, he is a better man than you imagine.

§ 96. THE NUMERALS.

1. When Numerals (up to 12) are employed in the Feminine, *ώρα*, hour, o'clock, is understood, as, *εἰς τὴν μίαν (ώραν)*, at one o'clock; *εἰς τὰς ὀκτώ (ώρας)*, at eight o'clock.

2. To denote a date they are put in the Neuter Plural (*ἔτη*, years, understood), as, *εἰς τὰ χίλια ὀκτακόσια πενήντα ἑπτὰ (ἔτη)*, in 1857; or, in more elevated language, *κατὰ τὸ χιλιοστὸν ὀκτακοσιοστὸν πενητηκοστὸν ἑβδομον ἔτος*.

3. *χιλιάς*, a thousand, is properly a Substantive, and governs the Genitive, as, *τρῆς χιλιάδες ἀνθρώπων*, but it is frequently used as a Numeral Adjective, as, *τρῆς χιλιάδες ἄνθρωποι*, three thousand men.

§ 97. THE PRONOUNS.

1. The Personal Pronouns are only used before the Verb, when special emphasis has to be laid on the person, as, *ἐγὼ τὸ ἔκαμα ὅχι ἐκεῖνος*, I did it, not that man.

2. The monosyllabic Personal Pronouns (*μοῦ, μέ*, etc.) are placed before the Verb, unless it is in the Imperative, as, *σε εἶδε*, he saw you; but *ἄφησέ με*, let me alone.

3. If two such Pronouns are employed in the same sentence, one in the Accusative and the other in the Genitive or

Dative, the one in the Accusative is placed last, as, *δός μοί το, give it me.*

4. In the Compound Tenses these Pronouns are placed before *ἔχω*, but between *θέλω* and the Verb, as, *τὸν ἔχω εἶπει*, I have told him; *θέλω τὸν εἶπει*, I will tell him. They are also placed between the Particles, *θά, ἄν, μή, δέν, ἄς, νά*, and the Verb, as, *θὰ τὸ κάμω*, I will do it; *ἄς τὸ λάβῃ*, let him take it.

5. The Possessive Pronouns can either follow the Substantive they depend on, or stand between the Adjective and the Substantive, as, *ὁ μαῦρος σκύλος μου*, or, *ὁ μαῦρός μου σκύλος*, my black dog.

6. The Relative Pronoun agrees in Gender, Number, and Person with its antecedent, but in Case it belongs to its own clause, as, *ὁ ἄνθρωπος, τὸν ὁποῖον ἐδίωξαν*, the man whom they sent away; *ἐγώ, ὅστις ἔκαμα τοῦτο*, I, who did this.

7. What! How! are expressed by *τί* (indecl.), as, *τί ὠραία θέα!* What a beautiful view! *τί λαμπρόν!* How splendid!

8. Some one (indef.) can be rendered by *τίς* (indef.), as, *μοὶ εἶπέ τις*, some one told me, I was told. The more usual rendering is by the third person singular passive, as, *λέγεται*, it is said, or, the third person plural active, as, *λέγουσι*, they say.

9. As in French, the Negative Pronouns, *κανείς* (contraction of *καὶ-ἄν-είς*), nobody, somebody, *ποτέ*, never, *τίποτε*, nothing, require a second negation with the Verb, as, *δέν ἔκαμα τίποτε*, I did nothing; *κανείς δέν δύναται*, no one can.

10. 'None,' 'no,' have not an exact equivalent in Greek. The sentence must be turned; as, I have no money, *δέν ἔχω χρήματα.*

11. It is worthy of notice that in the Modern Forms *ἐμένα* for *ἐμέ* and *ἐσένα* for *σέ* the original *ν* of the Accusative is preserved. This *ν* represents the Sanscrit *m*, as, *mâm, tvâm.*

§ 98. THE VERB.

1. In Modern Greek there is no Middle Voice, but the Passive has in some cases a Reflexive and in others a Reciprocal force, as (1) *νίπτομαι*, I wash myself; (2) *ἀγαπώμεθα*, we love one another.

2. Neuter Verbs are both Active and Passive in form, but cannot govern an object in the Accusative, *έρχομαι*, I come; *πηγαίνω*, I go.

3. The Ancient Infinitive is rendered by *νὰ* and the Subjunctive, or by *ὅτι* and the Indicative. Thus *θέλω ἐλθεῖν* is rendered *θέλω νὰ ἔλθω*; *πιστεύω ἀκούειν* is rendered *πιστεύω ὅτι ἀκούω*.

4. The Participles are much less frequently used. The language is more analytic. Thus *ἐρχόμενος εἶδον* is rendered *ὅταν ἤρχόμην εἶδον*; but in some phrases the relative Pronoun and the Indicative in English is rendered by the Participle in Greek. The man who bears this letter, *ὁ φέρων τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ταύτην*.

5. The distinction between the Tenses formed from the Present Stem (viz. the Imperfect, First Future, and First Conditional) and those formed from the Aorist Stem (viz. the Aorist, Second Future, and Second Conditional) must be carefully observed. The former have reference to repeated or continued action, the latter to an action to be performed once.

Ex. *θὰ πηγαίνω* (First Future) *εἰς τὴν Ἀκρόπολιν καθ' ἑκάστην*, I shall go to the Acropolis every day; *θὰ ὑπάγω* (Second Future) *σήμερον εἰς τὴν τράπεζαν*, I shall go to the Bank to-day (once); *ἔγραφον* (Imp.) *ὅταν εἰσῆλθε*, I was writing when he came in; *ἤγέρθην* (Aor.) *ὅταν εἰσῆλθε*, I rose when he came in.

6. The Perfect is very seldom employed. The Aorist and Imperfect denote all stages of past time, thus, I have been

four times, and, I went four times, are both translated by the Aorist, *ἵπῃα τετράκις*.

EXERCISES ON THE FOREGOING RULES OF SYNTAX.

I.

ΤΟ ΑΡΘΡΟΝ.

Θέλω δλίγον 'ψάρι, δὲν δύναται τις νὰ φάῃ μερίδα ὡς αὐτήν. Δὲν δύναμαι νὰ σοῦ δώσω συμβουλὴν τινα. Τίνος εἶναι τὸ ὠραῖον ἐκεῖνο μαῦρον ἄλογον, τὸ ὁποῖον βλέπει τις καθ' ἐκάστην (ἡμέραν) εἰς τὸν δρόμον τῶν Πατησίων; Τὸ ψαρὸν¹ ἄλογον ἀνέκει εἰς ἓνα ἀξιωματικὸν τοῦ πυροβολικοῦ,² ἀλλὰ δὲν εἶδον τὸ μαῦρον. Διατὶ δὲν ἀγοράζετε τὴν οἰκίαν ἐκείνην; 'Ο φίλος ἐδῶ θὰ τὴν ἡγόραζεν ἂν εἶχε τὰ χρήματά σας. 'Ο κ. Κουμουνοῦρος εἶναι πρωθυπουργός, καὶ ὁ κ. Δηλιγιάννης ὑπουργὸς τῶν ἐξωτερικῶν³ (1879). 'Ο θόρυβος τῆς θαλάσσης. 'Ο ἄνθρωπος ὁ ὁποῖος μένει εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν εἶναι συνήθως εὐτυχής. 'Η ἐνέργεια τῆς Τουρκίας καὶ ἡ τῶν Δυνάμεων ἔσχον ἐπιρρῶν ἐπὶ τούτου. 'Ο σύζυγός της φέρεται πολὺ ἄσχημα⁴ πρὸς τὰ τέκνα του.

II.

ΠΑΡΑΤΗΡΗΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΩΝ ΠΤΩΣΕΩΝ.

'Η λέμβος⁵ ἦτο γεμάτη (πλήρης) νεροῦ, ὥστε ἔδωκα μίαν πατσασούρα⁶ (ἐν μάκτρον) εἰς τὸν ὑπηρέτην καὶ τοῦ εἶπον νὰ τὴν σπογγίσῃ. Τὰ μάλλινα φορέματα εἶναι τὰ δροσερώτερα⁷ κατὰ τὸ θέρος. Τοῦ ὠμίλησα, ἀλλὰ δὲν ἠθέλησε ν' ἀποκριθῇ εἰς ἐμέ. 'Υπηρέτησε τρία ἔτη εἰς τὸν στρατὸν καὶ τότε μετετέθῃ⁸ εἰς τὴν ἐφεδρείαν. Πλήρωσε τὸν ἀμαξᾶν δύο φράγκα καὶ μισὸ τὴν ὥραν. 'Ο διερμηνεύς⁹ ζητεῖ εἰς φράγκα τὴν ἡμέραν. Ποίας ἡλικίας εἶναι ὁ Διάδοχος; Εἶναι ἑνδεκα ἐτῶν. Ἔχετε ἐν ζευγάρῳ ὑποδήματα¹⁰ νὰ μὲ δανείσητε;

¹ Grey. ² Artillery officer. ³ Minister of Foreign Affairs. ⁴ Behaves very badly. ⁵ The boat. ⁶ A mop (Turkish). ⁷ Coolest. ⁸ Was transferred. ⁹ The interpreter, cicerone. ¹⁰ A pair of boots.

III.

ΕΠΙΘΕΤΑ.

Ὁ μεγάλος μαῦρος σκύλος εἶναι καλὸς φύλαξ. Οἱ ἀρχαῖοι θεωροῦνται¹ ὑπὸ τινων ὅτι ὑπῆρξαν ἡμίθεοι. Οἱ φρόνιμοι ἄνθρωποι κάμνουν μωρίας ἐνίοτε. Εἶναι πολὺ μακρύτερα ἀπὸ Βρεντεσίου εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν ἢ ἀπ' Ἀθηνῶν. Εἶναι καλλίτερον νὰ ὑπάγῃ τις διὰ ξηρᾶς² ἢ διὰ θαλάσσης. Τὰ ἀτμόπλοια τῆς Γαλλικῆς ἐταιρίας³ εἶναι καλλίτερα τῶν ἄλλων ἐταιριῶν. Οἱ δρόμοι τῆς Κωνσταντινουπόλεως εἶναι πολὺ βρωμεροί⁴ (ἀκάθαρτοι).

IV.

ΑΡΙΘΜΗΤΙΚΑ.

Τί ὥρα εἶναι; Εἶναι τέσσαρες. Ἐκτύπησεν ἕξ καὶ μισή (ἡμίσειαν); Μάλιστα πρὸ ἡμισείας ὥρας. Κατὰ ποῖον ἔτος ἐγεννήθη ὁ Πίττ; Εἰς τὰ χίλια ἑπτακόσια πενήντα ἑννέα καὶ ἔγεινε πρωθυπουργὸς εἰς τὰ χίλια ἑπτακόσια ὀγδοήκοντα τέσσαρα. Εἴκοσι χιλιάδες στρατοὺ ἠδύναντο νὰ διαβῶσι τὰ σύνορα.

V.

ΑΝΤΩΝΥΜΙΑΙ.

Σὰς λέγω, Κύριε, ὅτι ἐγὼ πρέπει νὰ λάβω τὰ χρήματα⁵ καὶ ὄχι ἐκεῖνος. Ὅχι, ἀφέντη,⁶ ἐγὼ ἔκαμα ὅλην τὴν ἐργασίαν. Αὐτὸς μοι εἶπεν ὅτι σὺ τὸ εἶχες δώσει εἰς αὐτόν. Κτύπησέ με ἂν τολμᾷς καὶ θὰ σὲ ξανακτυπήσω.⁷ Θὰ τὸν ἐμαχαίρωνα,⁸ ἀλλὰ μὲ ἐμαχαίρωσεν αὐτὸς πρῶτος. Τὸ μαῦρον φόρεμά μου εἶναι σκοτισμένον.⁹ Τὸ δακτυλίδι τὸ ὁποῖον ἔδωσα εἰς τὴν ἀδελφὴν μου ἐκλάπη.¹⁰ Ἐμέ, ὁ ὁποῖος ἔκαμα τὸ πᾶν δι' αὐτούς, μεταχειρίζονται τοιοντοτρόπως; Τί ὠραία πρωΐά! Τί καλὸς ἄνθρωπος ποῦ εἶναι! Οὐδέποτε ψεύδεται, ἀλλ' αἱ πληροφοφορίαι¹¹ του εἶναι ἀτελεῖς. Δὲν ἔλαβον ἐπιστολὰς σήμερον.

¹ Are regarded. ² By land (literally, dry). ³ Messageries Maritimes. ⁴ Dirty, foul. ⁵ That I ought to receive the money. ⁶ Master; a corruption of *αὐθέντης*; adopted by the Turks as a title and re-introduced by them into Greece. ⁷ I will hit you back. ⁸ To stab with a knife. ⁹ Dusty. ¹⁰ Has been stolen. ¹¹ His information is incomplete.

VI.

PHMATA.

Ἐκτυπήθην¹ ἐν ᾧ ἔπαιζα (ἢ παίζων) τὸ cricket. Ἦμποροῦμεν νὰ βοηθώμεν ἀλλήλους (βοηθώμεθα) ἐὰν σὺ μείνης πιστός.² Πηγαίνει νὰ συμβουλευθῇ τὸν ἱατρὸν. Ἦκουσα ὅτι δὲν εἶναι καλὰ, ὥστε ἦλθον νὰ ἐρωτήσω περὶ αὐτοῦ. Θὰ πηγαίνετε³ εἰς τὸ θέατρον τὸν χειμῶνα τοῦτον; Ὁχι τόσοσιν συχνά. Θὰ ὑπάγω³ αὐρὸν τὸ ἐσπέρας νὰ ἴδω 'Π Trovatore' κατ' ἐξάρεσιν.⁴ Διαρκούσης τῆς ἐπαναστάσεως⁵ οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐπολέμησαν γενναίως. Ὁ ἄνθρωπος, ὁ ὁποῖος ἐλῃστεύθη,⁶ εἶναι ὁ τραπεζίτης μου. Διέρχεται τις τὸν καιρὸν τοῦ εὐχαρίστως παίζων πιάνο (κλειδοκύμβαλον). Ἔχω γράψει (ἔγραψα) εἰς τὸν ἐν Λονδίῳ πράκτορά⁷ μου. Ἐγραψα σήμερον ζῆτῶν περισσότερα χρήματα. Λέγουσιν ὅτι θὰ συμβῇ πολιτικὴ κρίσις. Διαδίδεται⁸ ὅτι ὁ πρέσβυς ἐν Κωνσταντινουπόλει παρητήθη καὶ ὅτι ἀντικατεστάθη ὑπὸ τοῦ Δ. Κάποιος μοι εἶπεν ὅτι ἦσθε εἰς τὸν χορὸν τὴν παρελθούσαν νύκτα. Ἀφ' οὗ ἡγοράσατε τὸ βιβλίον πρέπει νὰ τὸ ἀναγνώσῃτε.

VII.

ΠΡΟΘΕΣΕΙΣ.

Πήγαυε εἰς τὸ θέατρον ἀντ' ἐμοῦ. Ὁχι, εὐχαριστῶ, δὲν θὰ ἐξέλθω ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας ἔνεκα τοῦ ψύχους. Ἐστάθῃ πρὸ τοῦ ἐμπορικοῦ (οἴκου)⁹ καὶ ἐτράβηξε τὰ μαλλιά του, ἔπειτα δὲ τρέξας κατὰ τοῦ τοίχου ἐφονεύθη. Διὰ τὴν ζητεῖς περισσότερα ἀπὸ ἐμένα παρ' ὅσα ἤθελ ε ζητήσῃ¹⁰ ἐὰν ἦμῃ Ἕλλην; Μίαν τιμὴν, κύριε, ἔχομεν δι' ὅλους. Καλὰ. Νομίζω ὅτι 12 φράγκα τὴν ἡμέραν δι' ὅλα¹¹ εἶναι ἀρκετά. Δὲν πληρόνω περισσότερα. Βάλε τὰ πράγματά¹² μου εἰς τὴν ἀμαξαν.

¹ I was struck. ² Faithful. ³ Note the force of the two tenses.
⁴ As an exception. ⁵ During the Revolution. Genitive Absolute.
⁶ Who was robbed. ⁷ My agent. ⁸ It is reported. ⁹ Shop. ¹⁰ Than you would ask. ¹¹ For all. ¹² Put my things.

§ 99. PROSODY.

1. In speaking, the Greeks emphasize and prolong the accented syllable, to the exclusion of any difference in duration between long and short vowels. The Prosody of Modern Greek is founded upon this practice.

2. Accented syllables are long, with the exception of a few monosyllables, where the accent is not pronounced.

Unaccented syllables are short.

Thus *αὐτός* is an iambus (—).

θέλω is a trochee (—).

ἄνθρωπος is a dactyl (—).

ἐγγενής is an anapæst (—).

3. The principal and more simple ancient metres are used by the Greek poets of to-day, but the greater part of Modern Greek poetry is in rhyme.

4. If the last syllable is accented, the whole of it must rhyme: if the last syllable is not accented, the rhyme begins only from the accented vowel, without reference to the preceding letters of the same syllable.

Ex. *λαμπρός* rhymes with *ἐμπρός*, but not with *καλός*.

φιλοσοφία rhymes with *καρδία*, without reference to any letter before the *ι*.



PART II.

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PART II.

DIALOGUES.

(1) ORDINARY PHRASES.

Good morning. How do you do? How are you?	Καλὴν ἡμέραν (pronounced καλ' ἡμέρα). Τί κάμνετε; Πῶς εἰσθε;
Good bye. Au revoir. Good night.	Χαίρετε. Καλὴν ἀντάμωσιν. Καληνύκτα.
Excuse me. It is mine. Give me that, please.	Συγγνώμην. Εἶναι ἰδικόν μου. Δός μοι ἐκεῖνο, παρακαλῶ.
I cannot understand you. Please repeat. Please speak slowly.	Δὲν δύναμαι νὰ σᾶς ἐννοήσω. Ἐπαναλάβετε παρακαλῶ. Ὅμιλήσατε ἄργά, παρακαλῶ.
Can you talk English, French, German, or Italian?	Ὅμιλεῖτε Ἀγγλικά, Γαλλικά, Γερμανικά ἢ Ἰταλικά;
Write it down. What do you mean? I do not know.	Γράψατέ το. Τί ἐννοεῖτε; Δὲν ἤξεύρω.
Very well. Splendid. Thank you.	Πολὺ καλὰ. Λαμπρά. Εὐχαριστῶ.
I am much obliged to you. You are most kind.	Σᾶς εἶμαι πολὺ ὑπόχρεως. Εἰσθε πολὺ καλός.
Never mind. I do not care about that.	Δὲν πειράζει. Δὲν μὲ μέλει δι' αὐτό.
I am very sorry.	Λυποῦμαι πολὺ.
Please tell me your name.	Εἰπέ μοι τὸ ὄνομά σου παρακαλῶ.
Where do you live?	Ποῦ κατοικεῖτε;
What o'clock is it?	Τί ὥρα εἶναι;
When do you leave for Constantinople?	Πότε ἀναχωρεῖτε διὰ τὴν Κωνσταντινούπολιν;

Take care. Go faster. Stop,	Πρόσεξε. Πήγαινε γρηγορώτερα.
coachman. Turn to the	Στάσου ἄμαξά. Στρέψε δεξιὰ
right—left.	—ἀριστερά.
Go on. Wait. Return at	Προχώρει. Περίμενε. Ἐπίστρεψε
11 p.m.	εἰς τὰς ἑνδεκα μ. μ.
How far is it?	Πόσον μακρὰν εἶναι;

(2) TRAVELLING BY
STEAMER.

ΤΑΞΕΙΔΙΟΝ (ΠΕΡΙΗΓΗΣΙΣ) ΔΙ'
ΑΤΜΟΠΛΟΙΟΥ.

Corfu to the Piræus.

Ἀπὸ Κερκύρας εἰς Πειραιᾶ.

Has the steamer from Trieste	Ἐφθασε τὸ ἀτμόπλοιον ἐκ Τερ-
arrived?	γέστης;
It will be late to-day, on	Θ' ἀργήσῃ σήμερον ἕνεκα τῆς
account of the bad weather.	κακοκαιρίας.
When does the steamer for	Πότε ἀναχωρεῖ τὸ ἀτμόπλοιον διὰ
Piræus sail?	τὸν Πειραιᾶ;
In two hours.	Μετὰ δύο ὥρας.
Is the captain on board? I	Ὁ πλοίαρχος εἶναι εἰς τὸ ἀτμό-
want to speak to him.	πλοιον; Θέλω νὰ τοῦ ὁμιλήσω.
Yes, sir; I will take you to	Μάλιστα, κύριε· θὰ σᾶς ὁδηγήσω
him.	πρὸς αὐτόν.
Where is my cabin?	Ποῦ εἶναι ὁ θαλαμίσκος μου;
For how many persons, sir?	Διὰ πόσα ἄτομα, κύριε;
I am alone.	Εἰμαι μόνος.
What luggage will you have	Ποῖα πράγματα (ποίας ἀποσκευὰς)
in the cabin?	θέλετε νὰ ἔχητε εἰς τὸν θαλαμίσ-
	κον σας;
I want all my luggage in.	Θέλω ὅλα τὰ πράγματά μου.
You are not allowed, sir, to	Δὲν ἐπιτρέπεται, κύριε, νὰ ἔχητε
have the large box in the	τὸ μέγα κιβώτιον εἰς τὸν θαλα-
cabin.	μίσκον.

Well, bring the bag and hat box.

Steward, bring some water and a towel.

At what o'clock is dinner?

There will be no dinner on board to-day, sir.

I must have something. Give me an omelette, some beef, and a bottle of Corinthian wine.

When will you have it, sir?

At once. As soon as we start.

Let me be alone in the cabin if possible.

There is only one sheet on the bed.

That is the custom here, sir.

I do not care what the custom is: I insist upon having two.

Give me a glass of water.

Wake me to-morrow before we reach Cephalonia.

Wake me to-morrow at six.

Are we in sight of Cephalonia?

Yes, sir; we shall arrive in half-an-hour.

Put some hot water in the basin, and clean my boots.

Καλά· φέρε τὸν σάκκον καὶ τὴν καπελιέραν (πιλοθήκην).

Τροφοδότα, φέρε μου ὀλίγον νερὸν καὶ μίαν μβόλιαν.

Ποίαν ὥραν εἶναι τὸ γεῦμα (τὸ δεῖπνον);

Δὲν θὰ ἔχῃ γεῦμα ἐν τῷ ἀτμο-
πλοίῳ σήμερον, κύριε.

Πρέπει νὰ φάγω καὶ τι. Δός
μοι μίαν ὀμελέτταν, ὀλίγον βωδι-
νὸν καὶ μίαν φιάλην Κορινθιακὸν
κρασί.

Πότε τὰ θέλετε, κύριε;

Πάραντα. Εὐθὺς ἅμα ἀναχωρήσω-
μεν.

Θέλω νὰ ἦμαι μόνος, εἰ δυνατόν, ἐν
τῷ θαλαμίσκῳ.

Ἐπάρχει ἐν μόνον σινδόνι εἰς τὸ
κρεβάτι.

Οὕτω συνειθίζεται ἐνταῦθα, κύριε.

Δὲν με μέλει ποία εἶναι ἡ συνήθεια
ἐνταῦθα· ἐπιμένω νὰ μοι δοθῶσι
δύο.

Δός μοι ἐν ποτήριον νερό(ν).

Ξύπνησέ με αὔριον πρὶν φθάσω-
μεν εἰς τὴν Κεφαλληνίαν.

Ξύπνησέ με αὔριον εἰς τὰς ἑξ.

Βλέπομεν τὴν Κεφαλληνίαν;

Μάλιστα, κύριε· θὰ φθάσωμεν
μετὰ ἡμίσειαν ὥραν.

Βάλε ὀλίγον ζεστὸν νερὸν εἰς τὴν
λεκάνην καὶ καθύρισον (γνάτισε)
τὰ ὑποδήματά μου.

Bring me some coffee and a biscuit.

Yes, sir; will you have anything else?

I should like an egg, but be quick about it.

What is the name of this town? Argostoli.

Is it the first time that you visit Greece?

No; I have been in Greece before, but I have never come this way.

The view is very fine.

That mountain is grand.

Where is Ithaca?

There, far away on the left.

What a barren rock it looks.

Is this island Zante?

Yes, 'Zante, Zante, Fior di Levante.' In summer it is like a lovely garden.

When shall we reach Patras?

We shall be there at 7 p.m. and stay till 11 p.m., and reach New Corinth at 6 to-morrow morning.

Do you intend to go ashore?

Φέρε μου ὀλίγον καφέ καὶ ἓν παξιμάδι (δίπυρον).

Μάλιστα, κύριε· θέλετε τίποτε ἄλλο;

Θέλω ἓν αὔγον, ἀλλὰ κάμε ὀγλήγωρα.

Πῶς ὀνομάζεται ἡ πόλις αὕτη; Ἀργοστόλιον.

Εἶναι ἡ πρώτη φορά, καθ' ἣν ἐπισκέπτεσθε τὴν Ἑλλάδα;

Ὁχι· ἦλθον εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα πρότερον, ἀλλ' οὐδέποτε ἦλθον διὰ τῆς ὁδοῦ ταύτης.

Ἡ θέα εἶναι ὠραιότητα.

Τὸ ὄρος αὐτὸ εἶναι μεγαλοπρεπές.

Ποῦ εἶναι ἡ Ἰθάκη;

Ἐκεῖ μακρὰν πρὸς τὰ ἀριστερά.

Τὶ γυμνὸς βράχος φαίνεται.

Ἡ νῆσος αὕτη εἶναι ἡ Ζάκυνθος;

Μάλιστα·

ἡ Ζάκυνθος, ἡ Ζάκυνθος,
τὸ ἄνθος τῆς Ἀνατολῆς . .

Κατὰ τὸ καλοκαίρι ὁμοιάζει μαγευτικὸν κήπον.

Πότε θὰ φθάσωμεν εἰς τὰς Πάτρας;

Θὰ φθάσωμεν ἐκεῖ εἰς τὰς ἑπτὰ μ.μ., θὰ μείνωμεν μέχρι τῆς ἑνδεκάτης μ.μ. καὶ θὰ φθάσωμεν εἰς τὴν Νέαν Κόρινθον εἰς τὰς ἑξ ἡμέρας τὸ πρῶτον.

Σκοπεύετε νὰ ἐξελεθῆτε εἰς τὴν ξηράν;

- How much do you charge to take me on shore? Ποῦσα θέλεις νά με βγάλῃς ἔξω (νά με ἀποβιβάσῃς);
- Two francs. Δύο φράγκα.
- That is too much; I will give you one. Εἶναι παρὰ πολὺ· θὰ σοῦ δώσω ἓνα.
- Very good, sir; here is my boat. Πολὺν καλὰ, κύριε· ἐδῶ εἶναι ἡ λέμβος μου (ἡ βάρκα μου).
- Bring that luggage. Φέρε αὐτὰ τὰ πράγματα.
- Have you put all my things in the boat? *Εβαλες ὅλα τὰ πράγματά μου εἰς τὴν λέμβον;
- How many packages are there? Ποῦσα δέματα (ἀποσκευαὶ) εἶναι;
- Three, sir. Τρία, κύριε.
- There ought to be four. Look for the other. *Ἐπρεπε νὰ ᾔῃαι τέσσαρα· κύτταξε διὰ τὸ ἄλλο.
- Now are you ready? Push off. Εἶσαι ἕτοιμος τώρα; *Ἐμπρός (ἀπώθησον).
- There is a franc for you. *Ἴδου ἐν φράγκον.
- Have I time to go to the Consul's before the steamer starts? *Ἐχω καιρὸν νὰ ὑπάγω εἰς τὸ Προξενεῖον πρὶν ἀναχωρήσῃ τὸ ἀτμόπλοιον;
- Yes, sir. The steamer does not leave for four hours, and the Consul lives close by. Μάλιστα, κύριε· τὸ ἀτμόπλοιον δὲν θ' ἀναχωρήσῃ παρὰ μετὰ τέσσαρας ὥρας, καὶ ὁ πρόξενος κατοικεῖ πλησίον.
- Is this New Corinth? Αὕτη εἶναι ἡ Νέα Κόρινθος;
- Yes. We have to disembark at once, and drive across the Isthmus. Μάλιστα· πάραντα πρέπει ν' ἀποβιβασθῶμεν καὶ νὰ διελθῶμεν ἐφ' ἀμάξης τὸν Ἴσθμόν.
- Shall I not have time to ascend Acro-Corinth? Δὲν θὰ ἔχω καιρὸν ν' ἀναβῶ εἰς τὸν Ἀκροκόρινθον;
- No; the steamer sails from Kalamaki as soon as the passengers have crossed. *Ὅχι· τὸ ἀτμόπλοιον ἀναχωρεῖ ἐκ τοῦ Καλαμακίου εὐθὺς ἂν οἱ ἐπιβάται διαβῶσι τὸν Ἴσθμόν.

What carriages are there?
The Steamboat Company has
carriages, but I recommend
you to hire a private one.
Give five or six francs.

Steward, how much do I owe
you?

Ten francs in all, sir.

Here is a 20 franc piece.
Give me back ten.

I have only paper and cop-
per, sir. Here is half a
ten franc note and eight
francs of copper.

You are giving me too much.

No, sir; paper and copper
are depreciated.

Please put this copper in
paper.

Can you take me to Kala-
maki, coachman?

I am engaged, sir.

Send another carriage for me.

Put my luggage on the car-
riage. Quickly.

Drive on. Stop! Go faster.
Do not beat your horses
like that.

Is that the steamer for Piræus?

I will go on board at once.

Τί εἶδους ἄμαξαι ὑπάρχουσιν;

Ἡ ἀτμοπλοῖκή εταιρία ἔχει ἀμάξας,
ἀλλὰ σὰς συνιστᾷ νὰ μισθώσῃτε
μίαν ιδιωτικὴν. Δώσατε πέντε
ἢ ἕξ φράγκα.

Τροφεδότα (παιδί), πόσα σοῦ
ὀφείλω;

Ἐν ὅλῳ δέκα φράγκα, κύριε.

Ἰδού ἐν νόμισμα χρυσοῦν τῶν
εἴκοσι φράγκων. Ἐπίστρεψόν
μοι (δός μοι ὀπίσω) δέκα.

Ἐχω μόνον χαρτὶ καὶ χαλκόν,
κύριε. Ἰδού τὸ ἥμισυ ἐνὸς
χαρτονομίσματος τῶν δέκα
φράγκων καὶ ὀκτὼ φράγκα εἰς
χαλκόν.

Μοὶ δίδεις πάρα πολλὰ.

Ὅχι, κύριε· τὸ χαρτονόμισμα καὶ
ὁ χαλκὸς εἶναι ὑποτιμημένα.

Τύλιξε εἰς χαρτίον, παρακαλῶ,
τὸν χαλκὸν τοῦτον.

Δύνασαι νὰ μὲ φέρῃς εἰς τὸ
Καλαμάκιον, ἄμαξηλάτα;

Ἐχω ἀγῶγιον, κύριε.

Στείλῃ μου ἄλλην ἄμαξαν.

Βάλε τὰ πράγματά μου ἐπὶ τῆς
ἀμάξης. Ταχέως. Γρήγορα.

Προχώρησον (ἐμπρός). Στάσου.

Πήγαυε ταχύτερον. Μὴ κτυπᾷς
ἐτσι τὰ ἄλογά σου.

Ἐκεῖνο εἶναι τὸ ἀτμόπλοιον διὰ
τὸν Πειραιᾶ; Θὰ ἐπιβιβασθῶ
ἀμέσως.

Steward, I want some breakfast. Let me have some fish and lamb.

Τροφoδoτα, θέλω νὰ προγευματίσω· δός μοι ὀλίγον ᾠψάρι καὶ ἀρνάκι.

Give me some red (black) wine.

Δός μοι ὀλίγον μαῦρον κρασί.

I cannot drink the wine resiné.

Δὲν ἤμπορῶ νὰ πῶ τὸ ρετσίνατον κρασί.

Shall we pass Salamis and Aegina? Please point them out to me, when we are near them.

Θὰ περάσωμεν ἀπὸ τὴν Σαλαμίνα καὶ τὴν Αἴγινα; Δεῖξέ μου αὐτάς, σὲ παρακαλῶ, ὅταν εἴμεθα πλησίον.

Are those mountains on the right in the Peloponnese?

Τὰ ὄρη ἐκεῖνα πρὸς τὰ δεξιὰ εἶναι τῆς Πελοποννήσου;

Yes; they stretch far away to the south-east.

Μάλιστα· ἐκτείνονται πολὺ μακρὰν πρὸς τὰ νοτιοανατολικά.

(3) ARRIVAL AT AN HOTEL.

ΑΦΙΣΤΙΣ ΕΙΣ ΤΟ ΞΕΝΟΔΟ- ΧΕΙΟΝ.

Can you tell me which is the best hotel?

Ἐμπορεῖτε νὰ μοι εἴπητε ποῖον εἶναι τὸ καλλίτερον ξενοδοχεῖον;

There are no good hotels at the Piræus.

Δὲν ὑπάρχουν καλὰ ξενοδοχεῖα εἰς τὸν Πειραιᾶ.

In what part of Athens is the hotel you recommend?

Εἰς ποῖον μέρος τῶν Ἀθηνῶν εἶναι τὸ ξενοδοχεῖον τὸ ὁποῖον συνιστᾶτε;

The best hotels are in the Square of the Constitution.

Τὰ καλλίτερα ξενοδοχεῖα εἶναι εἰς τὴν πλατείαν τοῦ Συντάγματος.

Have you any rooms free?

Ἔχετε δωμάτια ἐλεύθερα;

We want a sitting room and two bed rooms.

How much do you charge a day for the three rooms?

The price is twelve francs a day for each person, including meals.

Will you dine in the public dining-room?

We prefer to have our meals in our own room.

Let us have dinner immediately; we want to go to bed early.

Make a good fire in the sitting room.

We are covered with dust, I should like a bath.

If you want it we have everything ready.

Waiter, show the gentlemen their rooms.

If you take the rooms by the month, it will be much cheaper.

Waiter, bring my luggage into my room.

Where are my things?

Are you sure that the bed is quite dry?

The sheets seem very damp.

You must change the sheets.

Θέλουμε μίαν αἴθουσαν καὶ δύο δωμάτια τοῦ ὕπνου.

Πόσον ζητεῖτε ἐκάστην ἡμέραν διὰ τὰ τρία δωμάτια;

Ἡ τιμὴ εἶναι δώδεκα φράγκα κατὰ ἄτομον, μὲ τὸ φαγητόν.

Θέλετε νὰ γευματίζετε εἰς τὸ ἐστιατόριον;

Προτιμῶμεν νὰ τρώγομεν εἰς τὸ δωμάτιόν μας.

* Ἀς δειπνήσωμεν εὐθύς· θέλομεν νὰ πλαγιάσωμεν ἑνωρίς.

* Ἀναψε καλὴν φωτιάν εἰς τὴν αἴθουσαν.

Εἵμεθα κεκαλυμμένοι ἀπὸ σκόνης (κονιορτόν), ἐπεθύμουν νὰ κάμω λουτρόν.

* Ἐὰν ἀγαπᾶτε, ἔχομεν τὰ πάντα ἑτοιμα.

* Ὑπηρέτα, δεῖξον εἰς τοὺς κυρίους τὰ δωμάτιά των.

* Ἐὰν ἐνοικιάσητε τὰ δωμάτια κατὰ μῆνα θὰ ᾔῃαι πολὺ εὐθηνότερον.

* Ὑπηρέτα, φέρε τὰ πράγματα εἰς τὸ δωμάτιόν μου.

Ποῦ εἶναι τὰ πράγματά μου;

Εἶσαι βέβαιος ὅτι τὸ κρεβάτι εἶναι ἐντελῶς στεγνόν;

Τὰ σινδόνια φαίνονται πολὺ ὑγρά.

Πρέπει ν' ἀλλάξῃτε τὰ σινδόνια.

Tell the waiter to make the bed and air the room whilst I am out.

There is no bell in the room.

At what o'clock do you wish to be called in the morning?

I think I shall require another blanket on the bed.

My head is too low, bring me another pillow. Put out the light.

Bring me some hot water at half-past seven in the morning.

Where are my boots?

Have my boots been cleaned?

I want more towels.

I have forgotten my tooth brush. Go and buy me one as soon as you can.

Take my clothes and brush them.

My hair-brush is in the port-manteau. Have you found my comb?

Bring me some better soap.

Put plenty of cold water in my bath.

Εἰπὲ εἰς τὸν ὑπηρετὴν νὰ ἐτοιμάσῃ τὸ κρεβάτι καὶ ν' ἀερίσῃ τὸ δωμάτιον, ἐν ᾧ εἶμαι ἔξω.

Δὲν ὑπάρχει κώδων εἰς τὸ δωμάτιον.

Κατὰ ποίαν ὥραν ἐπιθυμεῖτε νὰ σᾶς σηκώσουν τὴν πρωΐαν;

Νομίζω ὅτι θὰ λάβω ἀνάγκην καὶ ἄλλου χραμίου (πατανίας).

Τὸ κεφάλι μου εἶναι πολὺ χαμηλὰ, φέρε μου καὶ ἄλλο μαξιλάρι (προσκεφάλαιον). Σβύσε τὸ φῶς.

Φέρε μου ζεστὸν νερὸν εἰς τὰς ἑπτὰ καὶ ἡμίσειαν τὸ πρωῒ.

Ποῦ εἶναι τὰ παπούτσιά μου (τὰ ὑποδήματα);

Ἐκαθαρίσθησαν τὰ ὑποδήματά μου;

Θέλω περισσοτέρας μπόλιας (προσόψια).

Ἐξέχασα τὴν βούρτσαν τῶν ὀδόντων. Πήγαινε νὰ μοῦ ἀγοράσῃς μίαν τὸ ταχύτερον.

Πάρε τὰ ρούχά μου καὶ ξεσκόνισέ τα.

Ἡ βούρτσα τῶν μαλλιῶν εἶναι εἰς τὸ δισάκκιον. Εὑρες τὸ κτῆνι μου;

Φέρε μου καλλίτερον σαπῶνι.

Βάλε ἄφθονον κρύον νερὸν εἰς τὸ λουτρόν μου.

- I should like to have four candles instead of two. Ἐπεθύμουν νὰ ἔχω τέσσαρας σπερματσέτας (κηρίδι) ἀντὶ δύο.
 Would you prefer a lamp? Προτιμᾶτε μίαν λάμπαν;
 Waiter, bring me the bill. Παιδί, φέρε μου τὸν λογαριασμόν.
 Have you made out our account? *Ἐκαμες τὸν λογαριασμόν μας;
 You charge a great deal. Ζητεῖτε πολλά.

(4) CONVERSATION WITH A GREEK MASTER.¹

ΔΙΑΛΟΓΟΣ ΠΡΟΣ ΔΙΔΑΣΚΑΛΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ ΓΛΩΣΣΗΣ.

- You are very late this morning. Πολὺ ἡργήσατε τὴν πρωΐαν ταύτην. Εἶναι ὀκτὼ καὶ τέταρτον, καὶ εἶπετε ὅτι θὰ ἦσθε ἐδῶ τὴν ἑβδόμην καὶ ἡμίσειαν.
 It is now a quarter past eight, and you said you would be here at half-past seven.
 I am very sorry, sir, but we can make it up by going on longer at the end of the lesson. Ἀντιοῦμαι πολὺ, κύριε, ἀλλὰ δυνάμεθα ν' ἀναπληρώσωμεν τοῦτο παρατείνοντες τὸ τέλος τοῦ μαθήματος.
 Yes, but that is not the same thing. I must insist upon your being more punctual. Μάλιστα, ἀλλὰ δὲν εἶναι τὸ αὐτὸ πρᾶγμα. Θὰ ἐπιμείνω νὰ ἦσθε ἀκριβέστερος.
 Have you written anything to-day? *Ἐγράψατε τίποτε σήμερον;
 I have translated an entire scene from this French play. Μετέφρασα ὁλόκληρον σκηνὴν ἐκ τοῦ Γαλλικοῦ τούτου δράματος.
 You are very industrious and are making great progress. Εἰσθε πολὺ ἐπιμελὴς καὶ κάμνετε πολλὰς προόδους. Θὰ διορθώσω τοῦτο πρῶτον καὶ ὕστερον θὰ ἀναγνώσωμεν.
 I will correct this first, then we will read.

¹ For words used in lesson, see Vocabulary, p. 267.

Please write clearly, especially the kappa and the lamvtha.

The accent is wrong. Here is a mistake.

What is the Genitive of this word?

The Genitive of that word is not used.

What is the Present Indicative of this verb?

I will look it out in the dictionary. How is it spelt?

What is the first letter?

Blot that page. Wipe the pen.

Have you a pencil?

Will you take the French copy; I will take the Greek, and you can translate aloud what you have just written.

It will give you facility in finding the words.

I cannot read it off in Greek very fast.

Well, try as fast as you can.

I cannot remember the words at the moment, although I know them well.

A little practice will remedy that difficulty. Bravo! You are getting on capitally.

I will say the dialogue I have learned.

Γράψατε, παρακαλῶ, καθαρά, ἰδῶς τὸ κάππα καὶ τὸ λάμβδα.

Ὁ τονισμὸς εἶναι ἐσφαλμένος.

Ἴδου ἐν λάθος.

Ποία εἶναι ἡ γενικὴ τῆς λέξεως ταύτης;

Ἡ γενικὴ τῆς λέξεως ταύτης εἶναι ἀχρηστος.

Ποίος εἶναι ὁ ἐρεστώς τῆς ὀριστικῆς τοῦ ῥήματος τούτου;

Θὰ παρατηρήσω εἰς τὸ λεξικόν.

Πῶς ὀρθογράφεται; Ποῖον εἶναι

τὸ πρῶτον γράμμα;

Στέγνωσον τὴν σελίδα ταύτην.

Σφόγγισε τὸ κονδύλιον.

Ἔχεις μολυβδοκόνδυλον;

Πάρετε, παρακαλῶ, τὸ Γαλλικὸν

ἀντίγραφον· ἐγὼ θὰ πάρω τὸ

Ἑλληνικόν, ὑμεῖς δὲ δύνασθε νὰ

μεταφράσητε μεγαλοφώνως ὃ,

τι ἐγράψατε ἥδη. Θὰ εὐκολυν-

θῇτε νὰ εὕρητε τὰς λέξεις.

Δὲν δύναμαι νὰ τὸ ἀναγνώσω Ἑλ-

ληνιστὶ πολὺ ὀρρήγορα.

Καλῶς· δοκίμασον ὅσον δύνασαι

ταχύτερον.

Δὲν δύναμαι νὰ ἐνθυμῶμαι τὰς

λέξεις εἰς τὴν στιγμὴν, μολονότι

καλῶς τὰς γνωρίζω.

Ὀλίγη πρακτικὴ θὰ θεραπεύσῃ

τὴν δυσκολίαν ταύτην. Εὖγε.

Προβαίνειτε ἀξιόλογα.

Θὰ εἴπω τὸν διάλογον, τὸν ὁποῖον

ἔμαθον.

I will read the English.

Now I will say a sentence in Greek, and you shall answer me. Let us suppose that you are calling upon me with a letter of introduction. (See Conversation on this subject.) I will take the part of a washer-woman or a hotel-keeper.

Before next lesson I will learn two or three of the dialogues, and then I shall be able to understand and answer in those subjects.

You can have the Vocabulary of the subject open before you. You will be able to find the word you require.

I must read some modern poetry to get used to the pronunciation by accents.

Very good; we will try some of the extracts. Take care about the accented syllable, and the other syllables will take care of themselves.

The pronunciation is difficult.

Do I pronounce that right?

Not quite. You should learn a piece of poetry and say it aloud whilst you are dressing.

Θ' ἀναγνώσω τὸ Ἀγγλικόν.

Τώρα θὰ λέγω φράσιν τινὰ Ἑλληνιστὶ καὶ σὺ θὰ μοι ἀπαντᾷς.
* Ἀς ὑποθέσωμεν ὅτι μ' ἐπισκέπτεσαι, ἔχων συστατικὴν ἐπιστολήν· ἐγὼ δὲ θὰ κάμνω τὸ μέρος μᾶς πλύστρας ἢ ἐνὸς ξενοδόχου.

Πρὸ τοῦ ἐπομένου μαθήματος θὰ μάθω δύο ἢ τρεῖς διαλόγους, καὶ τότε θὰ ἦμαι ἱκανὸς νὰ ἐννοῶ καὶ ν' ἀπαντῶ εἰς τὰ ἀντικείμενα ταῦτα.

Ἐμπορεῖτε νὰ ἔχητε τὸ λεξιλόγιον τοῦ διαλόγου τούτου ἀνοικτὸν ἐνώπιόν σας. Οὕτω δὲ θὰ δύνησθε νὰ εὐρίσκητε τὴν λέξιν, τὴν ὅποιαν θὰ χρειάζησθε.

Πρέπει ν' ἀναγινώσκω νεώτερά τινα ποιήματα, ὅπως ἀποκτήσω τὴν ἔξιν τῆς προφορᾶς διὰ τοῦ τονισμοῦ.

Πολὺ καλὰ· θὰ δοκιμάσωμέν τινα τῶν ἀποσπασμάτων. Πρόσ-εξον εἰς τὴν τονιζομένην συλλαβήν, καὶ αἱ ἄλλαι συλλαβαὶ θὰ φροντίζουν μόναι των δι' ἑαυτάς.

Ἡ προφορὰ εἶναι δύσκολος.

Τὸ προφέρω καλῶς;

Ὅχι ἐντελῶς· πρέπει νὰ μάθῃτε ἐν τεμάχιον ποιήματος καὶ νὰ τὸ λέγητε ἐν ᾧ ἐνδύεσθε.

I am tired of the house. Let us not lose this glorious day. We will go for a walk towards old Phalerum. With great pleasure. We can talk Greek all the way.

I do not understand. Tell me what you said in English. Thanks ; now go on talking Greek.

Be so good as to speak Greek. I did not come here to learn French.

Please speak slowly and distinctly. I am a little deaf. The time is up. I must be going away.

When will you come again ? To-morrow at the same time ?

I fear it is impossible. I am engaged, but I will come in the evening at nine.

Very good. I shall be ready. Please be punctual. Good-bye. At nine to-morrow.

Ἐβαρύνθην τὴν οἰκίαν. * Ὅς μὴ χάσωμεν τὴν λαμπρὰν ταύτην ἡμέραν. Θὰ περιπατήσωμεν πρὸς τὸ παλαιὸν Φάληρον.

Μετὰ μεγάλης εὐχαριστήσεως. Δυνάμεθα νὰ ὁμιλῶμεν Ἑλληνικά καθ' ὅλην τὴν ὁδόν.

Δὲν ἔννοῶ. Λέγε μοι ὅ, τι εἶπες, Ἀγγλιστί. Εὐχαριστῶ· τώρα ἐξακολούθησον νὰ ὁμιλῇς Ἑλληνικά.

Λάβετε τὴν καλοσύνην νὰ ὁμιλῇτε Ἑλληνικά. Δὲν ἤλθον ἐδῶ νὰ μάθω Γαλλικά.

Ὁμιλεῖτε, παρακαλῶ, ἀργὰ καὶ καθαρά. Εἰμαι ὀλίγον κωφός.

Ὁ χρόνος παρήλθε· πρέπει ν' ἀναχωρήσω.

Πότε θὰ ἔλθητε πάλιν ; Τὴν αὐτὴν ὥραν αὖριον ;

Φοβοῦμαι ὅτι εἶναι ἀδύνατον. Ἔχω δώσει ὑπόσχεσιν, ἀλλὰ θὰ ἔλθω τὸ ἑσπέρας εἰς τὰς ἑννέα.

Πολὺ καλὰ. Θὰ ἦμαι ἑτοιμος. Ἔστέ, παρακαλῶ, ἀκριβὴς εἰς τὴν ὥραν. Χαίrete. Λοιπὸν αὖριον εἰς τὰς ἑννέα.

(5) WITH A GUIDE.

MET' ΟΔΗΓΟΥ.

I want a good guide, so that I may lose no time in asking my way.

Ἔχω ἀνάγκην καλοῦ ὁδηγοῦ διὰ νὰ μὴ χάνω τὸν καιρὸν μου ζητῶν τὸν δρόμον.

Would you like one who can speak English?

Certainly not. I want one who can speak Greek, that I may practise.

Are you a guide?

Yes, effendi.

What do you charge a day?

Six francs a day, sir.

Do you recommend me this man?

Yes, sir, he is honest, and intelligent.

Well, I shall hold you responsible if he cheats me.

I shall be here a week, and want to see all the most beautiful things well.

You must always speak Greek. Not too fast. Repeat what you said. Say it in French, in Italian, in English.

What is that building—hill—street—house?

What is the name of this square?

You must be here at eight to-morrow morning.

Very good, sir, I will be punctual.

Θέλετε ὁδηγὸν ὁμιλοῦντα τὴν Ἀγγλικήν;

Βεβαίως ὄχι. Θέλω ὁδηγὸν ὁμιλοῦντα τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν διὰ τὰ κάμνω ἀσκησιν.

Εἰσθε ὁδηγός;

Μάλιστα, ἀφέντη.

Πόσα θέλεις τὴν ἡμέραν;

Ἐξ φράγκα τὴν ἡμέραν, κύριε.

Μοὶ συνιστᾷτε τὸν ἄνθρωπον τοῦτον;

Μάλιστα, κύριε, εἶναι τίμιος καὶ ἔξυπνος.

Καλά, θὰ σᾶς θεωρῶ ὑπεύθυνον, ἐὰν μὲ ἀπατᾷ.

Θὰ μείνω ἐνταῦθα μίαν ἐβδομάδα καὶ θέλω νὰ ἴδω καλὰ ὅλα τὰ ὠραιότερα πράγματα.

Πρέπει νὰ ὁμιλῇς πάντοτε Ἑλληνικά. Ὅχι πολὺ γρήγορα. Ἐπαναλάμβανε ὅ,τι εἶπες. Λέγε το Γαλλικά, Ἰταλικά, Ἀγγλικά.

Τί εἶναι τὸ κτίριον τοῦτο—ὁ λόφος—ἡ ὁδός—ἡ οἰκία;

Πῶς ὀνομάζεται ἡ πλατεία αὕτη;

Πρέπει νὰ ᾗσαι ἐδῶ αὔριον τὸ πρῶτ' εἰς τὰς ὀκτῶ.

Πολὺ καλὰ, κύριε, θὰ ᾗμαι ἀκριβής.

(6) ASKING THE WAY IN A
TOWN.

ΟΠΩΣ ΖΗΤΗΣΗ: ΤΙΣ ΤΟΝ
ΔΡΟΜΟΝ ΕΝ ΤΗ: ΠΟΛΕΙ.

Can you tell me where Mr.
Coumoundouros lives?

Δύνασθε νά μοι εἴπητε ποῦ κατοί-
κεῖ ὁ κ. Κουμουνδούρος;

Is this the house of Mr. Tri-
coupis?

Ἡ οἰκία αὕτη εἶναι τοῦ κ. Τρι-
κούπη;

Will you show me the way to
the Railway Station—to the
English Legation?

Εὐαρεστεῖσθε νὰ μοι δείξητε τὸν
δρόμον πρὸς τὸν Σταθμὸν τοῦ
Σιδηροδρόμου—πρὸς τὴν Ἀγ-
γλικὴν πρεσβείαν;

Which door ought I to knock
at?

Ποίαν θύραν πρέπει νὰ κτυπήσω;

Knock and go in. You will
find a second door.

Κτυπήσατε καὶ εἰσέλθετε. Θὰ
εὔρητε δευτέραν πόρταν (θύραν).

Go straight up the hill.

Πηγαίνετε ἴσια ἐπάνω εἰς τὸν
λόφον.

(7) PRESENTING A LETTER
OF INTRODUCTION.

ΕΓΧΕΙΡΙΣΙΣ ΣΥΣΤΑΤΙΚΗΣ
ΕΠΙΣΤΟΛΗΣ.

Is it far to the house of Mr.
——? ¹

Εἶναι μακρὰν ἡ οἰκία τοῦ κ.
δεῖνα;

No, sir, it will take three
minutes in a carriage.

*Ὁχι, κύριε, ἀπέχει τρία λεπτὰ μὲ
τὴν ἄμαξαν.

Drive to the house of Mr.
——.

Τράβα εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν τοῦ κ.
δεῖνα.

Go and fetch a carriage;
choose a good one.

Πήγαινε νὰ φέρῃς μίαν ἄμαξαν,
καὶ διάξεξε μίαν καλὴν.

Close the carriage. It is
cold.

Κλείσε τὴν ἄμαξαν. Εἶναι
ψύχρα.

Is Mr. —— at home?

*Ὁ κ. δεῖνα εἶναι εἰς τὸ σπίτι;

No, sir, he is out.

*Ὁχι, κύριε, εἶναι ἔξω (ἔξω).

¹ Proper Names are declined.

At what hour shall I be most likely to find him?

When will he return?

Not before dinner.

Give him this letter and my card, and tell him I will call to - morrow morning at eleven.

Very good, sir.

Please give him this letter and ask him if he will see me.

How do you do, sir? I am delighted to receive any one who has a letter from my friend.

You are very kind.

And how long have you been here?

I only arrived the day before yesterday.

And how does the town please you?

It is beautiful and the climate delightful.

At what o'clock shall I find you at your hotel?

I am always in until twelve.

What are you doing to-night?

A few people are coming to us and we should be delighted to see you.

Κατὰ ποίαν ὥραν εἶναι πιθανὸν νὰ τὸν εὕρω ;

Πότε θὰ ἐπιστρέψῃ ;

Δὲν θὰ ἐπιστρέψῃ πρὸ τοῦ γεύματος.

Δός του τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ταύτην καὶ τὸ ἐπισκεπτήριόν μου, καὶ εἰπέ του ὅτι θὰ περάσω αὔριον εἰς τὰς ἑνδεκα.

Πολὺ καλὰ, κύριε.

Παρακαλῶ δός του τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ταύτην καὶ ἐρώτησέ τον εἰὰν θέλῃ νὰ μὲ ἴδῃ.

Τί κάμνετε, κύριε ; Χαίρω δεχόμενός τινα, ὃ ὅποιος ἔχει ἐπιστολὴν ἀπὸ τὸν φίλον μου.

Εἰσθε πολὺ εὐγενής.

Καὶ πόσον καιρὸν ἔχετε ἐνταῦθα ;

Προχθὲς μόνον ἔφθασα.

Καὶ πῶς σὰς φαίνεται ἡ πόλις ;

Εἶναι ὡραία πόλις, τὸ δὲ κλίμα εἶναι τερπνόν.

Κατὰ ποίαν ὥραν θὰ σὰς εὕρω εἰς τὸ ξενοδοχεῖον ;

Εἶμαι πάντοτε μέσα μέχρι τῆς δωδεκάτης.

Πῶς θὰ περάσητε τὴν βραδιά σας ;
Θὰ ἔλθουν ἐδῶ τὸ βράδυ μερικοὶ καὶ θὰ εὐχαριστηθῶμεν νὰ σὰς ἴδωμεν.

Many thanks, but I have promised to go with a friend to the Syllogue Parnassus to hear a lecture.

You do not lose time. The Syllogues are almost always open to the public.

You will see a meeting advertised in the paper, and you can always go in.

I must go now, sir. We have breakfast at eleven at the hotel.

Good-bye. I shall have the honour of calling to-morrow. If I can do anything for you, please let me know.

Σὰς εὐχαριστῶ πολύ, ἀλλ' ὑπέσχεθην νὰ ὑπάγω μετὰ τινος φίλου μου εἰς τὸν σύλλογον 'Παρνασσὸν' ὅπως ἀκούσω διατριβὴν τινα.

Δὲν χάνετε καιρὸν. Οἱ σύλλογοι εἶναι σχεδὸν πάντοτε ἀνοικτοὶ διὰ τὸ κοινόν (ἔχουσιν ἐλευθέραν τὴν εἴσοδον).

Θὰ ἴδῃτε τὰς συνεδριάσεις ἀναγγελλομένας διὰ τῶν ἐφημερίδων καὶ δύνασθε νὰ εἰσέλθῃτε.

Πρέπει ν' ἀναχωρήσω τώρα, κύριε. Τὸ πρόγευμα παρατίθεται εἰς τὸ ξενοδοχεῖον εἰς τὰς ἑνδεκα.

Χαίρετε. Θὰ λάβω τὴν τιμὴν νὰ σὰς ἐπισκεφθῶ αὔριον. Ἐὰν δύναμαι νὰ πράξω τι ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν, σὰς παρακαλῶ νὰ μοὶ το εἴπητε.

(8) THE POST OFFICE.

TO TAXYΔΡΟΜΕΙΟΝ.

I beg your pardon; could you tell me where the Post Office is?

Come with me to the Square of the Constitution, and I will show you the way.

You must turn here to the left and keep straight on past the Chamber.

It is in the same building as the Home Office.

Μὲ συγχωρεῖτε, δὲν μοῦ λέγετε ποῦ εἶναι τὸ ταχυδρομεῖον;

Ἐλᾶτε μαζί μου εἰς τὴν πλατείαν τοῦ Συντάγματος καὶ θὰ σὰς δείξω τὸν δρόμον.

Πρέπει νὰ γυρίσῃτε ἐδῶ πρὸς τὰ ἀριστερὰ καὶ νὰ διευθυνθῇτε κατ' εὐθείαν πέραν τῆς Βουλῆς.

Εἶναι εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ κτίριον μὲ τὸ ὑπουργεῖον τῶν Ἑσωτερικῶν.

You will easily recognise it by the crowd.

Is it that building just above the English Embassy and the office of the 'Ephemeris'?

Yes, sir; it is at the corner above.

When does the post leave for England?

On Thursday and Saturday at 6 p.m. The postage is 30 lepta for abroad.

When do letters reach England?

They take about a week. A letter posted on Thursday reaches London on Wednesday, and one posted on Saturday will be received on the following Saturday.

When does the mail arrive from England?

On Thursday and Saturday morning. You have only a few hours to write replies.

For Greece, the postage is only 20 lepta.

Give me three stamps of 30 lepta and two of 20.

Is that right?

Θὰ τὸ ἀναγνωρίσῃτε εὐκολὰ ἀπὸ τὸν πολὺν κόσμον.

Μήπως εἶναι τὸ κτίριον ἐκεῖνο ἀκριβῶς παραπάνω ἀπὸ τὴν ἀγγλικὴν πρεσβείαν καὶ τὸ γραφεῖον τῆς 'Εφημερίδος;

Μάλιστα, κύριε, εἶναι εἰς τὴν ἐπάνω γωνίαν.

Πότε ἀναχωρεῖ τὸ ταχυδρομεῖον διὰ τὴν Ἀγγλίαν;

Τὴν Πέμπτην καὶ τὸ Σάββατον εἰς τὰς ἑξ μ. μ. Τὰ ταχυδρομικὰ τέλη εἶναι τριάκοντα λεπτὰ διὰ τὸ ἐξωτερικόν.

Πότε φθάνουν αἱ ἐπιστολαὶ εἰς τὴν Ἀγγλίαν;

Χρειάζονται μίαν ἐβδομάδα περίπου. Μία ἐπιστολὴ ρίφθῃσα εἰς τὸ ταχυδρομεῖον τὴν Πέμπτην φθάνει εἰς Λονδίνον τὴν Τετάρτην, καὶ ἄλλη ρίφθῃσα εἰς τὸ ταχυδρομεῖον τὸ Σάββατον, θὰ ληφθῇ τὸ ἐπόμενον Σάββατον.

Πότε φθάνει τὸ ταχυδρομεῖον ἐξ Ἀγγλίας;

Τὴν Πέμπτην καὶ τὸ Σάββατον τὸ πρωῒ. Ὀλίγας μόνον ὥρας ἔχετε διὰ νὰ γράψῃτε ἀπαντήσεις.

Διὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα τὰ ταχυδρομικὰ τέλη εἶναι μόνον εἴκοσι λεπτά.

Δός μοι τρία γραμματόσημα τῶν τριάκοντα λεπτῶν καὶ δύο τῶν εἴκοσι.

Εἶναι σωστά;

No, sir ; you must put on another 60 lepta.

But it is 'Papiers d'Affaires,' Manuscript.

You must write it on the outside, and leave the ends open. Then it will be sufficiently stamped.

Are there any letters for me ?

What is your name, sir ?

There is my card.

No, sir, there are none.

If any come, will you send them to the Hotel d'Angleterre—des Etrangers—New York ; and please send them as early as possible, as they may be important, and require answers.

You can rely upon me, sir.

Take these letters to the post and stamp them.

Ask whether the post has arrived.

No, sir ; the boat has been detained by bad weather.

"Οχι, κύριε, πρέπει νὰ βάλῃτε ἀκόμη ἐν τῶν ἐξήντα λεπτῶν.

"Ἀλλ' εἶναι χειρόγραφον.

Πρέπει νὰ τὸ γράψῃτε ἀπ' ἔξω καὶ ν' ἀφήσῃτε τὰ ἄκρα ἀνοικτά. Τότε θὰ ἔχῃ τὸ πρέπον ταχυδρομικὸν τέλος.

Μήπως ὑπάρχουσιν ἐπιστολαὶ δι' ἐμέ ;

Πῶς ὀνομάζεσθε, κύριε ;

"Ἰδοὺ τὸ ἐπισκεπτηρίόν μου.

"Οχι, κύριε· δὲν ὑπάρχει καμμία.

"Εὰν ἔλθωσί τινες, εὐαρεστηθῇτε νὰ τὰς πέμψῃτε εἰς τὸ ξενοδοχεῖον τῆς Ἀγγλίας—τῶν Ξένων—τῆς Νέας Ὑόρκης· καὶ παρακαλῶ στείλατέ τας τὸ ταχύτερον, διότι ἴσως εἶναι σπουδαῖαι καὶ χρήζουσιν ἀπαντήσεως.

Μεῖνατε ἥσυχος, κύριε, καὶ θέλω φροντίσει.

Πήγαυε τὰς ἐπιστολάς ταύτας εἰς τὸ ταχυδρομεῖον καὶ βάλε γραμματόσημα.

"Ερώτησον ἐὰν τὸ ταχυδρομεῖον ἔφθασε.

"Οχι, κύριε· τὸ ἀτμόπλοιον καθυστέρησεν ἔνεκα κακοκαιρίας.

(9) ATHENS.

ΑΙ ΑΘΗΝΑΙ.

The Museums are open to the public on certain days in the week.

Is the Mycenæ collection on view at Athens?

Yes; it is in the Polytechnic.

There is a large piece of Mosaic in the Royal Garden in a good state of preservation.

There is a fine collection of ancient coins in the University.

Some interesting discoveries have been made in the recent excavations on the southern side of the Acropolis.

There has been an attempt to revive the Olympian Games in the Stadium.

Plato's Academia, and Colonus, the scene of one of Sophocles' plays, are within an easy walk of the city.

The best view of Athens is from the top of Lycabettus.

You can reach the top in half an hour.

Τὰ Μουσεία εἶναι ἀνοικτὰ (ἀνοίγονται) διὰ τὸ κοινὸν καθ' ὥρισμένης ἡμέρας τῆς ἐβδομάδος.

Ἐξετέθη ἡ συλλογὴ τῶν Μυκηνῶν εἰς Ἀθήνας πρὸς θέαν;

Μάλιστα· εἶναι εἰς τὸ Πολυτεχνεῖον.

Ὑπάρχει μέγα Μωσαϊκὸν ἐντὸς τοῦ βασιλικοῦ κήπου, διατηρούμενον ἐν καλῇ καταστάσει.

Ὑπάρχει ὡραία συλλογὴ ἀρχαίων νομισμάτων ἐν τῷ πανεπιστημίῳ.

Σπουδαῖαι τινες ἀνακαλύψεις ἐγένοντο εἰς τὰς ἐσχάτως γενομένας ἀνασκαφὰς πρὸς τὴν μεσημβρινὴν πλευρὰν τῆς Ἀκροπόλεως.

Ἐγένετο προσπάθειά τις νὰ ἐπαναληφθῶσιν ἐν τῷ Σταδίῳ οἱ Ὀλυμπιακοὶ ἀγῶνες.

Ἡ Ἀκαδημία τοῦ Πλάτωνος καὶ ὁ Κολωνός, ἡ σκηνὴ μᾶς τραγωδίας τοῦ Σοφοκλέους, κεύεται εἰς μικρὰν ἀπόστασιν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως.

Ἡ ὡραιότερα θέα τῶν Ἀθηνῶν εἶναι ἐκ τῆς κορυφῆς τοῦ Λυκαβητοῦ.

Δύνασθε ν' ἀναβῇτε εἰς τὴν κορυφὴν ἐντὸς ἡμισείας ὥρας.

Mars Hill is on the other side of the town, close to the Acropolis.

The view of the Temple of Theseus is very fine from the train as you enter the station.

The Ceramicus is also very near the railway station.

There are some fine monuments in it well preserved. It takes a long day to drive to Marathon and back.

Eleusis, through the pass of Daphne and along the Sacred Way, is not too far for a good walker.

On Easter Tuesday the annual fête at Megara is held.

Many strangers go there to see the peasants dance.

The costume of the peasants is very picturesque.

Another delightful excursion is to mount Pentelicus. To be at the top in time to see the sun rise, one must sleep overnight at the monastery at the foot.

Ὁ Ἄρειος Πάγος, (ὁ λόφος τοῦ Ἄρεως) εἶναι πρὸς τὴν ἄλλην πλευρὰν τῆς πόλεως, πλησίον τῆς Ἀκροπόλεως.

Ἡ θεὰ τοῦ Θησείου εἶναι πολὺ ὠραία ἐκ τοῦ σιδηροδρόμου ἅμα εἰσέλθετε εἰς τὸν σταθμόν.

Ὁ Κεραμεικὸς εἶναι ἐπίσης πολὺ πλησίον τοῦ σταθμοῦ τοῦ σιδηροδρόμου.

Ὑπάρχουσιν ἐν αὐτῷ τινὰ ὠραῖα μνημεῖα καλῶς διατηρούμενα.

Χρειάζεται δλόκληρος ἡμέρα νὰ ὑπάγῃ τις ἐφ' ἀμάξης εἰς Μαραθῶνα καὶ νὰ ἐπιστρέψῃ.

Ἡ Ἑλευσίς διὰ τοῦ στενοῦ τοῦ Δαφνίου καὶ διὰ τῆς ἱερᾶς ὁδοῦ δὲν εἶναι πολὺ μακρὰν διὰ καλὸν πεζοδρόμον.

Τὴν Τρίτην τοῦ Πάσχα γίνεται ἡ ἐτησία ἐορτὴ εἰς τὰ Μέγαρα.

Πολλοὶ ξένοι πηγαίνουν ἐκεῖ νὰ ἴδωσι τοὺς χωρικοὺς νὰ χορεύωσι.

Αἱ ἐνδυμασίαι τῶν χωρικῶν εἶναι γραφικώταται.

Ἄλλη εὐχάριστος ἐκδρομὴ εἶναι εἰς τὴν Πεντέλην. Διὰ νὰ φθάσῃ τις ἐγκαίρως εἰς τὴν κορυφὴν, ὅπως ἴδῃ τὴν ἀνατολὴν τοῦ ἡλίου, πρέπει νὰ κοιμηθῇ εἰς τὸ μοναστήριον εἰς τοὺς πρόποδας τὴν προηγουμένην νύκτα.

- The marble quarries are well worth a visit. Τὰ λατομεῖα τοῦ μαρμάρου ἀξίζουσι νὰ τὰ ἐπισκεφθῇ τις.
- The view from the top of Hymettus is also very fine but less extensive than that from Pentelicus. Ἡ θέα ἐκ τοῦ Ὑμηττοῦ εἶναι ἐπίσης πολὺ ὠραία, ἀλλ' ὀλιγώτερον ἐκτεταμένη τῆς θέας τῆς Πεντέλης.
- I should like to go to Mycenæ. Is it easy to go there? Ἐπεθύμουν νὰ ὑπάγω εἰς τὰς Μυκήνας. Εἶναι εὐκολον νὰ ὑπάγῃ τις ἐκεῖ;
- The easiest way is by water as far as Nauplia, where horses must be hired to take you to Mycenæ, Tiryns, Corinth, etc. Ἡ εὐκολωτέρα ὁδὸς εἶναι διὰ θαλάσσης μέχρι Ναυπλίου, ὅπου πρέπει νὰ μισθώσῃτε ἵππους διὰ νὰ ὑπάγῃτε εἰς τὰς Μυκήνας, τὴν Τίρυνθα, τὴν Κόρινθον κ.τ.λ.
- How many days does the trip take? Πόσας ἡμέρας διαρκεῖ τὸ ταξείδιον;
- You can see everything easily in four days. Δύνασθε νὰ ἴδῃτε τὰ πάντα ἐν ἀνέσει εἰς τέσσαρας ἡμέρας.
- Is there anything worth visiting at Corinth? Ὑπάρχει τι ἄξιον ἐπισκέψεως ἐν Κορίνθῳ;
- From the top of Acro-Corinthus you have one of the finest views in Greece. Ἐκ τῆς κορυφῆς τοῦ Ἀκροκορίνθου ἔχετε θέαν ἐκ τῶν λαμπροτέρων ἐν Ἑλλάδι.
- It takes about two hours to ride or drive from Corinth to Kalamaki, whence a steamer brings you back to the Piræus in about four hours. Ὑπάγει τις ἐντὸς δύο ὥρων ἑφιππος ἢ ἐφ' ἀμάξης ἐκ τῆς Κορίνθου εἰς τὸ Καλαμάκι, ὅθεν τὸ ἀτμόπλοιον σᾶς ἐπαναφέρει εἰς Πειραιᾶ ἐντὸς τεσσάρων περιπίου ὥρων.
- What season in the year would you choose for travelling in Greece? Ποίαν ὥραν τοῦ ἔτους θὰ ἐξελέγετε διὰ ταξείδιον ἐν τῷ ἔσωτερικῷ τῆς Ἑλλάδος;

The winter is most enjoyable in Athens; but I should choose March, April, or May for travelling in the interior.

Throughout the month of January the skies are almost cloudless.

Ὁ χειμὼν εἶναι ὁ μᾶλλον εὐχάριστος εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας· θὰ ἐξέλγουν δὲ τὸν Μάρτιον, Ἀπρίλιον ἢ Μάϊον διὰ περιήγησιν εἰς τὸ ἐσωτερικόν.

Καθ' ὅλον τὸν Ἰανουάριον ὁ οὐρανὸς εἶναι σχεδὸν ἀνέφελος.

(10) ABOUT A FAMILY IN WHICH TO RESIDE.

ΠΕΡΙ ΟΙΚΟΓΕΝΕΙΑΣ ΕΝ ΗΙ ΘΕΛΕΙ ΝΑ ΚΑΤΟΙΚΗΣΗΤΙΣ.

E. I want to find a family who would receive me into their house.

G. You mean that you wish to have rooms there; not to have your meals with the family.

E. No, no. I want to have my meals there. You do not learn Greek by living in the same house with Greeks. I want to hear them talk, and talk to them myself.

G. But, sir, it is not the custom hereto receive strangers. Our habits are so different. It will not be very comfortable for you.

E. Θέλω νὰ εὔρω οἰκογένειάν τινα, ἥτις νὰ μ' ἐδέχετο εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν της.

G. Ἐννοεῖτε ὅτι ἐπιθυμεῖτε νὰ ἔχητε δωμάτια ἐκεῖ, ὅχι ὅμως καὶ νὰ τρώγητε μὲ τὴν οἰκογένειαν.

E. Ὁχι, ὅχι! Θέλω καὶ νὰ τρώγω. Δὲν μανθάνει τις Ἑλληνικὰ κατ'οικῶν μόνον ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ οἰκίᾳ μεθ' Ἑλλήνων. Θέλω νὰ τοὺς ἀκούω νὰ ἱμιλῶσι καὶ νὰ ὁμιλῶ καὶ ἐγὼ πρὸς αὐτούς.

G. Ἀλλά, κύριε, δὲν εἶναι συνήθεια ἐδῶ νὰ δέχονται ξένους. Τὰ ἔθιμά μας εἶναι πολὺ διαφορετικά. Δὲν θὰ σᾶς εἶναι πολὺ ἀναπαυτικόν.

E. It is the only way to learn Greek quickly, and I shall adopt it, whether I am comfortable or not.

G. I admire your determination. But in a few days you will return to your hotel.

E. We shall see. In the meantime, how am I to find a family?

G. I will inquire among my friends, with pleasure; but I fear it will be difficult.

E. I think I shall put an advertisement in the *"Ωρα"*.

G. Such a thing was never heard of. It is impossible.

E. If it is extraordinary it will attract attention, and that is the object of an advertisement.

G. But only a low class of people will answer the advertisement.

E. Well, I shall go and see them and judge for myself. I am determined, so come and help me write the advertisement.

'An Englishman desires to enter a Greek family. He requires two rooms, and

E. Εἶναι ὁ μόνος τρόπος νὰ μάθῃ τις Ἑλληνικὰ ταχέως, καὶ θὰ τὸν παραδεχθῶ εἴτε θὰ ᾔῃναι εὐάρεστον εἴτε δὲν θὰ ᾔῃναι.

G. Θαυμάζω τὴν σταθερότητά σας. Ἄλλ' ἐντὸς ὀλίγων ἡμερῶν θὰ ἐπιστρέψῃτε εἰς τὸ ξενοδοχεῖον.

E. Θὰ ἴδωμεν. Ἐν τοῖτοις πῶς δύναμαι νὰ εὕρω οἰκογενεῖάν τινα;

G. Εὐχαρίστως θὰ ἐξετάσω μετὰ τῶν φίλων μου· ἀλλὰ φοβούμαι ὅτι θὰ ᾔῃναι δύσκολον.

E. Νομίζω ὅτι θὰ καταχωρίσω εἰδοποιήσιν τινα εἰς τὴν *"Ωραν"*.

G. Τοιοῦτόν τι οὐδέποτε ἠκούσθη. Εἶναι ἀδύνατον.

E. Ἐὰν ᾔῃναι παράδοξον θὰ ἐλκύσῃ τὴν προσοχὴν τοῦ κόσμου, καὶ οὗτος εἶναι ὁ σκοπὸς μᾶς εἰδοποιήσεως.

G. Ἀλλὰ τότε μόνον ἢ κάτω τάξιν τοῦ λαοῦ θὰ λάβῃ ὑπ' ὄψιν τὴν εἰδοποίησιν.

E. Πολὺ καλὰ, ἂ ἰπύγω νὰ τοὺς ἴδω καὶ νὰ κρίνω μόνος μου. Εἶμαι ἀποφασισμένος, ὥστε ἔλα νὰ μὲ βοηθήσῃς νὰ γράψω τὴν εἰδοποίησιν.

"Ἀγγλος τις ἐπιθυμεῖ νὰ εἰσέλθῃ εἰς τινα ἑλληνικὴν οἰκογενεῖαν. Ἔχει ἀνάγκην δύο δωματίων καὶ

wishes to take his meals with the members of the family, in order to talk Greek. Terms, 300 francs a month. Address, M. A. Hotel des Etrangers.'

G. Yes, I think that will do ; 300 francs a month is quite enough.

E. They ought to include instruction for that sum. In France, Germany, and Italy I paid much less.

G. But here it is not the custom, and you must pay rather more. Give the advertisement to this man ; he will take it to the office, and pay what is due.

ἐπιθυμῇ νὰ τρώῃ μετὰ τῶν μελῶν τῆς οἰκογενείας ὅπως ὁμιλῇ ἑλληνικά. Τιμὴ 300 φράγκα τὸν μῆνα. Διευθύνσις Μ.Α. Ξενοδοχεῖον τῶν Ξένων.'

G. Μάλιστα, νομίζω ὅτι ἔχει καλῶς· 300 φράγκα κατὰ μῆνα εἶναι ἀρκετά.

E. Πρέπει τότε νὰ συμπεριλαμβάνηται καὶ ἡ διδασκαλία εἰς τὸ ποσόν. Εἰς τὴν Γαλλίαν, Γερμανίαν καὶ Ἰταλίαν ἐπλήρωσα πολὺ ὀλιγώτερον.

G. Ἐδῶ ὅμως δὲν εἶναι συνήθεια καὶ πρέπει νὰ πληρώσητε περισσότερον. Δότε τὴν εἰδοποίησιν εἰς τὸν ἄνθρωπον τοῦτον, ὅστις θὰ τὴν ὑπάγῃ εἰς τὸ γραφεῖον καὶ θὰ πληρώσῃ τὸ πρέπον.

(11) CONVERSATION WITH
THE HEAD OF A FAMILY.

ΣΥΝΔΙΑΛΕΞΙΣ ΜΕ ΤΙΝΑ ΟΙΚΟΓΕΝΕΙΑΡΧΗΝ.

G. I have seen your advertisement in the paper, sir.

E. It is very good of you to come so promptly. Do you understand what I require ?

G. Εἶδον, κύριε, τὴν γνωστοποίησίν σας εἰς τὴν ἐφημερίδα.

E. Εἰσθε πολὺ καλὸς διότι ἐσπεύσατε νὰ ἔλθητε. Καταλαμβάνετε τί ζητῶ ;

G. Certainly, sir. I have taken a new house which is too large for my own family. The rooms are very good.

E. Can I have my meals with you?

G. I fear it will be difficult.

E. But it is a necessity. I regret that we cannot arrange. Good morning, sir.

G. Yes, sir, if you can eat our Greek dishes.

E. I do not mind anything, so long as the house is clean.

J. We have breakfast at 11.45 and dinner at 6. In the morning you could have coffee and anything else you required.

E. Those hours suit me very well. What do you ask a month?

G. I cannot take less than 350 francs a month, and I assure you that I shall gain very little.

E. Then you must manage your household very badly. I will not give more than 300 francs a month for everything, and I expect you to give me an hour's Greek lesson a day.

G. Βέβαια, κύριε. Ἐχω ἐνοικιασμένην νέαν οἰκίαν πολὺ μεγάλην διὰ τὴν οἰκογένειάν μου. Τὰ δωμάτια εἶναι πολὺ καλὰ.

E. Δύναμαι νὰ τρώγω μαζί σας;

G. Φοβοῦμαι ὅτι θὰ ᾔῃναι δύσκολον.

E. Ἄλλ' εἶναι ἀνάγκη. Λυποῦμαι δὲ διότι δὲν συμφωνοῦμεν. Χαίρετε, κύριε.

G. Μάλιστα, κύριε, ἂν ἤμπορῇτε νὰ τρώγητε τὰ ἑλληνικά μας φαγητά.

E. Δὲν μὲ μέλει διὰ τίποτε, φθάνει μόνον ἡ οἰκία νὰ ᾔῃναι καθαρά.

G. Προγευματίζομεν εἰς τὰς 11.45 καὶ γευματίζομεν εἰς τὰς 6. Τὴν πρωΐαν θὰ πίνητε καφέ καὶ ὅ, τι ἄλλο ζητήσετε.

E. Αἱ ὥραι αὗται εἶναι πολὺ κατὰλληλοι δι' ἐμέ. Τί ζητεῖτε τὸν μῆνα (δι' ἕκαστον μῆνα);

G. Δὲν δύναμαι νὰ δεχθῶ ὀλιγώτερον τῶν 350 φράγκων κατὰ μῆνα, καὶ σὰς βεβαιῶ ὅτι θὰ κερδίζω πολὺ ὀλίγον.

E. Τότε εἴσθε πολὺ κακὸς οἰκοκύρης. Δὲν δίδω περισσότερον τῶν 300 φράγκων κατὰ μῆνα δι' ὅλα, καὶ ἐννοῶ νὰ μοι δίδητε ἑλληνικὸν μάθημα μίᾱς ὥρας καθ' ἑκάστην.

G. But you do not know, sir, how dear provisions are.

E. I know that they are cheaper here than in Paris, and there I only paid 300 francs in an excellent family.

G. I hope you do not regard me as a rascal. I am a man of honour, sir, and I assure you that I shall gain nothing. I will accept with this condition, that you will stay at least two months.

E. I can promise for one month, but after that I cannot be sure. Probably I shall remain three months.

G. I hope you will stay at least three months, as I have to spend a great deal in buying furniture. When will you come?

E. I should like to come to-morrow. Will everything be ready?

G. At three to-morrow everything will be ready for you.

E. Very good. I shall be there at 4 p.m.

G. Ἀλλὰ δὲν γνωρίζετε, κύριε, πόσον ἀκριβὰ εἶναι τὰ τρόφιμα.

E. Γνωρίζω ὅτι εἶναι εὐθηνότερα ἐδῶ ἀπὸ τοὺς Παρισίους, καὶ ὅμως ἐκεῖ ἐπλήρωνον 300 φράγκα μόνον εἰς ἀξιολογον οἰκογένηαι.

G. Δὲν πιστεύω νὰ μὲ θεωρῇτε κατεργάρον. Εἶμαι τίμιος ἄνθρωπος καὶ σὰς βεβαιῶ ὅτι δὲν θὰ κερδήσω (κερδίσω) τίποτε. Θὰ δεχθῶ ὑπὸ τὸν ὅρον νὰ μείνητε δύο μῆνας τοῦλάχιστον.

E. Ἐμπορῶ νὰ ὑποσχεθῶ δι' ἓνα μῆνα, ἀλλὰ μετ' αὐτὸν δὲν δύναμαι νὰ ᾤμαι βέβαιος. Πιθανὸν νὰ μείνω τρεῖς μῆνας.

G. Ἐλπίζω ὅτι θὰ μείνητε τοῦλάχιστον τρεῖς μῆνας ἐπειδὴ θ' ἀναγκασθῶ νὰ δαπανήσω πολλὰ διὰ τὴν ἀγοράσιν ἐπιπλα. Πότε θὰ ἔλθῃτε;

E. Ἐπεθύμουν νὰ ἔλθω αὔριον. Θὰ ᾤμαι τὰ πάντα ἔτοιμα;

G. Εἰς τὰς τρεῖς αὔριον ὅλα θὰ ᾤμαι ἔτοιμα δι' ὑμᾶς.

E. Πολὺ καλὰ. Θὰ ἔλθω εἰς τὰς τέσσαρας μ. μ.

(12) ARRIVAL IN A FAMILY. ΑΦΙΞΙΣ ΕΙΣ ΟΙΚΟΓΕΝΕΙΑΝ.

Where is my bedroom?

Ποῦ εἶναι ὁ κοιτῶν μου; (ἡ κρεββατοκάμαρα);

Here, sir.

Ἐδῶ, κύριε.

Are the sheets dry? Why have you only given me one sheet? Go and get another directly.

Τὰ σινδόνια εἶναι στεγνά; Διατί μοι ἔδωκας μόνον ἓν σινδόνη; Πήγαινε καὶ φέρε ἄλλο ἀμέσως.

Is there anything in those drawers?

Ἐπάρχει τι εἰς αὐτὰ τὰ συρτάρια;

Open the cupboard. I want to hang my coat up.

Ἄνοιξε σκευοθήκην (τὸ ντουλάπι). Θέλω νὰ κρεμάσω τὸ φόρεμά μου.

Clean my boots, please, and call me in the morning at 7. I will take coffee and an egg at 8.

Καθάρισον, παρακαλῶ, τὰ ὑποδήματά μου καὶ ξύπνησέ με τὸ πρωῒ εἰς τὰς 7. Θὰ πάρω καφέ καὶ ἓν αὔγον εἰς τὰς 8.

Bring me some hot water for shaving.

Φέρε μου ὀλίγον ζεστὸν νερὸν διὰ νὰ ξυρισθῶ.

When will dinner be ready? It is now a quarter of an hour late.

Πότε θὰ ἦναι ἔτοιμον τὸ γεῦμα; Ἦρρησεν ἤδη ἓν τέταρτον τῆς ὥρας.

The master of the house is out.

Ὁ ἀφέντης (οἰκοδεσπότης) εἶναι ἔξω.

I don't care. I cannot wait; I am in a hurry. Put dinner on the table.

Δὲν μὲ μέλει. Δὲν ἔμπορῶ νὰ περιμένω. Βιάζομαι. Βάλε τὸ φαγητὸν εἰς τὸ τραπέζι.

Do you like that dish?

Σὰς ἀρέσκει τὸ φαγητὸν τοῦτο;

Yes; I like all vegetables, especially haricot beans.

Μάλιστα, μ' ἀρέσκουν ὅλα τὰ λαχανικά, ἰδίως τὰ φασούλια.

Will you have some salad with your chicken?

Θέλετε ὀλίγην σαλάταν μετὰ τὸ πούλι;

(For other dishes, etc., see Vocabulary, p. 253.)

Thanks, I have finished.

Will you excuse me? I must go out at once.

The Theatre begins at 8, and it is twenty minutes' walk.

At what o'clock shall you be back?

About 11; but I had better take a key, so that the servants need not sit up.

Give me the key of the front door.

If the dogs bark at you, throw a stone at them, and they will run away as fast as they can.

Thanks; I have my stick. I am not afraid.

Εὐχαριστῶ, ἐτελείωσα.

Θὰ μὲ συγχωρήσετε; Πρέπει νὰ ἐξέλθω ἀμέσως.

Τὸ θέατρον ἀρχίζει εἰς τὰς ὀκτὼ καὶ πρέπει νὰ βαδίσω εἴκοσι λεπτά.

Ποίαν ὥραν θὰ ἐπιστρέψετε;

Περὶ τὰς ἑνδεκα ἀλλὰ καλλίτερον νὰ πάρω ἓνα κλειδί, διὰ νὰ μὴ μένουν αἱ ὑπηρέται ἀγρυπνοί.

Δός μοι τὸ κλειδίον τῆς ἐμπροσθιῆς θύρας.

Εἰάν τὰ σκυλιὰ σᾶς γανγίζουσι ῥίψατε μίαν πέτραν καὶ θὰ φύγουν τὸ ταχύτερον.

Εὐχαριστῶ· ἔχω τὴν ράβδον μου. Δὲν φοβοῦμαι.

(13) MEETING IN THE STREET.

ΣΥΝΑΝΤΗΣΙΣ ΚΑΘ' ΟΔΟΝ.

How do you do? How are you?

Very well, thanks; and you? I have a bad cold.

I am very sorry to hear it.

Well, and how are you getting on in Greek?

Τί κάμνετε; Πῶς εἴσθε;

Πολὺ καλά, εὐχαριστῶ· ὑμεῖς δέ; Εἶμαι πολὺ κρυολογημένος.

Λυποῦμαι πολὺ ἀκούων τοῦτο.

Καὶ πῶς πηγαίνετε εἰς τὰ Ἑλληνικά;

Capitally. The language is very pleasant and not so difficult as I expected.

One learns without working if one talks Greek all day long.

Well, what news is there?

Not much. I fear there will be war, however; the people are excited.

Have you heard the report that Moukhtar Pacha, the Commissioner for the Rectification of the Frontier, has retired, and will be replaced by Said Pacha?

It cannot be true, Said Pacha will not leave Constantinople.

I heard it on good authority.

Λαμπρά. Είναι ευχάριστος γλῶσσα καὶ ὄχι τόσο δύσκολος ὅσον ἐνόμιζον.

Μαθαίνει τις χωρὶς νὰ καταγίνεται ἐὰν ὁμιλῇ Ἑλληνικὰ καθ' ὅλην τὴν ἡμέραν.

Καὶ τί νέα ἔχομεν;

Ὁχι πολλά. Φοβοῦμαι ἐν τούτοις ὅτι θὰ γένη πόλεμος· ὁ λαὸς εἶναι ἐξημμένος.

Ἦκούσατε τὴν εἰδησιν ὅτι ὁ Μουκτάρ πασᾶς, ὁ ἐπίτροπος ἐπὶ τῆς διαρρύθμισεως τῶν συνόρων ἀπεσύρθη, καὶ ὅτι θὰ ἀντικατασταθῇ ὑπὸ τοῦ Σαῖδ πασᾶ;

Δὲν εἶναι δυνατὸν ν' ἀληθεύῃ. Ὁ Σαῖδ πασᾶς δὲν φεύγει ἀπὸ τὴν Πόλιν.

Τὸ ἤκουσα ἐκ θετικῆς πηγῆς.

(14) IN A CAFÉ.

Which is the best Café here?

The Cafés Solon and Koutsoukos are the best. You must go past the Chamber and straight on down the hill. They are in the Place de la Concorde.

ΕΙΣ ΚΑΦΕΙΟΝ (ΚΑΦΕΝΕΙΟΝ).

Ποῖον εἶναι τὸ καλλίτερον καφεῖον (καφενεῖον) ἐνταῦθα;

Τὰ καφεῖα τοῦ Σόλωνος, καὶ τοῦ Κουτσούκου εἶναι τὰ καλλίτερα. Πρέπει νὰ περάσῃτε τὴν Βουλὴν καὶ νὰ καταβῇτε ἴσα τὸν κατήφορον. Εἶναι εἰς τὴν πλατείαν τῆς Ὁμονοίας.

There is music in the square
on Sundays, Tuesdays, and
Thursdays.

Give me a cup of coffee.

Will you have it sweet or not,
sir?

I will take it à la Turquie.
How much is it?

Ten lepta, sir.

It is not the custom in Greece
to give tips to the café wait-
ers.

Waiter, bring me a sweet-
meat, a glass of water, and
the chess.

What is that liqueur they
are drinking?

It is 'mastique.'

Tell the boot-black to come
here. Here, boot-black!

Here, cab! Drive to the club.

Have you any English news-
papers?

Yes, sir. Here are the 'Times'
and 'Daily News.'

Will you have a cigarette?

No, thanks; I prefer a cigar.

Are you ready? Let us go.

I am tired. I shall go home.

Παίζει μουσική εις τὴν πλατείαν
τὴν Κυριακὴν, τὴν Τρίτην καὶ
τὴν Πέμπτην.

Δός μοι ἓνα καφέ.

Γλυκὸν ἢ ὄχι, κύριε, τὸν θέλετε;

Τὸν θέλω τουρκικόν. Πόσον ἔχει;

Δέκα λεπτά, κύριε.

Δὲν εἶναι συνήθεια εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα
νὰ δίδωσι μπαξίσις εἰς (νὰ φιλεύω-
σιν) τοὺς ὑπηρέτας τοῦ καφεῖου.

Παιδί, φέρε μου ἓν γλύκισμα,
ἓν ποτήριον ὕδατος καὶ τὸ ζα-
τρίκιον.

Τί ποτὸν εἶναι ἐκεῖνο τὸ ὁποῖον
πίνουνσι;

Εἶναι μαστίχα.

Εἰπὲ τοῦ λούστρου νὰ ἔλθῃ. *Ε,
λούστρε!

*Αμαξῶ, ἔλα ἐδῶ. Τράβα εἰς τὴν
λέσχην.

*Ἐχετε ἀγγλικὰς ἐφημερίδας;

Μάλιστα, κύριε. Ἴδου οἱ 'Καιροί'
καὶ τὰ 'Ἡμερήσια Νέα.'

Θέλετε ἓν σιγάρον;

*Ὁχι, εὐχαριστῶ· προτιμῶ ἓν
πούρον.

Εἴσθε ἔτοιμος; *Ἄς ὑπάγωμεν.

Εἶμαι κουρασμένος. Θὰ ὑπάγω
εἰς τὸ σπίτι.

(15) WITH A WASHERWOMAN.

ΜΕ ΠΛΥΣΤΡΑΝ.

How soon can you let me have
my linen back ?

I cannot send the shirts before
Thursday, sir. The other
things you can have to-mor-
row.

Very good, but you must
promise them for Thursday
evening.

There is a list of my things.

- 7 shirts,
- 7 collars,
- 5 pair of socks,
- 12 pocket-handkerchiefs,
- 2 pair of drawers,
- 3 undervests,
- 6 white ties.

You may put as much starch
as you like into the shirt-
fronts.

I forgot to ask how much you
charge.

My prices, sir, are rather high,
but the washing, sir, will be
thoroughly well done.

Very good. I trust to you,
and remember, not later than
six on Thursday.

Certainly, sir, without fail.

Εἰς πόσον χρόνον ἡμπορεῖς νὰ
μοῦ ἐπιστρέψῃς τὰ ἀσπρόρρουχά
μου ;

Δὲν ἡμπορῶ νὰ σᾶς στείλω τὰ
ὑποκάμισα πρὸ τῆς Πέμπτης,
κύριε. Τὰ ἄλλα ρούχα ὅμως
ἡμπορεῖτε νὰ τὰ ἔχητε αὐριον.

Πολὺ καλὰ, ἀλλὰ πρέπει νὰ ὑπο-
σχεθῇς, ὅτι θὰ τὰ φέρῃς τὴν
Πέμπτην τὸ ἑσπέρας.

Ἴδου ὁ κατάλογος τῶν ρούχων μου.

- 7 ὑποκάμισα (χιτῶνες),
- 7 κολλάραι (περιλαίμια),
- 5 ζεύγη καλτσῶν,
- 12 μανδύλια (ρίνόμακτρα),
- 2 ἐσώβρακα,
- 3 φανέλες,
- 6 ἄσπροι λαιμοδέται.

Ἡμπορεῖς νὰ βάλῃς ὅσην κόλλαν
θέλεις εἰς τὰ περιστήθια τῶν
ὑποκαμίσων.

Ἐλησμόνησα νὰ ἐρωτήσω πόσα
θέλεις.

Ἡ τιμή, κύριε, εἶναι μᾶλλον με-
γάλη, ἀλλὰ τὸ πλῦσιμον θὰ
γείνῃ καθὼς πρέπει.

Πολὺ καλὰ. Ἐμπιστεύομαι εἰς
ἐσέ, καὶ κύτταξε νὰ τὰ ἔχω
ὄχι ἀργότερα ἀπὸ τὰς ἑξ τῆς
Πέμπτης.

Μάλιστα, κύριε, χωρὶς ἄλλο.

(16) IN A BOOKSELLER'S.

Where is the best bookseller in the town?

There are two good shops, close together, in the Rue Hermes.

Which do you recommend?

Wilberg has foreign books: at Antoniades', a little higher up, you will find all the Greek books you want.

I want to buy the 'Papesse Jeanne,' by Roides, which I am told is a very clever novel.

Yes, it is the wittiest novel in Modern Greek, but I advise you to begin with a comedy.

Buy the French and Greek of some play of Sardou. Read through a scene carefully in both languages. Shut the Greek and translate from the French.

What a capital plan! It will make the study of Greek quite amusing.

Yes, and it will teach you the idioms of the language in a very short time.

ΕΙΣ ΒΙΒΛΙΟΠΩΛΕΙΟΝ.

Ποῦ εἶναι ὁ καλλίτερος βιβλιοπώλης τῆς πόλεως;

Ὑπάρχουσι δύο καλὰ βιβλιοπωλεῖα, κείμενα τὸ ἐν πλησίον τοῦ ἄλλου εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν Ἑρμοῦ.

Ποῖον συνιστᾷτε;

Ὁ Βίλμπεργ' ἔχει ξένα βιβλία· εἰς τοῦ Ἀντωνιάδου ὀλίγον ἀνωτέρω θὰ εὔρητε ὅλα τὰ ἐλληνικὰ βιβλία, τῶν ὁποίων ἔχετε ἀνάγκην.

Θέλω ν' ἀγοράσω τὴν 'Πάπισσαν Ἰωάνναν' ὑπὸ 'Ροΐδου, ἡ ὁποία μοι λέγουν εἶναι πολὺ εὐφυνὲς μυθιστόρημα.

Μάλιστα, εἶναι τὸ εὐφυνέστερον μυθιστόρημα τῆς νεωτέρας ἐλληνικῆς γλώσσης, ἀλλὰ σὰς συμβουλεύω ν' ἀρχίσσητε μὲ μίαν κωμωδίαν.

Ἀγοράσατε τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν καὶ Γαλλικὸν κείμενον κωμωδίας τινος τοῦ Σαρδού. Ἀναγνώσατε μετὰ προσοχῆς μίαν σκηνὴν καὶ εἰς τὰς δύο γλώσσας. Κλείσατε τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν κείμενον καὶ μεταφράσατε ἐκ τοῦ Γαλλικοῦ.

Τί λαμπρὸς τρόπος! Θὰ κάμῃ τὴν σπουδὴν τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς ἐντελῶς διασκεδαστικὴν.

Μάλιστα καὶ διὰ τοῦ τρόπου τούτου θὰ διδαχθῇτε τὰ ιδιώματα τῆς γλώσσης ἐντὸς βραχυτάτου χρόνου.

When you can read easily, you ought to begin the history of Greece, by Paparrigopoulos, a really great work, or the History of the Revolution, by Tricoupis.

But I wish to learn something about Greece at once. What books are there?

There are two recent works: New Greece, by Lewis Sergeant, and 'La Grèce telle qu'elle est,' by Moraitinis. Both meritorious works.

I have heard of a book called 'The Greeks of To-day,' by Tuckerman, who was American Minister here

It is a most amusing and true sketch of the country and people.

Where can I buy it?

It is out of print, but I will write to London for a copy.

Thank you, and please send it to the Hotel des Etrangers for me as soon as you receive it.

“Όταν δυνηθῆτε ν’ ἀναγνώσκητε εὐκόλως, πρέπει ν’ ἀρχίσητε τὴν Ἱστορίαν τῆς Ἑλλάδος ὑπὸ Κ. Παπαρρήγοπούλου, πραγματικῶς μέγα ἔργον, ἢ τὴν Ἱστορίαν τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς Ἐπαναστάσεως ὑπὸ Σ. Τρικούπη.

Ἄλλ’ ἐπιθυμῶ νὰ μάθω καὶ τι περὶ Ἑλλάδος πάραυτα. Ποῖα βιβλία ὑπάρχουσι;

Ὑπάρχουσι δύο νέα ἔργα· ἡ ‘Νέα Ἑλλάς’ ὑπὸ Λουδοβίκου Σέρζεντ καὶ ἡ ‘Ἑλλάς οἷα εἶναι’ ὑπὸ Μωραϊτίνῃ. Ἀμφότερα ἀξιολογὰ συγγράμματα.

Ἦκουσα περὶ τινος βιβλίου ‘Οἱ Ἕλληνες τῆς σήμερον’ ὑπὸ Τάκερμαν, ὁ ὁποῖος ἦτο πρέσβυς τῆς Ἀμερικῆς ἐν Ἀθήναις.

Εἶναι λίαν εὐχάριστον καὶ ἀληθὲς σκιαγράφημα τοῦ τόπου καὶ τοῦ λαοῦ.

Ποῦ δύναμαι νὰ τὸ ἀγοράσω;

Ἡ ἔκδοσις ἐξητλήθη, ἀλλὰ θὰ γράψω εἰς τὸ Λονδῖνον νὰ μοῦ στείλουν ἐν ἀντίτυπον.

Σὰς εὐχαριστῶ καὶ παρακαλῶ πέμψατέ το εἰς τὸ ξενοδοχεῖον τῶν Ξένων, ἅμα τὸ λάβητε.

(17) IN A STATIONER'S.

ΕΙΣ ΧΑΡΤΟΠΩΛΕΙΟΝ.

Have you writing paper?
Certainly, sir; what size do
you require?

Show me what you have, and
I will choose.

I want some larger paper than
this, and some envelopes.

The only larger size we have
is foolscap.

Ah! that will not do. I must
take this. Please wrap it
up in paper for me. How
much is it?

Five lepta a sheet, and you
have 23 sheets. That will
make one franc.

I will pay you in copper.

Then it will be one franc fif-
teen centimes; copper is de-
preciated.

Is there anything else I can
sell you this morning?

Yes, I want some sealing wax
and wafers.

I am surprised at your using
wafers.

Why? They are most useful
and convenient.

I fear you have not any
English J pens.

*Εχετε χαρτί τοῦ γραψίματος;
Βεβαίως, κύριε, ποίου σχήματος
ἔχετε ἀνάγκην;
Δείξέ μου ὅ,τι ἔχεις καὶ θὰ ἐκ-
λέξω.

Θέλω μεγαλείτερον χαρτί ἀπὸ
τοῦτο καὶ μερικοὺς φακέλλους.
Τὸ μόνον μεγαλείτερον σχῆμα, τὸ
ὁποῖον ἔχομεν, εἶναι εἰς τέταρτον.

*ὦ! αὐτὸ δὲν κάμνει. Πρέπει νὰ
πάρω τοῦτο. Σὲ παρακαλῶ
τύλιξέ το εἰς χαρτί. Πόσον
ἔχει;

Πέντε λεπτὰ τὸ φύλλον καὶ
ἐπῆρατε εἴκοσι τρία φύλλα· κάμ-
νει τὸ ὅλον ἐν φράγκον.

Θὰ σὰς δώσω χαλκόν.

Τότε κάμνει ἐν φράγκον καὶ δεκα-
πέντε λεπτὰ· ὁ χαλκὸς εἶναι εἰς
ὑποτίμησιν.

*Εχετε ἀνάγκην ἄλλου τινός, τὸ
ὁποῖον νὰ δύναμαι νὰ σὰς πωλή-
σω τὴν πρωτὴν ταύτην;

Μάλιστα, θέλω ὀλίγον βουλοκέρι
καὶ ὄστιες.

*Εκπλήττομαι ἀκούων ὅτι μετα-
χειρίζεσθε ὄστιες.

Διατί; Εἶναι πολὺ χρήσιμα καὶ
κατάλληλοι.

Φοβοῦμαι ὅτι δὲν ἔχετε ἀγγλικὰς
πένας τοῦ J.

- No, sir; but you will find these very good. *Οχι, κύριε, ἀλλὰ θὰ εὔρητε ταύ-
 τας πολὺ καλὰς.
 I will try a few. Wrap them up with some blotting-paper. Θὰ δοκιμάσω μερικὰς. Τύλιξέ-
 τας μὲ ὀλίγον στουπόχαρτον.
 I cannot bear the sand you use in this country. Δὲν δύναμαι νὰ ὑποφέρω τὴν
 ἄμμον, τὴν ὁποίαν μεταχειρί-
 ζεσθε εἰς τὸν τόπον τοῦτον.
 Where shall I send the parcel to? Ποῦ νὰ στείλω τὸ δέμα;
 Send it to the house of Mr. Coupa. Στεῖλέ το εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν τοῦ κ.
 Κούπα.

(18) TRAVELLING IN THE
 INTERIOR.

ΠΕΡΙΗΓΗΣΙΣ ΕΙΣ ΤΟ
 ΕΣΩΤΕΡΙΚΟΝ.

- Can you tell me the name of a good dragoman? I wish to ride across the Peloponnese. Δύνασθε νὰ μοι εἴπητε τὸ ὄνομα
 καλοῦ τινος διερμηνέως; Θέλω
 νὰ ταξειδεύσω ἑφιππος καθ' ὅλην
 τὴν Πελοπόννησον.
 Yes. I know a most trust-
 worthy man. I will send him to you. Μάλιστα· γνωρίζω ἀνθρώπον τιμι-
 λίαν ἀξιόπιστον. Θὰ σᾶς τὸν
 στείλω.
 Do you know the Peloponnese? Γνωρίζετε τὴν Πελοπόννησον;
 Certainly, sir. Look at these testimonials. Βεβαίως, κύριε. Παρατηρήσατε
 τὰ πιστοποιητικὰ ταῦτα.
 How much would it cost? Πόσον θὰ κοστίσῃ τὸ ταξίδιον
 τοῦτο; Εἴμεθα τέσσαρα ἄτομα.
 We are a party of four.
 I would provide horses, food, everything for 80 francs a day, for all. Ἐγὼ θὰ σᾶς προμηθεύω ἄλογα,
 τροφὴν καὶ τὰ πάντα διὰ ὀγδο-
 ῆντα φράγκα τὴν ἡμέραν δι'
 ὅλους.

That seems a great deal, but I will ask my friends.

We accept. We shall start from Katacolo and ride across to Nauplia and Epidaurus.

That is a beautiful journey. You will see the plain of Olympia, the temple of Apollo Epikourios at Bassæ, Argos, Mycenæ, and Tiryns. You can return from Nauplia to the Piræus, or ride to Epidaurus and take a boat there.

We must ride faster, or it will be dark before we reach Argos.

No, sir, the horses cannot gallop.

They must. Drop the bridle.

Is anybody there? Ostler!

Put our horses in the stable.

Is there a house here, where we can pass the night?

Yes, sir, follow me.

We wish to sleep here, have you a clean room?

Yes, sir, here is a beautiful room, but it has no beds.

Fortunately I have brought one.

Μοι φαίνονται πολλά, ἀλλὰ θὰ ἐρωτήσω τοὺς φίλους μου.

Δεχόμεθα. Θ' ἀναχωρήσωμεν ἀπὸ τὸ Κατάκωλον καὶ θὰ ὑπάγωμεν ἔφιπποι εἰς Ναύπλιον καὶ Ἐπίδαυρον.

Εἶναι ὠραῖον ταξεῖδιον. Θὰ ἴδῃτε τὴν πεδιάδα τῆς Ὀλυμπίας, τὸν ναὸν τοῦ Ἐπικουρείου Ἀπολλωνος, τὸ Ἄργος, τὰς Μυκῆνας καὶ τὴν Τίρυνθα. Ἐμπορεῖτε νὰ ἐπανέλθῃτε διὰ Ναυπλίου εἰς Πειραιᾶ ἢ νὰ ὑπάγῃτε ἔφιπποι εἰς Ἐπίδαυρον καὶ ἐκεῖ νὰ πάρῃτε μίαν λέμβον.

Πρέπει νὰ πορευθῶμεν ταχύτερον, ἄλλως θὰ νυκτώσῃ πρὶν ἢ φθάσωμεν εἰς τὸ Ἄργος.

Ὅχι, κύριε, τὰ ἄλογα δὲν ἔμπορουν νὰ καλπάζωσι.

Πρέπει. Ἄφησε τὸν χαλινόν.

Εἶναι τις ἐδῶ; ἵπποκόμῃ.

Βάλε τὰ ἄλογά μας εἰς τὸν σταῦλον.

Ὑπάρχει καμμία οἰκία ἐνταῦθα, ὅπου νὰ δυνηθῶμεν νὰ διελθῶμεν τὴν νύκτα;

Μάλιστα, κύριε, ἀκολουθήσατέ με.

Ἐπιθυμοῦμεν νὰ κοιμηθῶμεν ἐνταῦθα, ἔχετε καθαρὸν δωμάτιον;

Μάλιστα, κύριε, ἰδοὺ ὠραῖον δωμάτιον, ἀλλὰ δὲν ἔχει κρεβάτια.

Εὐτυχῶς ἐγὼ ἔφερα τὸ ἰδικόν μου.

We are hungry. Have you
a chicken or some lamb.

Would you like potatoes?

The meat is not cooked
enough. Cook it a little
more.

Send our dragoon here.

Give me a light.

What have we to pay?

100 francs, sir.

Show me the bill. I will cor-
rect it.

Pay him 50 francs. It is
enough.

There are 50 francs. Take
them and let me go. Get
out of the way.

Drive on, coachman. Let him
talk.

Hold your tongue. I shall
not listen.

We ought all to have brought
our own beds, and as much
food as possible. The hotels
are abominable.

Order three horses, two for
gentlemen and one for a
lady, to be ready to-morrow
at seven o'clock, if it is fine.

Would you not prefer a mule,
they are more sure-footed?

No, a mule is so uncomfort-
able to ride.

Πεινώμεν. Ἐχεις κανὲν πουλὶ ἢ
ὀλίγον ἀρνί;

Θέλετε πατάτες (γέωμηλα);

Τὸ φαγητὸν δὲν εἶναι ἀρκετὰ
ψημένον. Ψῆσέ το ὀλίγον πε-
ρισσότερον.

Στείλέ μας ἐδῶ τὸν διερμηνέα.

Δός μου ἓν φῶς.

Τί ἔχομεν νὰ πληρώσωμεν;

Ἐκατὸν φράγκα, κύριε.

Δείξόν μοι τὸν κατάλογον. Θὰ
τὸν διορθώσω.

Πληρώσατέ τον πενήτηκοντα φράγ-
κα. Εἶναι ἀρκετά.

Ἴδου πενήντα φράγκα. Πάρε τα
καὶ ἄφες με νὰ φύγω. Φύγε
ἀπ' ἐμπρός μου.

Τράβα, ἄμαξά. Ἀφῆσέ τον νὰ
λέγη.

Σιώπα· δὲν ἀκούω.

Ἔπρεπε νὰ φέρωμεν ὅλοι τὰ κρεβ-
βάτιά μας καὶ ὅσιν ἡδυνάμεθα
περισσότεραν τροφήν. Τὰ ξενο-
δοχεῖα εἶναι ἀποτρόπαια.

Παράγγειλε νὰ ἐτοιμασθῶσι τρία
ἄλογα, δύο διὰ κυρίους καὶ ἓν
διὰ κυρίαν, αὐριον εἰς τὰς ἑπτὰ,
ἐὰν ᾖναι ὥραιος καιρός.

Δὲν προτιμᾶτε ἓνα μουλάρι; (μίαν
ἡμίονον)· βαδίζει ἀσφαλέστερον.

Ὅχι· τὸ μουλάρι εἶναι πολὺ ἀκα-
τάλληλον δι' ἵππασίαν.

The saddle is not on properly.

Are the girths right?

Tighten the girths.

Loosen the girths.

That bit is too small. Change it.

The reins are very thick.

Is this horse sure-footed—fast—quiet?

He is a little lame.

No, sir, he always goes like that. It does not matter.

Are the shoes all right?

Hold this horse while I help the lady to mount.

Lead the horse with the baggage.

Can we cross the river here?

Yes, sir, it is only two feet deep.

Send for the priest of the village—the school-master—the chief man—the Demarch.

Sir, good day, we wish to pass the night here.

Welcome. Our accommodation is humble.

Will you send a man to guide us. How far is it to Nauplia?

Ἡ σέλα (τὸ ἐφίππιον) δὲν εἶναι καταλλήλως βαλμένη. Ἡ ζώνη τῆς σέλας εἶναι σωστά;

Σφίξε τὴν ζώνην (τὴν ὕγγλαν).

Ἀπόλυσε τὴν ζώνην (ξέσφιξε τὴν ζώνην).

Τὰ γκέμια ταῦτα εἶναι πολὺ μικρά.

Ἀλλαξέ τα.

Τὰ ἡνία εἶναι πολὺ χονδρά.

Τὸ ἄλογον τοῦτο ἔχει ἀσφαλὲς βάδισμα, εἶναι ταχὺ—ἤσυχον; Χωλαίνει ὀλίγον.

Ὅχι, κύριε, πάντοτε ἔτζι πηγαίνει. Δὲν πειράζει.

Τὰ πέταλα ταῦτα εἶναι καλά;

Κράτησε τοῦτο τὸ ἄλογον, ἐν ᾧ ἐγὼ βοηθῶ τὴν κυρίαν ν' ἀναβῇ.

Ὁδήγει τὸ ἄλογον μὲ τὰς ἀποσκευάς.

Δυνάμεθα νὰ διαβῶμεν ἐνταῦθα τὸν ποταμόν;

Μάλιστα, κύριε, ἔχει μόνον δύο ποδῶν βάθος.

Στείλε διὰ τὸν παππᾶν τοῦ χωρίου—τὸν διδάσκαλον—τὸν προύχοντα—τὸν Δήμαρχον.

Καλημέρα, κύριε, ἐπιθυμοῦμεν νὰ διέλθωμεν τὴν νύκτα ἐνταῦθα.

Καλῶς ὠρίσατε. Τὰ πρὸς ἀνάπαυσιν εἶναι πενιχρά.

Στείλατέ τινα παρακαλοῦμεν νὰ μᾶς ὁδηγήσῃ. Πόσον μακρὰν εἶναι ἔως εἰς τὸ Νάυπλιον;

How many hours shall we
take to reach Mycenæ on
horseback?

The road is very steep and
narrow.

Πόσας ὥρας θὰ κάμωμεν νὰ φθά-
σωμεν εἰς τὰς Μυκίνας ἑφιπποί ;

Ἡ ὁδὸς εἶναι πολὺ κρημνώδης καὶ
στενὴ.

(19) SHOOTING.

ΚΥΝΗΓΙΟΝ.

Where is the wind?

It is in the north. We shall
have good sport.

It is in the south. The birds
will be up in the mountains.

It is no use going out.

Have you got my cartridges?

Fetch the dogs from the boat.

Have you loaded the gun—
the rifle?

Bird on the left—on the
right.

Do you see where they went?

They have gone over the
mountain.

I have hit him. I have
wounded him.

Look out. There's a pig in
those bushes.

Keep the dogs back. Don't
make a noise.

There he is.

Come along, he is wounded.
He cannot get away.

Ἀπὸ ποῦ εἶναι ὁ ἄνεμος ;

Εἶναι βόρειος. Θὰ ἔχωμεν καλὸν
κυνήγιον.

Εἶναι νότιος. Τὰ πουλιὰ θὰ ᾔναι
εἰς τὰ βουνά. Εἶναι ἀνωφελές
νὰ ἐξέλθωμεν.

*Ἐχεις τὰ φυσικία μου ;

Φέρε τὰ σκυλιὰ ἀπὸ τὴν λέμβον.

*Ἐγέμισες τὸ τουφέκι (τὸ ὄπλον) ;

*Ἐν πουλὶ πρὸς τὰ ἀριστερά—
δεξιὰ.

Βλέπετε ποῦ ὑπῆγον ;

*Υπῆγον ὑπὲρ τὸ ὄρος.

Τὸ ἐπέτυχα. Τὸ ἐπλήγωσα.

Πρόσεξε. Ἴδου ἐκεῖ ἐν γουροῦνι
εἰς τοὺς βάτους ἐκείνους.

Κράτησον ὀπίσω τὰ σκυλιὰ.
Μὴ κάμης θόρυβον.

*Εκεῖ εἶναι. Νὰ τό !

*Ἀκολούθησον, ἐπληρώθη. Δὲν
ἔμπορεῖ νὰ γλυτώσῃ.

Give me my knife.

Δός μου τὸ μαχαῖρί μου.

Take care, sir.

Προσέξате, κύριε.

All right. I am ready.

Πολὺ καλά. Εἶμαι ἑτοιμος.

Well, how many woodcocks
did you get?

Καὶ πόσους ξυλόκοιτας ἐκτυπή-
σατε ;

It was too warm or wood-
cocks. They are in the
mountains.

*Ἦτο πολὺ ζέστη διὰ ξυλόκοιτας.
Εἶναι εἰς τὰ βουνά.

Is there any game in that
country?

*Ἐχει κυνήγιον εἰς ἐκεῖνον τὸν
τόπον ;

The wood is full of game.

Τὸ δάσος εἶναι γεμάτο κυνήγι
(πλήρες κυνηγίου).

Take the bag back to the
yacht and get dinner ready.

Πήγαυε τὸν σάκκον εἰς τὸ θαλα-
μηγὸν καὶ ετοίμασε τὸ γεῦμα.

We shall be back in an hour.

Θὰ ἐπανέλθωμεν μετὰ μίαν ὥραν.

LETTERS.

(1) INVITATION.

Mr. and Mrs. B. request the honour of Mr. A.'s company at dinner on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 6.30 p.m.

ANSWER.

Mr. A. has the honour to thank Mr. and Mrs. B. for their kind invitation, and regrets exceedingly that he has promised to go into the country to shoot, from the 27th inst. to the 3rd prox.

INVITATION.

Dear Mrs. X.

I regret exceedingly that my being in mourning prevents my receiving you as I should like, but it has been impossible for us to give dinner-parties since my aunt died eighteen months ago. If, however, you would like to come in for a cup of tea in the evening, we shall be delighted to see you, and to hear an account of your adventures at Megara.

Yours affectionately.

ANSWER.

My dear Mrs. A.

Your invitation to come in after dinner is most hospitable, and I need hardly say how much I should have enjoyed accepting it, but unfortunately I caught a cold yesterday on the Patesia road (which is certainly the most dusty, windy, and disagreeable in Athens), and my doctor forbids me to leave the house. My husband is too busy with his horrid antiquities to give a thought to anything which has not been buried at least 1000 years. I look forward to the pleasure of meeting you at the great ball at the Palace on New Year's Day, to which I am told everybody is invited.

Ever yours, with love,

Y. X.

ΕΠΙΣΤΟΛΑΙ.

(1) ΠΡΟΣΚΛΗΣΙΣ.

Ὁ Κύριος καὶ ἡ Κυρία Β. λαμβάνουσι τὴν τιμὴν νὰ προσκαλέσωσι εἰς γεῦμα τὸν Κύριον Α. τῷ Σαββάτῳ, 28ῃ ἱσταμένου μηνός, 6.30 μ.μ.

ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΙΣ.

Ὁ Κύριος Α. λαμβάνει τὴν τιμὴν νὰ εὐχαριστήσῃ τὸν Κύριον καὶ τὴν Κυρίαν Β. διὰ τὴν εὐγενῆ πρόσκλησίν των, λυπείται δὲ ὑπερβολικὰ διότι ὑπεσχέθη νὰ ὑπάγῃ εἰς τὴν ἐξοχὴν διὰ νὰ κυνηγήσῃ ἀπὸ τῆς 27ης ἱσταμένου μέχρι τῆς 3ης τοῦ προσεχοῦς μηνός.

ΠΡΟΣΚΛΗΣΙΣ.

Ἀγαπητὴ μοι κυρία Χ.

Λυποῦμαι πολὺ διότι ἔνεκα πένθους ἐμποδίζομαι νὰ σᾶς δεχθῶ ὡς ἐπεθύμουν, ἀλλ' ἦτο ἀδύνατον νὰ δίδωμεν γεύματα ἀπὸ τοῦ θανάτου τῆς θείας μου πρὸ δεκαοκτῶ μηνῶν. Ἐὰν ἐν τούτοις εὐαρεστηθῇτε νὰ ἔλθῃτε νὰ πῖντε τὸ τέϊον μεθ' ἡμῶν τὸ ἐσπέρας, θὰ εὐχαριστηθῶμεν νὰ σᾶς ἴδωμεν καὶ ν' ἀκούσωμεν τὴν διήγησιν τῶν εἰς Μέγαρον περιπετειῶν σας.

Ὅλως πρόθυμος.

ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΙΣ.

Ἀγαπητὴ μοι κυρία Α.

Ἡ πρόσκλησίς σας ὅπως ἔλθω πρὸς ὑμᾶς μετὰ τὸ δεῖπνον εἶναι λίαν φιλόξενος, καὶ δὲν ἔχω ἀνάγκην νὰ εἶπω πόσον εὐχάριστον θὰ μοι ἦτο νὰ τὴν ἐδεχόμην, ἀλλ' ἀτυχῶς ἐκρουολόγησα χθές εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν τῶν Πατησίων (ἣτις εἶναι βεβαίως ἢ μᾶλλον κοινοτῶδης, προσήνημος καὶ δυσάρεστος εἰς Ἀθήνας) καὶ ὁ ἱατρός μου δέν μοι ἐπιτρέπει νὰ ἐξέλθω τῆς οἰκίας. Ὁ σύζυγός μου εἶναι λίαν ἀπασχολημένος εἰς τὰς παλαιοαρχαιοτήτάς του, ὥστε νὰ μὴ σκέπτηται περὶ ἄλλου τινός μὴ τεθαμμένου τοῦλάχιστον ἐπὶ 1000 ἔτη. Ἐλπίζω νὰ λάβω τὴν εὐχαρίστησιν νὰ σᾶς συναντήσω εἰς τὸν μέγαν ἀνακτορικὸν χορὸν τὴν πρῶτην τοῦ νέρου ἔτους, εἰς ὃν, μοι εἶπον, πάντες προσκαλοῦνται.

Εἰμὶ μετὰ πολλῆς ἀγάπης ἢ φιλῆς σας,

Υ. Χ.

(2) TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE POST OFFICE.

Sir,

I beg to inform you that I am now living in the house of Mr. Coupa, near the palace, and request that you will have all my letters sent there.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

TO THE SAME.

Sir,

I beg to draw your attention to the following cases of negligence on the part of the Post-office. On Thursday last the mail came in at 11 a.m., but the postman did not bring my letters until late in the afternoon. On Saturday the mail came in at 10 a.m., but I did not receive my letters until late at night. As the mail for Europe goes out on Thursday and Saturday at 6 p.m., I was unable to answer the letters I received, and am forced to wait until next week. This is a matter of the utmost importance, and I request that you will enquire into it, and make every endeavour to have it rectified.

I am, etc.

TO THE SAME.

Sir,

I am leaving Athens on the 26th of this month, and request that all letters for me may be re-directed to Poste Restante, Trieste, until the 6th prox., and after that to Hotel Continental, Paris.

I am, etc.

(3) TO A GREEK MASTER.

Sir,

Mr. — has recommended you to me as a teacher of Modern Greek. I should like to know what your usual charge is, and what time you have free. If you can come to my hotel at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, I shall be glad of a personal interview.

Yours faithfully.

(2) ΠΡΟΣ ΤΟΝ ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΤΗΝ ΤΩΝ ΤΑΧΥΔΡΟΜΕΙΩΝ.

Κύριε Διευθυντά,

Λαμβάνω την τιμήν να γνωστοποιήσω ὑμῖν ὅτι κατοικῶ ἤδη εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν τοῦ κυρίου Κούπα, πλησίον τῶν ἀνακτόρων, καὶ σᾶς παρακαλῶ νὰ διατάξητε νὰ στέλλωνται ἐκεῖ ὅλαι αἱ ἐπιστολαί μου.

Διατελῶ μετὰ σεβασμοῦ ὑμέτερος θεράπων.

ΠΡΟΣ ΤΟΝ ΑΥΤΟΝ.

Ἀξιότιμε Κύριε,

Λαμβάνω τὴν τιμὴν νὰ σᾶς παρακάλω νὰ ἐπιστήσῃτε τὴν ὑμέτεραν προσοχὴν ἐπὶ τῶν ἐξῆς περιπτώσεων ἀμελείας τοῦ ταχυδρομείου. Τὴν παρελθούσαν Πέμπτην τὸ ταχυδρομεῖον ἔφθασεν εἰς τὰς ἑνδεκα π.μ., ἀλλ' ὁ γραμματοκομιστὴς δέν μοι ἔφερε τὰς ἐπιστολάς εἰμὴ ἀργὰ μετὰ μεσημβρίαν. Τὸ Σάββατον τὸ ταχυδρομεῖον ἔφθασεν εἰς τὰς δέκα π.μ., ἀλλὰ δέν ἔλαβον τὰς ἐπιστολάς μου εἰμὴ ἀργὰ τὴν νύκτα. Ἐπειδὴ τὸ ταχυδρομεῖον διὰ τὴν Εὐρώπην ἀναχωρεῖ τὴν Πέμπτην καὶ τὸ Σάββατον εἰς τὰς ἑξ μ.μ., δέν ἠδυνήθην ν' ἀπαντήσω εἰς τὰς ἐπιστολάς, τὰς ὁποίας ἔλαβον καὶ ἀναγκάζομαι ν' ἀναμένω τὴν προσεχῇ ἐβδομάδα. Τοῦτο εἶναι ἀντικείμενον ὑψίστης σπουδαιότητος καὶ παρακαλῶ ὑμᾶς νὰ ἐρευνήσῃτε καταβάλλοντες πᾶσαν προσπάθειαν πρὸς διόρθωσιν.

Διατελῶ κ.τ.λ.

ΠΡΟΣ ΤΟΝ ΑΥΤΟΝ.

Κύριε Διευθυντά,

Προτίθεμαι ν' ἀναχωρήσω ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν τὴν εἰκοστὴν ἔκτῃν τοῦ μηνὸς τούτου καὶ παρακαλῶ ὅλαι αἱ πρὸς με ἐπιστολαὶ νὰ διευθύνωνται εἰς Τεργεστὴν 'Poste Restante' μέχρι τῆς ἑκτῆς προσεχούσας καὶ κατόπιν εἰς τὸ Hôtel Continental εἰς Παρίσιους.

Διατελῶ κ.τ.λ.

(3) ΠΡΟΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΑ ΔΙΔΑΣΚΑΛΟΝ.

Κύριε,

Ὁ κ. — συνέστησεν ὑμᾶς ὡς διδάσκαλον τῆς νέας ἐλληνικῆς γλώσσης. Ἐπεθύμουν νὰ μάθω ποίαν ἀμοιβὴν λαμβάνετε καὶ ποίας ὥρας ἔχετε ἐλευθέρας. Ἐὰν δυνηθῇτε νὰ ἔλθῃτε εἰς τὸ ξενοδοχεῖον εἰς τὰς τέσσαρας μ.μ. τῆς αὐριον, θὰ εὐχαριστηθῶ νὰ λάβω προσωπικῶς τινὰ συνέντευξιν.

Ὑμέτερος.

ANSWER.

Sir,

My terms are three francs an hour for Greek lessons, but if you were here for some time, I would naturally make a reduction. I am employed at the Gymnasium (College) all the morning, but could come to you either in the afternoon or evening. I shall await your reply with impatience.

Yours obediently.

Sir,

I am going down to Phalerum to-morrow afternoon, so that I shall be unable to take my lesson. If you are disengaged in the evening, about 9 p.m., please come and see me.

Yours truly.

(4) TO ENGAGE ROOMS.

Sir,

I shall arrive at your hotel by the steamboat from Marseilles to the Piræus next week. Be so good as to retain a sitting-room and two bedrooms for me, and send a guide to meet the steamer at the harbour.

Yours, etc.

(5) TO A DOCTOR, DEMANDING INSTANT ATTENDANCE.

Sir,

Be so good as to come and see me at once, as I am in great pain, and fear that it is the beginning of a severe illness.

Yours faithfully.

ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΙΣ.

Ἀξιότιμε Κύριε,

Ἀμοιβὴν λαμβάνω τρία φράγκα τὴν ὥραν διὰ μαθήματα τῆς ἐλληνικῆς, ἀλλ' εἰς θὰ διαμείνητε ἐνταῦθα ἐπὶ τινι χρόνῳ, θὰ ἐλαττώσω φυσικῶ τῷ λόγῳ τὴν τιμὴν. Εἶμαι ἐνσχολημένος ὅλην τὴν πρωΐαν εἰς τὸ γυμνάσιον, ἀλλὰ δύναμαι νὰ ἔρχωμαι πρὸς ὑμᾶς μετὰ μεσημβρίαν ἢ τὸ ἐσπέρας. Ἀνυπομόνως ἀναμένω τὴν ἀπάντησίν σας.

Ὅλως πρόθυμος.

Κύριε,

Θὰ κατέλθω εἰς Φάληρον αὔριον μετὰ μεσημβρίαν, ὥστε δὲν θὰ δυνηθῶ νὰ κύμω τὸ μάθημά μου. Ἐὰν δὲν ἔχητε κώλυμά τι τὸ ἐσπέρας κατὰ τὴν ἐννάτην, ἔλθετε, παρακαλῶ, νὰ με ἴδῃτε.

Ὑμέτερος.

(4) ΠΡΟΣ ΕΝΟΙΚΙΑΣΙΝ ΔΟΜΑΤΙΩΝ.

Κύριε,

Θὰ φθάσω εἰς τὸ ξενοδοχεῖόν σας διὰ τοῦ ἐκ Μασσαλίας εἰς Πειραιᾶ ἀτμοπλοίου τῆς προσεχοῦς ἐβδομάδος. Λάβετε τὴν καλοσύνην νὰ μοὶ κρατήσῃτε μίαν αἴθουσαν καὶ δύο κοιτῶνας καὶ πέμψατε ἓνα ὁδηγόν, κατὰ τὴν ἄφειξιν τοῦ ἀτμοπλοίου εἰς τὸν λιμένα.

Διατελῶ κ.τ.λ.

(5) ΕΠΙΣΤΟΛΗ ΠΡΟΣ ΙΑΤΡΟΝ, ΔΙ' ἧς ΖΗΤΕΙΤΑΙ
ΚΑΤΕΠΕΙΓΟΥΣΑ ΕΠΙΣΚΕΨΙΣ.

Κύριε,

Λάβετε τὴν καλοσύνην νὰ ἔλθῃτε νὰ μ' ἐπισκεφθῇτε ἀμέσως, ἐπεὶδὴ ὑποφέρω πολὺ καὶ φοβοῦμαι ὅτι τοῦτο εἶναι ἀρχὴ σοβαρᾶς ἀσθενείας.

Ὑμέτερος.

(6) REQUESTING LETTER OF INTRODUCTION.

Sir,

I am about to make a journey to Corfu. As I know that you are a native of that place, I venture to ask you to give me a letter of introduction to your friends there. Before leaving, I shall call to thank you for your extreme kindness to me during my stay here.

Yours very sincerely.

(7) TO THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that I propose to make a tour through the interior of Greece, going from here to Mycenæ, and request that you will give me an assurance as to whether there is any danger to be apprehended from brigands. I was told in England by a friend, who is in the Turkish service, that it was unsafe to visit the Acropolis without a guard of soldiers. At first I did not venture to go there, but, encouraged by the example of some fellow-travellers, I sallied forth one day at 1 p.m. armed with a revolver, a heavy geological hammer, and my umbrella. As no attack was made upon me, I repeated the experiment, and, emboldened by success, now go there in the moonlight, unarmed and unattended, to the consternation of my wife, who threatens to come out from England and protect me from brigands.

Although, as you will perceive from the above account, I am a man of great courage and no prejudices, my duty towards my family would not allow me to start on my journey to Mycenæ without an explicit assurance from you, sir, that I shall incur no danger.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

Address—

To the Minister of the Interior, etc. etc.

(6) ΔΙ' ΗΣ ΖΗΤΕΙΤΑΙ ΕΠΙΣΤΟΛΗ ΣΥΣΤΑΤΙΚΗ.

Κύριε,

Προτίθεμαι νὰ ταξειδεύσω μέχρι Κερκύρας. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ γνωρίζω ὅτι κατάγεσθε ἐκ τοῦ τόπου ἐκείνου, τολμῶ νὰ ζητήσω παρ' ὑμῶν συστατικὴν ἐπιστολὴν πρὸς τοὺς ἐκεῖ φίλους σας. Πρὶν ἢ ἀναχωρήσω θέλω σὰς ἐπισκεφθῆ, ἵνα σὰς εὐχαριστήσω διὰ τὴν μεγάλην πρὸς ἐμὲ καλοσύνην σας κατὰ τὴν ἐνταῦθα διαμονήν μου.

Ὅπως ὑμέτερος.

(7) ΠΡΟΣ ΤΟΝ ΚΥΡΙΟΝ ΕΠΙ ΤΩΝ ΕΣΩΤΕΡΙΚΩΝ ΥΠΟΥΡΓΟΝ.

Κύριε Ὑπουργέ,

Λαμβάνω τὴν τιμὴν νὰ γνωστοποιήσω ὑμῖν ὅτι προτίθεμαι νὰ περιέλθω τὸ ἐσωτερικὸν τῆς Ἑλλάδος, πηγαίνων ἐντεῦθεν εἰς Μυκήνας, καὶ παρακαλῶ νὰ με διαβεβαιώσητε περὶ τοῦ ἂν ὑπάρχῃ κίνδυνός τις νὰ συλληφθῶ ἀπὸ ληστὰς. Φίλος μου τις ἐν Ἀγγλίᾳ, διατελὼν ἐν τουρκικῇ ὑπηρεσίᾳ, μοι εἶπεν ὅτι ἦτο ἐπικίνδυνον νὰ ἐπισκεφθῇ τις τὴν Ἀκρόπολιν ἄνευ συνοδείας στρατιωτῶν. Κατ' ἀρχὰς δὲν ἐτόλμων νὰ ὑπάγω ἐκεῖ, ἀλλ' ἐνθαρρυνθεὶς ἐκ τοῦ παραδείγματος συνοδοιπόρων τινῶν ἐξήλθον ἡμέραν τινὰ περὶ τὴν πρώτην μ. μ. φέρων πολύκροτον, μεγάλην γεωλογικὴν σφύραν, καὶ μίαν ὀμπρέλαν. Ἐπειδὴ οὐδεμία προσβολὴ ἐγένετο κατ' ἐμοῦ, ἐπανελάβον τὸ πείραμα καὶ ἐνθαρρυνθεὶς ἐκ τῆς ἐπιτυχίας πηγαίνω τώρα ἐκεῖ, ὅταν ἦναι σελήνη, ἄσπλος καὶ ἄνευ συνοδείας πρὸς φόβον τῆς συζύγου μου, ἥτις ἀπειλεῖ νὰ ἔλθῃ ἀπὸ τὴν Ἀγγλίαν ὅπως μὲ προφυλάξῃ ἀπὸ τοὺς ληστὰς.

Μολονότι, ὡς θέλετε παρατηρήσει, ἐκ τῆς ἄνω διηγήσεως, εἶμαι ἄνθρωπος μεγάλης γενναιότητος καὶ ἄνευ προλήψεων, τὸ πρὸς τὴν οἰκογένειάν μου καθήκον δὲν θά μοι ἐπέτρεπε νὰ ἐπιχειρήσω τὴν περιήγησίν μου εἰς Μυκήνας ἄνευ ῥητῆς διαβεβαιώσεως ἐκ μέρους ὑμῶν, κύριε ὑπουργέ, ὅτι δὲν θὰ διατρέξω κίνδυνον τινὰ.

Ἐπὶ τούτοις ἵποσημειοῦμαι εὐσεβάστως,

(Διεύθυνσις)

Εὐπειθέστατος.

Τῷ κυρίῳ ἐπὶ τῶν Ἐσωτερικῶν Ὑπουργῷ Οἱ Πρὸς τὸ ἐπὶ τῶν Ἐσωτερικῶν Ὑπουργείον.

(8) **REPLY.**

Ministry of the Interior, Athens,

April 1, 1879.

Sir,

In reply to your communication to the Minister of the Interior, I am ordered to inform you that no case of brigandage has occurred within the frontiers of the Greek kingdom during the last eight years, and that you can travel anywhere you please in Greece without the slightest danger. Any reports you may have heard to the contrary are inspired by ignorance, prejudice, or malevolence, and may be entirely disregarded. I may further remark that Turkish officials are not usually the best authorities on Greek affairs, and that their views are too often discoloured by interest or by prejudice.

The earnest desire of the Greek Government is that Englishmen should travel in Greece, and learn to know the country and the people, and thus that knowledge of the truth may expose the absurdity of these stories.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

(9) **INFORMATION ABOUT ATHENS.**

Dear Mr. —,

Should you like to become a member of the Club during your stay at Athens? Strangers are admitted for a month without subscription, and I shall be most happy to put down your name, if you desire it. You will find there the 'Times' and 'Daily News,' with all the foreign and Greek newspapers and reviews, among others the 'Nineteenth Century.' There are billiard and card-rooms, but no restaurant. If you will call there at 5 p.m. this afternoon, and ask for me, I will introduce you to the principal members and show you the rooms,

Yours very truly.

(8) ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΙΣ.

Ἐν Ἀθήναις τῇ 17 Ἀπριλίου 1879.

ΤΟ ΕΠΙ ΤΩΝ ΕΣΩΤΕΡΙΚΩΝ ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟΝ.

Κύριε,

Εἰς ἀπάντησιν τῆς ὑμετέρας αἰτήσεως πρὸς τὸν ὑπουργὸν τῶν ἐσωτερικῶν, ἔχω ἐντολὴν νὰ πληροφορήσω ὑμᾶς ὅτι δὲν ὑπάρχει παράδειγμα ληστείας ἐντὸς τῶν συνόρων τοῦ ἑλληνικοῦ βασιλείου πρὸ τῶν τελευταίων ὀκτῶ ἐτῶν καὶ ὅτι δύνασθε νὰ ταξειδεύσητε ὅπουδήποτε εὐαρεστήσθε ἐν Ἑλλάδι, ἄνευ τοῦ ἐλαχίστου κινδύνου. Πᾶσα φήμη, τὴν ὅποιαν ἔχετε ἴσως ἀκούσει περὶ τοῦ ἐναντίου, εἶναι ἔμπνευσις ἀγνοίας, προλήψεως, ἢ κακοβουλίας, καὶ δύναται τις ἐντελῶς νὰ τὴν περιφρονήσῃ. Δύναμαι προσέτι νὰ παρατηρήσω ὅτι ὑπάλληλοι Τοῦρκοι δὲν εἶναι συνήθως οἱ μᾶλλον ἀξιόπιστοι προκειμένοι περὶ τῶν ἑλληνικῶν πραγμάτων αἱ δὲ γνώμαί των πηγάζουσιν ἐκ συμφέροντος ἢ προλήψεως.

Ἡ ζωηροτέρα ἐπιθυμία τῆς ἑλληνικῆς κυβερνήσεως εἶναι τὸ νὰ ταξειδεύσωσιν Ἀγγλοι ἐν Ἑλλάδι, καὶ νὰ σπουδάζωσι τὴν χώραν καὶ τὸν λαόν, ὅπως ἡ γνώσις τῆς ἀληθείας ἐκθέσῃ τὸ γελοῖον τῶν μύθων τούτων.

Διατελῶ μετὰ τῆς προσηκούσης ὑπολήψεως πρόθυμος.

(9) ΠΛΗΡΟΦΟΡΙΑΙ ΠΕΡΙ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ.

Ἀγαπητέ μοι κύριε —,

Ἐπιθυμεῖτε νὰ γείνητε μέλος τῆς Λέσχης κατὰ τὴν ἐν Ἀθήναις διαμονήν σας; Οἱ ξένοι εἶναι δεκτοὶ ἐν αὐτῇ ἐπὶ ἓνα μῆνα ἄνευ συνδρομῆς· θὰ ἡμαί δὲ λίαν εὐτυχῆς νὰ καταγράψω τὸ ὄνομά σας, ἂν εὐαρεστήσθε. Θὰ εὔρητε ἐκεῖ τοὺς 'Καιροὺς,' τὰ 'Ἡμερήσια Νέα,' καὶ ὅλας τὰς ξένας καὶ ἑλληνικὰς ἐφημερίδας καὶ περιοδικά, ἐν οἷς καὶ τὴν 'Δεκάτην Ἐννάτην Ἑκατονταετηρίδα.' Ὑπάρχουσι σφαιριστήρια καὶ δωμάτια χαρτοπαιγνίου, ἀλλ' οὐχὶ καὶ ἐστιατόριον. Ἐὰν θέλητε νὰ περάσῃτε ἀπ' ἐκεῖ εἰς τὰς πέντε μ. μ. τῆς σήμερον καὶ μεζήτησθε, θὰ παρουσιάσω ὑμᾶς εἰς τὰ κυριώτερα μέλη καὶ θὰ σᾶς δείξω τὰ δωμάτια.

Ὅλως ὑμέτερος.

Dear Mr. R.—,

I have only just received your kind note, owing probably to some mistake on the part of the messenger, and hasten to answer it with all speed. The proposal you make I shall accept most gladly, and will call at the Club, as you suggest, at 5 p.m.

Yours sincerely.

Déar Mr. G.—,

You told me the other day that you would like to come and see us play lawn-tennis at Phalerum. If it is fine to-morrow, I am going down by the 2.30 p.m. train, and expect to meet the officers of the English ship at the Piræus there. If you will meet me at the corner of the Rue Hermès and the Place de la Constitution at 2.10 p.m. we can go in a carriage or by omnibus to the station. It is only ten minutes by rail to Phalerum, so that we can have a game and take the 4 p.m. train back to Athens. I believe I am right in thinking that trains run every half-hour in the afternoon from both Athens and the Piræus. Please send an answer by the bearer.

Yours very truly.

Dear Sir,

I should have been delighted to come to Phalerum with you, but to-morrow afternoon am obliged to attend the funeral of an old friend, who died this morning. It would be interesting for you to come too, and I can promise you that it will not be so lugubrious a ceremony as in England. The procession will pass the Chamber of Deputies at 2.15 p.m., where I hope you will join me. We can go to Phalerum some other day, but you must not count on me as a player, your English games are too violent and dangerous.

Yours very truly,

G.

Ἀγαπητέ μοι κύριε Ρ.

Μόλις πρὸ μικροῦ ἔλαβον τὴν εὐμενῇ ἐπιστολήν σας, ἔνεκα λάθους τινὸς πιθανὸν τοῦ κομιστοῦ, καὶ σπεύδω ν' ἀπαντήσω. Τὴν πρότασιν, τὴν ὅποιαν μοι κάμνετε, ἀποδέχομαι λίαν ἀσμένως καὶ θέλω ἔλθει εἰς τὴν Δέσχην ὥς μοι γράφετε εἰς τὰς πέντε μετὰ μεσημβρίαν.

Σὰς ἀσπάζομαι, ὁ φίλος σας.

Ἀγαπητέ μοι κύριε Γ.

Μοὶ εἶπετε πρὸ τινων ἡμερῶν ὅτι εὐχαρίστως θὰ ἔλθιτε νὰ ἴδῃτε ἡμᾶς παίζοντας lawn-tennis εἰς Φάληρον. Ἐὰν ἦναι καλὸς καιρὸς αὐριον προτίθεμαι νὰ κατέλθω διὰ τῆς ἀμαξοστοιχίας τῶν δύο καὶ ἡμισείας μ. μ., ἐλπίζων νὰ συναντήσω τοὺς ἀξιωματικούς τοῦ ἀγγλικοῦ πλοίου τοῦ σταθμεύοντος εἰς Πειραιᾶ. Ἐὰν θέλῃτε νὰ μὲ συναντήσητε εἰς τὴν γωνίαν τῆς ὁδοῦ Ἑρμοῦ καὶ πλατείας Συντάγματος εἰς τὰς δύο μ. μ. δυνάμεθα νὰ ὑπάγωμεν ἐφ' ἀμάξης ἢ διὰ τοῦ λεωφορείου εἰς τὸν σταθμόν. Μέχρι Φαλήρου διὰ τοῦ σιδηροδρόμου εἶναι μόνον δέκα λεπτά, ὥστε δυνάμεθα νὰ παίζωμεν καὶ νὰ ἐπανέλθωμεν εἰς Ἀθήνας διὰ τῆς ἀμαξοστοιχίας τῶν τεσσάρων μ. μ. Νομίζω ὅτι δὲν σφάλλω φρονῶν ὅτι αἱ ἀμαξοστοιχίαι ἀναχωροῦσι καθ' ἡμίσειαν ὥραν μετὰ μεσημβρίαν καὶ ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν καὶ ἐκ Πειραιῶς. Ἀποστείλατέ μοι, παρακαλῶ, διὰ τοῦ κομιστοῦ ἀπάντησιν.

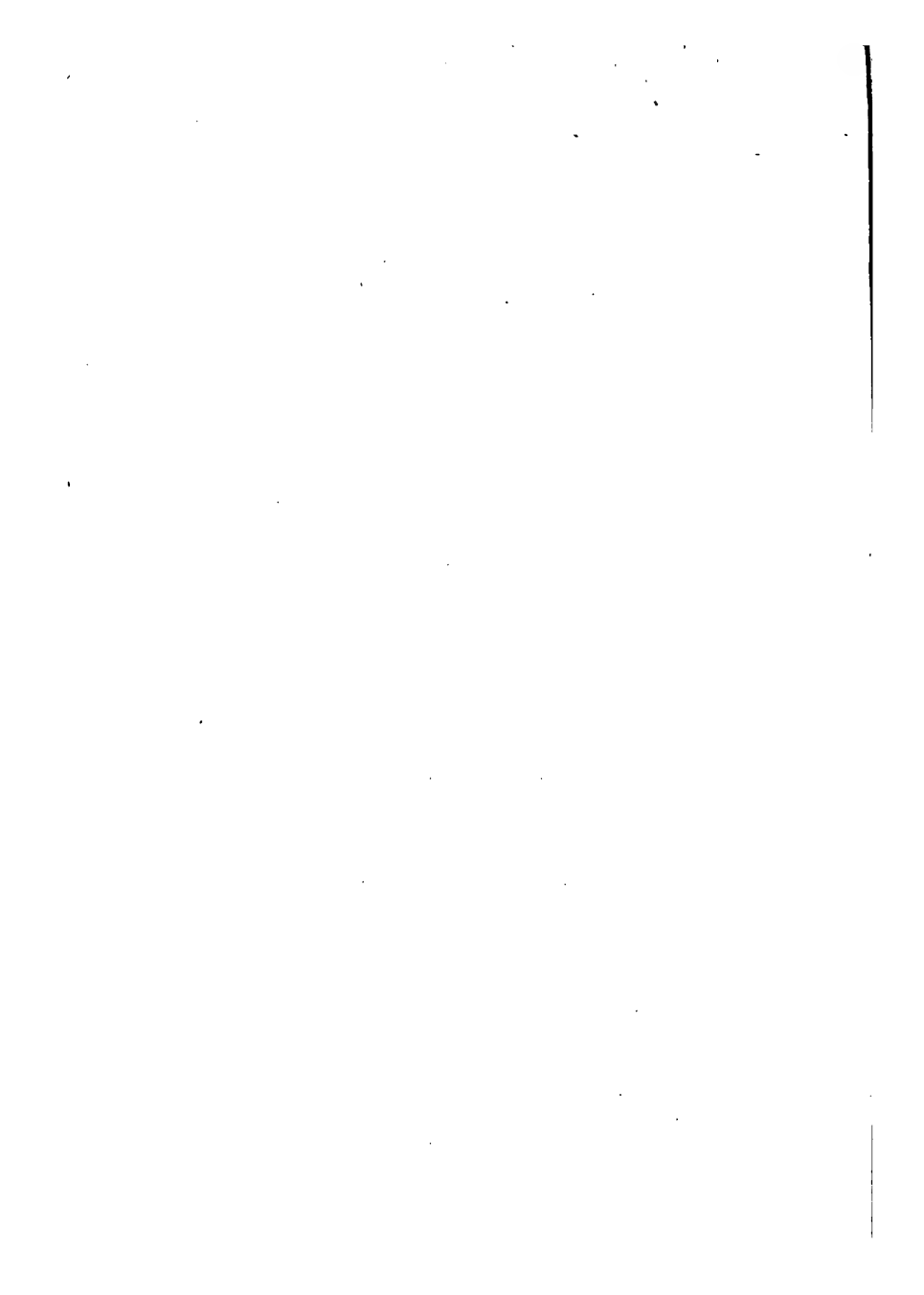
Ὅλως ὑμέτερος.

Ἀγαπητὴ Κύριε,

Εὐχαρίστως ἤθελον μεταβῇ εἰς Φάληρον μεθ' ὑμῶν, ἀλλ' αὐριον μετὰ μεσημβρίαν εἶμαι ὑποχρεωμένος ν' ἀκολουθήσω τὴν κηδεῖαν παλαίου φίλου ἀποθανόντος σήμερον τὴν πρωΐαν. Ἡθέλεν εἶσθαι ἐνδιαφέρον καὶ διὰ σᾶς ἐπίσης ἐὰν ἔλθιτε καὶ σᾶς ὑπόσχομαι ὅτι δὲν εἶναι τόσον πένθιμος τελετὴ ὥς ἐν Ἀγγλίᾳ. Ἡ κηδεῖα θέλει διελθεῖ πρὸ τοῦ Βουλευτηρίου εἰς τὰς δύο καὶ ἓν τέταρτον μ.μ., ὅπου ἐλπίζω θὰ μὲ συναντήσητε. Ἡμποροῦμεν νὰ καταβῶμεν εἰς Φάληρον ἄλλην τινὰ ἡμέραν, ἀλλὰ δὲν πρέπει νὰ μὲ θεωρῇτε ὥς παίκτην τὰ ἀγγλικά παγκινιδία σας εἶναι πολὺ βίαια καὶ κινδυνώδη.

Ὅλως ὑμέτερος,

Γ.



PART III.

PASSAGES FROM GREEK AUTHORS

FROM B.C. 850 TO A.D. 1821.

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* Translations in Modern Greek are attached to Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.

ANCIENT GREEK.

I.

HOMER, B.C. 850.

ODYSSEY, Book VI, lines 48-157.

Αὐτίκα δ' ἤως ἦλθεν εὐθρονος, ἥ μιν ἔγειρεν
 Ναυσικαάν εὔπεπλον· ἄφαρ δ' ἀπεθαύμασ' ὄνειρον
 Βῆ δ' ἱμεναὶ κατὰ δώμαθ', ἵν' ἀγγεῖλαι τοκεῦσιν,
 Πατρὶ φίλῳ καὶ μητρὶ· κινήσατο δ' ἔνδον ἐόντας.
 'Ἡ μὲν ἐπ' ἐσχάρῃ ἦστο σὺν ἀμφιπόλοισι γυναῖξιν,
 'Ἠλάκατα στρωφῶν' ἀλιπόρφυρα· τῷ δὲ θύραζε
 'Ερχομένῳ ξύμβλητο μετὰ κλειτοὺς βασιλῆας
 'Ες βουλὴν, ἵνα μιν κάλεον Φαίηκες ἀγαοί.
 'Ἡ δὲ μάλ' ἄγχι στᾶσα φίλον πατέρα προσέειπεν
 " Πάππα φίλ', οὐκ ἂν δὴ μοι ἐφοπλίσσεαις ἀπήνην
 'Υψηλὴν εὐκυκλον, ἵνα κλυτὰ εἵματ' ἄγωμαι
 'Ες ποταμὸν πλυνέουσα, τὰ μοι βερνυωμένα κείται·
 Καὶ δὲ σοὶ αὐτῷ ἔοικε μετὰ πρῶτοισιν ἐόντα
 Βουλὰς βουλευεῖν καθαρά χροὶ εἵματ' ἔχοντα.
 Πέντε δέ τοι φίλοι υἱες ἐνὶ μεγάροισι γεγάασιν,
 Οἱ δὲ ὄπυιόντες, τρεῖς δ' ἡἴθεοι θαλέθοντες·
 Οἱ δ' αἰεὶ ἐθέλουσι νεόπλута εἵματ' ἔχοντες
 'Ες χορὸν ἔρχεσσαι· τὰ δ' ἐμῇ φρενὶ πάντα μέμνην."
 'Ὡς ἔφατ'· αἶδετο γὰρ θαλερὸν γάμον ἐξονομῆναι
 Πατρὶ φίλῳ· ὁ δὲ πάντα νόει, καὶ ἀμείβετο μύθῳ·
 " Οὔτε τοι ἡμόνων φθονέω, τέκος, οὔτε τευ ἄλλου.
 "Ερχεν· ἀτὰρ τοι δμῶες ἐφοπλίσσουσιν ἀπήνην
 'Υψηλὴν εὐκυκλον, ὑπερτερὴν ἀραρυῖαν."
 'Ὡς εἰπὼν δμῶεσσιν ἐκέκλετο, τοὶ δ' ἐπίθοντο.
 Οἱ μὲν ἄρ' ἐκτὸς ἄμαξαν εὐτροχὸν ἡμιμονεῖν
 "Ὀπλεον, ἡμόνους θ' ὑπαγον ζευξάν θ' ἵπ' ἀπήνη·

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MODERN GREEK.

I.

FROM THE TRANSLATION OF D. VIKELAS.¹

Κι' ὅταν ἐπρόβαλ' ἡ Αἰγὴ, σὲ δόξα θρονιασμένη,
 Ἡ Ναυσικάη ἔξυπνησε ἡ λαμπροφορεμένη,
 Κ' ἐκεῖνα ποῦ εἶδε ἔκίνησε νὰ πῇ 'ς τὰ γονικά της.
 Ἡ μάνα της εἰς τὴν γωνιὰ καθότουν μὲ ταῖς δούλαις,
 Νῆμα 'πὸ κόκκινο μαλλί 'ς τὴ ρόκα της νὰ γνέθῃ
 Τὸν ἀκριβὸ πατέρα της τὸν πρόφθασε 'ς τὴν θύρα,
 Ποῦ 'ς τὴν βουλήν οἱ Φαίακες τὸν πρόσμεναν νὰ πάγῃ.
 Κ' ἡ Ναυσικάη στάθηκε σιμά του καὶ τοῦ λέγει :
 "Παπᾶ μου, δίδεις προσταγὴ 'ς τοὺς δούλους νὰ μοῦ ζέψουν
 Τὴν ἄμαξα τὴν ὑψηλή, νὰ πᾶω 'ς τὸ περιγιάλι,
 Τὰ ἅπλута φορέματα νὰ πλύνω 'ς τὸ ποτάμι.
 Γιατί σου πρέπει 'ς τὴν βουλήν, ὅπου 'σαι μέσ' τοὺς πρώτους,
 Νὰ φαίνεσαι μ' ὀλόπαστρα φορέματα 'ντυμένος·
 Κ' οἱ πέντε γιοί σου οἱ ἀκριβοί, πᾶχεις καὶ ζοῦν μαζὶ σου,
 Οἱ τρεῖς ἀκόμ' ἐλεύθεροι, κ' οἱ δύο πανδρεμένοι,
 Μοῦ θέλουν ροῦχα νεῖσπλута νὰ ἔχουν κάθε ἡμέρα
 Ὅταν πηγαίνουν 'ς τὸν χορό, — κ' εἶν' ἡ δουλειὰ δίκῃ μου."
 Αὐτὰ τοῦ εἶπε· ἠτράπηκε νὰ πῇ γιὰ ταῖς χαραῖς της·
 Πλὴν ὅλα ὁ πατέρας της τὰ ἔννοιωσε καὶ λέγει :
 "Δὲν σοῦ φιλαργυρεῖται παιδί μου τὰ μουλάρια,
 Μηδ' ἄλλο πράγμα· — ἔλα 'δὼ οἱ δοῦλοι νὰ σ' τὰ ζέψουν
 'Σ τὴν ἄμαξα τὴν ὑψηλή, τὴν τεχνοκατωμένη."
 Δίνει 'ς τοὺς δούλους προσταγὰ, κ' ἀμέσως ἐτοιμάζουν
 Τὴν ἄμαξα τὴν ὡμορφή καὶ ζεύγουν τὰ μουλάρια,

¹ This translation is in the common dialect of the people.

ANCIENT GREEK.

Κούρη δ' ἐκ θαλάμοιο φέρειν ἐσθῆτα φαεινὴν.
 Καὶ τὴν μὲν κατέθηκεν ἐϋξέστω ἐπ' ἀπήνῃ,
 Μήτηρ δ' ἐν κίστῃ ἐτίθει μενοεικέ' ἐδωδὴν
 Παντοίην, ἐν δ' ὄψα τίθει, ἐν δ' οἶνον ἔχευεν
 Ἀσκῶ ἐν αἰγείῳ· κούρη δ' ἐπεβήσετ' ἀπήνης.
 Δῶκεν δὲ χρυσέῃ ἐν ληκύθῳ ὑγρὸν ἔλαιον,
 Εἴως χυτῶσαιτο σὺν ἀμφιπόλοισι γυναιξίν.
 Ἢ δ' ἔλαβεν μᾶστιγα καὶ ἡνία σιγαλόεντα,
 Μᾶστιξεν δ' ἔλααν· καναχὴ δ' ἦν ἡμιόνοῦν.
 Αἰ δ' ἄμοτον τανύοντο, φέρον δ' ἐσθῆτα καὶ αὐτήν,
 Οὐκ οἶν' ἅμα τῇ γε καὶ ἀμφίπολοι κίον ἄλλαι.

80

Αἰ δ' ὅτε δὴ ποταμοῖο ῥόον περικαλλε' ἴκοντο,
 "Ενθ' ἦτοι πλυνοὶ ἦσαν ἐπηετανοὶ, πολὺ δ' ὕδωρ
 Καλὸν ὑπεκπρορέει μάλα περ ῥυπόωντα καθῆραι,
 "Ενθ' αἶ γ' ἡμίονους μὲν ὑπεκπροέλυσαν ἀπήνης.
 Καὶ τὰς μὲν σεῦαν ποταμὸν πάρα δινήεντα
 Τρώγειν ἄγρωστιν μελιθεά· ταὶ δ' ἀπ' ἀπήνης
 Εἴματα χερσὶν ἔλοντο καὶ ἐσφόρεον μέλαν ὕδωρ,
 Στεῖβον δ' ἐν βόθροισι βοῶς ἔριδα προσφέρουσαι.
 Αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ πλυνάν τε κάθηράν τε ῥύπα πάντα,
 Ἐξείης πέτασαν παρὰ θῖν' ἁλὸς, ἥχι μάλιστα
 Λαίγγας ποτὶ χέρσον ἀποπλύνεσκε θάλασσα.
 Αἰ δὲ λοεσσάμεναι καὶ χρισάμεναι λίπ' ἐλαίῳ
 Δεῖπνον ἔπειθ' εἶλοντο παρ' ὄχθησιν ποταμοῖο,
 Εἴματα δ' ἡέλιιο μένον τερσήμεναι αὐγῇ.
 Αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ σίτου τάρφθεν δμωαὶ τε καὶ αὐτῇ,
 Σφαίρῃ ταί γ' ἄρ' ἔπαιζον, ἀπὸ κρήδεμνα βαλοῦσαι·
 Τῇσι δὲ Ναυσικαῖα λευκώλενος ἤρχετο μολπῆς.
 Οἷη δ' Ἄρτεμς εἴσι κατ' οὖμεος ἰοχέαιρα,
 Ἢ κατὰ Τηϋγετον περιμήκετον ἢ Ἐρύμανθον,

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MODERN GREEK.

Ἐνῷ ἡ κόρη τὰ λαμπρὰ φορέματ' ἐτοιμάζει,
 Τὰ φέρνει, καὶ 'ς τὴν ἄμαξα ἐπάνω τὰ φορτώνει.
 Κι' ὅταν ἀνέβηκε κι' αὐτὴ, ἡ μάνα τῆς τῆς δίνει
 Κρασιὶ σὲ τράγινον ἄσκι, προσφάγι σὲ καλάθι,
 Καὶ λάδι ὑγρὸ τῆς ἔδωκε σ' ὀλόχρυσον σταμνάκι
 Ὡς ν' ἀλείφθῃ 'ς τὸν ποταμὸν μὲ ταῖς συντροφισαῖς τῆς.
 Πέρνει τὰ ὀλόλαμπρα λωριά, πέρνει ῥαβδί 'ς τὸ χέρι,
 Δίνει βιτζιά τῶν μουλαριῶν, καὶ τρέχουνε μὲ κρότο,
 Καὶ πάν μὲ πάτημα γοργό, καὶ φέρνουνε τὰ ροῦχα,
 Κι' αὐτὴν, καὶ τὰ κοράσια τῆς ὅπου τὴν συντροφεύουν. —
 Κ' ἐφθάσανε σ' τοῦ ποταμοῦ τὸ κρυσταλένιον ῥεῦμα,
 Ἐκεῖ ποῦ τρέχει τὸ νερὸ, καθάριον καὶ ὠραῖον,
 Καὶ πῶρχονται καὶ πλένουνε ἡ κόραις τῶν Φαιάκων. —
 Ἐλύσαν ἀπ' τὴν ἄμαξα ἡ νέαις τὰ μουλάρια,
 Καὶ 'ς τ' ἀφρισμένον ποταμοῦ τὰ ἔδιωξαν τὰ πλάγια,
 Ἐλεύθερα νὰ βόσκουνε τὸ πράσινον χορτάρι.
 Κατόπιν ἐσηκώσανε ὄλαις μαζῇ 'ς τὰ χέρια
 Τὰ ροῦχ' ἀπὸ τὴν ἄμαξα, καὶ τὰ βουτοῦν 'ς τὸ ῥεῦμα,
 Καὶ τὰ πατοῦνε 'ς ταῖς λακιάις, μὲ γέλοια, μὲ παιγνίδια.
 Κι' ἀφοῦ τὰ καθάρισαν 'ς τὸ δροσερὸ πυτάμι,
 Ἀράδ' ἀράδα τ' ἀπλωσαν εἰς τοῦ γιालοῦ τὴν ἄκρην,
 Ἐκεῖ ποῦ σπρώχνει 'ς τὴν ξηρὰ τὸ κύμα τὰ λιθάρια.
 Καὶ τὰ κοράσια λούσθησαν κι' ἀλείφθησαν μὲ λάδι,
 Κ' ἐκάθισαν νὰ φῶν ψωμί 'ς τοῦ ποταμοῦ τὸ πλάγι,
 Ἐνῷ τὰ ροῦχα στέγγωναν 'ς τοῦ ἡλιοῦ τὴν λαμπράδα.
 Καὶ ὅταν ἔφαγαν ψωμί, ἔλύσαν τὰ μαλλιά τους,
 Καὶ μὲ τὴν σφαῖρα παίζανε κ' ἐτρέχανε ἡ δούλαις,
 Ἐνῷ ταῖς ἐτραγούδαεν ἡ ἀσπρολαῖμα κόρη.
 Ἔτο' ἡ θεὰ ἡ Ἄρτεμις ποῦ ἀγαπᾷ τὰ τόξα,
 Ὅταν τοὺς κάπρους κυνηγᾷ, ἡ τὰ γοργὰ ἐλάφια,
 Ὡς τοῦ Ταυῤῆγου ταῖς κορφαῖς, 'ς ταῖς ῥάχαις τοῦ Ἐρυμάνθου,

ANCIENT GREEK.

Τερπομένη κάπροισι καὶ ὠκείῃς ἐλάφοισιν·
 Τῇ δέ θ' ἄμα νύμφαι, κοῦραι Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο,
 Ἄγρονόμοι παίζουσι· γέγηθε δέ τε φρένα Λητώ·
 Πασάων δ' ὑπὲρ ἧ γε κάρη ἔχει ἡδὲ μέτωπα,
 Ῥεῖά τ' ἀριγνώτη πέλεται, καλαὶ δέ τε πᾶσαι·
 Ὡς ἦγ' ἀμφιπόλοισι μετέπρεπε παρθένος ἀδμής.
 Ἄλλ' ὅτε δὴ ἄρ' ἔμελλε πάλιν οἰκόνδε νέεσθαι
 Ζεύξας ἡμίονους πτύξασά τε εἴματα καλὰ,
 Ἐνθ' αὐτ' ἄλλ' ἐνόησε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη,
 Ὡς Ὀδυσσεὺς ἔγροιο, ἴδοι τ' εὐώπιδα κούρην,
 Ἥ οἱ Φαιήκων ἀνδρῶν πόλιν ἡγήσαιο.
 Σφαῖραν ἔπειτ' ἔρριψε μετ' ἀπφίπολον βασιλεία·
 Ἀμφιπόλου μὲν ἄμαρτε, βαθείῃ δ' ἔμβαλε δίνη,
 Αἰ δ' ἐπὶ μακρὸν αὔσαν· ὁ δ' ἔγρετο διὸς Ὀδυσσεὺς,
 Ἐξόμενος δ' ὥρμαινε κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν·
 ὦ μοι ἐγὼ, τέων αὐτε βροτῶν ἐς γαῖαν ἰκάνω;
 Ἥ ῥ' οἱ γ' ὑβρισταί τε καὶ ἄγριοι οὐδὲ δίκαιοι,
 Ἥε φιλόξενοι, καὶ σφιν νόος ἐστὶ θεουδής;
 Ὡς τέ με κουράων ἀμφήλυθε θήλυς αὐτῇ,
 Νυμφάων, αἱ ἔχουσ' ὀρέων αἰπεινὰ κάρηνα
 Καὶ πηγὰς ποταμῶν καὶ πίσσα ποιήεντα.
 Ἥ νύ που ἀνθρώπων εἰμὶ σχεδὸν αὐδηέντων;
 Ἄλλ' ἄγ' ἐγὼν αὐτὸς πειρήσομαι ἡδὲ ἰδωμαι."
 Ὡς εἰπὼν θάμνων ὑπεδύσετο διὸς Ὀδυσσεὺς,
 Ἐκ πυκινῆς δ' ὕλης πτόρθον κλάσε χειρὶ παχείῃ
 Φύλλων, ὥς ρύσαιτο περὶ χροῖ μήδεα φωτός.
 Βῆ δ' ἔμιν ὥς τε λέων ὀρεσίτροφος, ἀλκι πεποιθὼς,
 Ὅς τ' εἰς ὕμενος καὶ ἀήμενος, ἐν δέ οἱ ὄσσε
 Δαίεται· αὐτὰρ ὁ βουσὶ μετέρχεται ἢ οἴεσσιν
 Ἥ μετ' ἀγροτέρας ἐλάφους· κέλεται δέ ἐ γαστήρ

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MODERN GREEK.

Κ' ἡ Νύμφαις τὴν ἀκολουθοῦν, τοῦ Δία θυγατέραίς, —
 Τρέχουν καὶ παΐζουν, — κ' ἡ Δητὼ θωρεῖ κ' ἀναγαλλιάζει,
 Τὶ ἔχ' ἀπ' ὄλαις πιδ' ὕψηλὰ ἐκείνη τὸ κεφάλι,
 Κι' ἀπ' ὄλαις ξεχωρίζεται, ἂν κ' ὄλαις εἰν' ὥραιαις.
 "Ἐστ' ἀπ' ταῖς δούλαις τῆς κ' αὐτή, — ἀφίλητη παρθένα
 Καὶ ὅταν ἦλθε ὁ καιρὸς γιὰ νὰ γυρίσουν ἴσιω,
 Διπλόνουν τὰ φορέματα καὶ ζεύγουν τὰ μουλάρια.
 Τότ' ἡ θεὰ ἡ γαλανὴ βουλιέται νὰ ξυπνήσῃ
 Τὸν Ὀδυσσεά, γιὰ νὰ ἰδῇ τὴν ὁμορφὴν τὴν κόρη,
 Ποῦ θὰ ᾗχῃ ὁδηγήτρια ἔς τὴν πόλιν τῶν Φαιάκων. —
 Τὴν σφαῖρα σὲ μιὰ δοῦλα τῆς ῥίχν' ἡ βασιλοπούλα:
 Τὴν δοῦλα δὲν ἐπίτυχε καὶ πέφτει ἔς τὸ ποτάμι,
 Κι' ὄλα μαζὴ ψηλὴ φωνὴ ἐσύραν τὰ κοράσια.
 Ὁ θόρυβος ἐξύπνησε τὸν δόλιον Ὀδυσσεά
 Κ' ἐκάθισε, καὶ ἄκουε, κ' ἐλόγιαζε ἔς τὸν νοῦ του:
 "Ἄλλοίμονον! ποῦ βρίσκομαι; σὲ τί ἀνθρώπων μέρη;
 Μὴν εἶναι ἄγριοι, σκληροί, χωρὶς δικαιοσύνη;
 Ἡ δίκαιοι, φιλόξενοι, καὶ τὸν θεὸν φοβοῦνται;
 Ὡσὰν ν' ἀντήχησε φωνὴ μακριά μου γυναικίσια.
 Μὴ Νύμφαις εἶναι, τὰ ὕψηλὰ π' ὀρίζουν κορφοβούνια,
 Καὶ ταῖς πηγαῖς τῶν ποταμῶν, τὰ δροσερὰ λαγκάδια;
 Ἡ μήπως ζοῦν ἐδῶ θνητοὶ κ' ἀνθρώπινα λαλοῦνε;
 Ἐμπρὸς, ἄς πάγω νὰ τοὺς ἴδω, νὰ μάθω καὶ ποῦ εἶμαι." —
 Εἶπε, κ' ἀνασηκώθηκε ἀνάμεσ' ἀπ' τοὺς θάμνους,
 Κ' ἕνα κλωνάρι, φουντωτό, μὲ τὸ βαρὺ του χέρι
 Ἐτσάκισε κ' ἐσκέπασε τ' ὀλόγυμνο κορμί του.
 Ὡσὰν βουνίσσιος λέοντος ποῦ ἔς τὴν ἑρμιά προσμένει,
 Καὶ ἀψηφάει καὶ βροχὴ κ' ἀγέρα ποῦ τὸν δέρνουν,
 Ἐνῶ ἔς τὰ μέλη τὰ γερά τὴν δύναμίν του νοιώθει·
 Βγάδουν τὰ μάτια του φωτιά, καὶ πέφτει ἔς τὸ, τι εὔρει,
 Σὲ βόδια, γίδια, πρόβατα, καὶ σὲ γοργὰ ἐλάφια·
 Ὅταν ἡ πείν' ἀπ' τὰ βουνὰ τὸν σπρώχνῃ νὰ καταίβῃ

ANCIENT GREEK.

Μήλων πειρήσοντα καὶ ἐς πυκινὸν δόμον ἐλθεῖν.
 *Ὡς Ὀδυσσεὺς κούρησιν εὐπλοκάμοισιν ἔμελλεν
 Μίξεσθαι γυμνὸς περ ἑὸν· χρεῖῳ γὰρ ἵκανεν.
 Σμερδαλέος δ' αὐτῇσι φάνη κεκακωμένος ἄλμῃ,
 Τρέσσαν δ' ἄλλυδις ἄλλη ἐπ' ἡϊόνας προυχούσας.
 Οἷη δ' Ἀλκινόου θυγάτηρ μένε· τῇ γὰρ Ἀθήνη
 Θάρσος ἐνὶ φρεσὶ θῆκε καὶ ἐκ δέος εἴλετο γυνίων.
 Στῇ δ' ἄντα σχομένη· ὁ δὲ μερμήριξεν Ὀδυσσεὺς
 *Ἡ γούνων λίσσοιτο λαβῶν εὐώπιδα κούρην,
 *Ἡ αὖτως ἐπέεσσιν ἀποσταδὰ μελιχίοισιν.
 [Λίσσοιτ', εἰ δείξειε πόλιν καὶ εἴματα δοίη.]
 *Ὡς ἄρα οἱ φρονέοντι δοάσσατο κέρδιον εἶναι,
 Λίσσεσθαι ἐπέεσσιν ἀποσταδὰ μελιχίοισιν,
 Μῆ οἱ γοῦνα λαβόντι χολώσαιτο φρένα κούρη.
 Αὐτίκα μελίχιον καὶ κερδαλέον φάτο μῦθον·
 “Γουνοῦμαί σε, ἄρασσα· θεὸς νύ τις ἢ βροτὸς ἔσσι;
 Εἰ μὲν τις θεὸς ἔσσι, τοὶ οὐρανὸν εὐρὺν ἔχουσιν,
 *Ἀρτέμιδί σε ἔγωγε, Διὸς κούρη μέγαλοιο,
 Εἰδὸς τε μέγεθός τε φυὴν τ' ἀγχιστα εἶσκω·
 Εἰ δέ τίς ἔσσι βροτῶν, τοὶ ἐπὶ χθονὶ ναιετάουσιν,
 Τρισμάκαρες μὲν σοὶ γε πατὴρ καὶ πότνια μήτηρ,
 Τρισμάκαρες δὲ κασιγνήτοι· μάλα πού σφισι θυμὸς.
 Αἰὲν εὐφροσύνησιν λαίνεται εἵνεκα σείω,
 Λευσσόντων τοιόνδε θάλας χορὸν εἰσοιχνεῦσαν.

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MODERN GREEK.

Εἰς τῶν ἀνθρώπων τὰ χωριά καὶ 'ς τὰ μανδριά νὰ πέσῃ
 "Ἔτσι κι' αὐτός, ἂν καὶ γυμνός, τὸν ἔσπρωχ' ἡ ἀνάγκη
 Νὰ σμίξῃ τὰ χρυσόμαλλα κοράσια, 'ς τ' ἀκρογιάλι. —
 Ἡ νηαῖς, ἅμα τὸν ἶδανε γυμνὸν, θαλασσωμένο,
 Τρομάξανε κ' ἐσκόρπισαν 'ς τοὺς βράχους, δῶθ' ἐκείθε.
 Ἡ κόρη μόνη ἀπέμεινε τοῦ βασιλῆα μὲ θάρρος,
 Τὴ ἡ Ἀθηνᾶ ἀπ' τὰ γόνατα τῆς εὗγαλε τὸν φόβον,
 Κ' ἐστάθηκε. — Κ' ἐλόγιαζεν ὁ δόλιος Ὀδυσσεάς,
 Ἡ νὰ σιμώσ' ἀπὸ κοντὰ νὰ τὴν παρακαλέσῃ,
 Ἡ νὰ τῆς πῇ ἀπὸ μακριὰ μὲ λόγια μελωμένα,
 Νὰ δείξῃ ποῦ 'ναι τὸ χωριό, καὶ νὰ τοῦ δώσῃ ῥοῦχα.
 Καὶ τοῦ ἐφάνηκε καλὸ κι' ὠφέλιμο πῶς θὰ 'ναι
 Ἀπὸ μακριὰ λυπητερά νὰ τὴν παρακαλέσῃ,
 Μὴ τύχ' ἡ κόρη κι' ὀργισθῇ τὸ γόν' ἂν τῆς ἀγγίξῃ.
 Καὶ λέγει τῆς ἀπὸ μακριὰ μὲ λόγια μελωμένα :
 "Ἐλέησε με, κι' ἂν θεὰ ἦ κι' ἂν γυναῖκα ᾗσαι.
 Ἄν κατοικῇς τὸν οὐρανὸν μὲ τοὺς θεοὺς τοὺς ἄλλους.
 Ἡ ὠμορφιά, τ' ἀνάστημα, ἡ χάρις σου μοῦ λένε
 Πῶς εἶσαι ἡ Ἀρτέμιδα, τοῦ Δία θυγατέρα.
 Κι' ἂν εἶσαι ἄνθρωπος καὶ σὺ καὶ κατοικῇς τὸ χῶμα,
 Ἄς χαίρετ' ὁ πατέρας σου, κ' ἡ ἀκριβὴ σου μάνα,
 Κ' οἱ ἀδελφοί σου ἅς χαίρωνται· γιατί πολὺ ἡ ψυχὴ τους
 Θ' ἀναγαλλιᾶς ἀπὸ χαρὰ γιὰ σένα, ὅταν βλέπουν
 Τέτοια ἀνθισμένη ὠμορφιά μέσ' τὸν χορὸν νὰ 'μπαίῃ.

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II.

HERODOTUS, B.C. 450.

BOOK VIII, CHAP. 59, 60.

LIX. Ὡς δὲ ἄρα συνελήχθησαν, πρὶν ἢ τὸν Εὐρυβιάδεα προθεῖναι τὸν λόγον, τῶν εἴκοτα συνήγαγε τοὺς στρατηγούς, πολὺς ἦν δὲ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐν τοῖσι λόγοισι, οἷα κάρτα δεόμενος· λέγοντος δὲ αὐτοῦ, ὁ Κορίνθιος στρατηγός, Ἀδείμαντος ὁ Ὠκύτου, εἶπε· “Ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς, ἐν τοῖσι ἀγῶσι οἱ προεξακιστάμενοι ῥαπίζονται.” ὁ δὲ, ἀπολυόμενος, ἔφη, “Οἱ δὲ γε ἐγκαταλειπόμενοι οὐ στεφανεύονται.”

LX. Τότε μὲν ἡπίως πρὸς τὸν Κορίνθιον ἀμείψατο· πρὸς δὲ τὸν Εὐρυβιάδεα ἔλεγε ἐκείνων μὲν οὐκέτι οὐδὲν τῶν πρότερον λεχθέντων, ὥς, ἐπεὶ ἀπαίρωσι ἀπὸ Σαλαμῖνος, διαδρῆσονται· παρεόντων γὰρ τῶν συμμάχων οὐκ ἔφερε οἱ κόσμον οὐδένα κατηγορέειν· ὁ δὲ ἄλλου λόγου εἶχετο, λέγων τάδε· 1. “Ἐν σοὶ νῦν ἐστὶ σῶσαι τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἣν ἐμοὶ πείθῃ ναυμαχίην αὐτοῦ μένων ποιέεσθαι, μηδὲ, πειθόμενος τούτων τοῖσι λέγουσι, ἀναξεύξης πρὸς τὸν Ἴσθμόν τὰς νῆας. ἀντίθεος γὰρ ἐκάτερον, ἀκούσας. πρὸς μὲν τῷ Ἴσθμῳ συμβάλλων, ἐν πελάγει ἀναπεπταμένῳ ναυμαχήσεις, ἐς δὲ ἥκιστα ἡμῖν σύμφορόν ἐστι, νῆας ἔχουσι βαρυτέρας καὶ ἀριθμὸν ἐλάσσονας· τοῦτο δὲ, ἀπολέεις Σαλαμῖνά τε καὶ Μέγαρά καὶ Αἴγιναν, ἥνπερ καὶ τὰ ἄλλα εὐτυχήσωμεν, ἅμα γὰρ τῷ ναυτικῷ αὐτῶν ἔψεται καὶ ὁ πεζὸς στρατός. καὶ οὕτω σφέας αὐτὸς ἄξεις ἐπὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον, κινδυνεύσεις τε ἅπασῃ τῇ Ἑλλάδι. 2. Ἦν δὲ τὰ ἐγὼ λέγω ποιήσης, τοσάδε ἐν αὐτοῖσι χρηστὰ εὐρήσεις· πρῶτα μὲν, ἐν στενωφὶ συμβάλλοντες νηυσὶ ὀλίγησι πρὸς πολλὰς, ἦν τὰ οἰκότες ἐκ τοῦ πολέμου ἐκβαίνοι, πολλὸν κρατήσομεν. τὸ γὰρ ἐν στενωφὶ ναυμαχεῖν, πρὸς ἡμέων ἐστί· ἐν εὐρυχωρίῃ δὲ, πρὸς ἐκείνων· αὐτοὶ δὲ, Σαλαμῖς περιγίνεται, ἐς τὴν ἡμῖν ὑπέκκειται τέκνα

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II.

TRANSLATED BY J. GENNADIUS.

LIX. "Οτε λοιπὸν συνηθροίσθησαν, πρὶν ἢ ὁ Εὐρυβιάδης ἐκθέσῃ τὸν λόγον, τίνος ἔνεκα συνεκάλεσε τοὺς στρατηγούς, ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς κατεγίνετο πολλὰ λέγων, ὥς μεγάλως ἐπειγόμενος ὁμολοῦντος δ' αὐτοῦ, ὁ Κορίνθιος στρατηγός, Ἀδείμαντος, ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ Ὠκύτου, εἶπεν· "ὦ Θεμιστόκλεις, εἰς τοὺς ἀγῶνας οἱ προῶρως ἐγειρόμενοι ῥαπίζονται." Ὁ δὲ Θεμιστοκλῆς δικαιολογούμενος εἶπεν· "Ἀλλὰ πάλιν οἱ ἀπολειπόμενοι ὀπίσω δὲν στεφανοῦνται."

LX. Τότε μὲν ἡπίως ἀπεκρίθη πρὸς τὸν Κορίνθιον· πρὸς δὲ τὸν Εὐρυβιάδην οὐδὲν πλέον ἔλεγεν ἐκ τῶν πρότερον λεγχθέντων ἐκείνων λόγων, ὅτι δηλαδὴ θὰ δραπετεύσωσιν ὅταν ἀσπολεύσωσιν ἀπὸ τῆς Σαλαμίνας· διότι τὸ κατηγορεῖν τοὺς συμμάχους παρόντας δὲν ἦτο ποσῶς κόσμιον· ἐπελείφθη δ' ἄλλου ἐπιχειρήματος, λέγων τὰ ἐξῆς· "Εἰς σὲ νῦν ἀπόκειται νὰ σώσῃς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἂν ἀκούσῃς ἐμέ, καὶ αὐτοῦ μένων ναυμαχήσῃς· μηδὲ ἐπαναφέρῃς τὰ πλοῖα εἰς τὸν Ἴσθμόν, πειθόμενος εἰς τὰ λεγόμενα τούτων· ἐπειδὴ, σύγκρινον τὰς δύο γνώμας, ἀκούσας ἑκατέραν· ἔὰν ἔλθῃς εἰς χεῖρας παρὰ τὸν Ἴσθμόν, εἰς ἀνοικτόν πελάγος θὰ ναυμαχήσῃς, ὅπερ ἐλάχιστα συμφέρει εἰς ἡμᾶς, ἔχοντας πλοῖα βαρύτερα, καὶ κατὰ τὸν ἀριθμὸν ὀλιγώτερα· ἀφ' ἑτέρου δὲ θ' ἀπολέσῃς τὴν Σαλαμίνα καὶ τὰ Μέγαρα καὶ τὴν Αἴγινα, ἀκόμη καὶ ἔὰν κατὰ τὰ ἄλλα ἐπιτύχωμεν· διότι τὸ ναυτικὸν αὐτῶν [τῶν Περσῶν] θὰ παρακολουθήσῃ ἀμέσως καὶ ὁ πεζὸς στρατός· καὶ οὕτω σὺ αὐτὸς θὰ φέρῃς αὐτοὺς εἰς τὴν Πελοπόννησον, καὶ θὰ διακινδυνεύσῃς πᾶσαν τὴν Ἑλλάδα. Ἐὰν δὲ πράξῃς ὅσα ἐγὼ λέγω, θὰ εὖρῃς τὰ ἐξῆς πλεονεκτήματα· πρῶτον μὲν εἰς στενὸν μέρος πολεμοῦντες μὲ ὀλίγας ναῦς ἐναντίον πολλῶν, ἔὰν τὰ ἐκ τοῦ πολέμου ἀποβησόμενα ᾖσι τὰ εὐλογοφανέστερα, πολὺ θὰ ὑπερτερήσωμεν· διότι τὸ ναυμαχεῖν ἐν στενῷ εἶνε ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν· ἐν εὐρυχωρίᾳ ὅμως ὑπὲρ ἐκείνων· προσέτι δὲ σώζεται καὶ ἡ Σαλαμίς, εἰς τὴν ὁποίαν κατέφυγον τὰ τέκνα μας καὶ αἱ

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τε καὶ γυναῖκες. καὶ μὴν καὶ τότε ἐν αὐτοῖσι ἔνεστι, τοῦ καὶ περιέχεσθε μάλιστα· ὁμοίως αὐτοῦ τε μένων, προναυμαχήσεις Πελοποννήσου, καὶ πρὸς τῷ Ἴσθμῳ· οὐδὲ σφεας, εἴ περ εὖ φρονέεις, ἄξεις ἐπὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον. 3. Ἦν δέ γε καὶ τὰ ἐγὼ ἐλπίζω γένηται, καὶ νικήσωμεν τῇσι νηυσὶ, οὔτε ὑμῖν ἐς τὸν Ἴσθμον παρέσονται οἱ βάρβαροι, οὔτε προβήσονται ἑκαστέρῳ τῆς Ἀττικῆς, ἀπίαςί τε οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ, Μεγάροισί τε κερδανόμεν περιεοῦσι, καὶ Αἰγίνῃ, καὶ Σαλαμῖνι, ἐν τῇ ἡμῖν καὶ λόγιόν ἐστι τῶν ἐχθρῶν κατύπερθε γενέσθαι. οἰκότα μὲν νυν βουλευομένοισι ἀνθρώποισι, ὥς τὸ ἐπίπαν ἐθέλει γίνεσθαι· μὴ δὲ οἰκότα βουλευομένοισι, οὐκ ἐθέλει οὐδὲ ὁ θεὸς προσχωρέειν πρὸς τὰς ἀνθρωπότηας γνώμας.”

III.

ΞΕΝΟΦΩΝ, B.C. 395.

ANABASIS, Book IV, Chap. VII. 18-27.

Ἐκ τούτου οἱ Ἕλληνες ἀφίκοντο ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀρπασον ποταμὸν, εὖρος τεττάρων πλέθρων. Ἐντεῦθεν ἐπορεύθησαν διὰ Σκυθινῶν σταθμοὺς τέτταρας, παρασάγγας εἴκοσι, διὰ πεδίου εἰς κόμας· ἐν αἷς ἔμειναν ἡμέρας τρεῖς, καὶ ἐπεσιτίσαντο. Ἐντεῦθεν διήλθον σταθμοὺς τέτταρας, παρασάγγας εἴκοσι, πρὸς πόλιν μεγάλην καὶ εὐδαίμονα, οἰκουμένην ἑκαλείτο δὲ Γυμνιάς. Ἐκ ταύτης ὁ τῆς χώρας ἄρχων τοῖς Ἕλλησιν ἡγεμόνα πέμπει, ὅπως διὰ τῆς ἑαυτῶν πολεμίας χώρας ἄγοι αὐτούς. Ἐλθὼν δ' ἐκεῖνος λέγει ὅτι ἄξει αὐτοὺς πέντε ἡμερῶν εἰς χωρίον, ὅθεν ὄψονται θάλατταν· εἰ δὲ μὴ, τεθνάναι ἐπηγγέλλετο. Καὶ ἡγούμενος,

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γυναῖκες. καὶ μάλιστα ἐνπάρχει εἰς ταῦτα καὶ τοῦτο, περὶ οὗ μεγάλως ἐνδιαφέρεσθε· αὐτοῦ μένων, ὁμοίως θέλεις ναυμαχήσει ὑπὲρ τῆς Πελοποννήσου, ὡς καὶ παρὰ τῷ Ἴσθμῳ· οὐδέ, ἂν ὀρθοφρονῆς, θὰ φέρῃς αὐτοὺς [τοὺς Πέρσας] εἰς τὴν Πελοπόννησον. Ἐὰν δὲ τῷ ὄντι γίνωσι καὶ ὅσα ἐγὼ ἐλπίζω, καὶ νικήσωμεν μὲ τὰ πλοῖα, οὔτε καθ' ἡμῶν εἰς τὸν Ἴσθμόν θὰ ἔλθωσιν οἱ βάρβαροι, οὔτε θὰ προβῶσι πέραν τῆς Ἀττικῆς, ἀλλὰ θὰ φύγωσιν ἀδόξως. Θὰ κερδίσωμεν δὲ καὶ τὰ Μέγαρα, σωθέντα οὕτω, καὶ τὴν Αἰγίναν καὶ τὴν Σαλαμίνα, ὅπου ὑπάρχει καὶ χρησιμὸς ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν, ὅτι θὰ ὑπερτερήσωμεν τῶν ἐχθρῶν. Τέλος, ὅταν μὲν οἱ ἄνθρωποι σκέπτωνται κατὰ τὰ πιθανώτερα, ταῦτα ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πλείστον τείνουν νὰ πραγματοποιοῦνται· ὅταν δὲ τὰ μὴ πιθανὰ διαβουλεύωνται, δὲν θέλει οὐδὲ ὁ θεὸς νὰ προσβιβάξῃ τὰς ἀνθρωπίνους γνώμας.

III.

TRANSLATED BY J. GENNADIUS.

Μετὰ ταῦτα οἱ Ἕλληνες¹ ἔφθασαν εἰς τὸν Ἀρπασον ποταμόν, πλάτους τεσσάρων πλέθρων. Ἐντεῦθεν ἐπορεύθησαν διὰ τῶν Σκυθινῶν σταθμοὺς τέσσαρας παρασάγγας εἴκοσιν ἀνὰ μέσον πεδιάδος, φθάσαντες εἰς χωρία, ὅπου ἔμειναν τρεῖς ἡμέρας καὶ ἐφωδιάσθησαν μὲ τροφάς. Ἐντεῦθεν ἐπροχώρησαν σταθμοὺς τέσσαρας παρασάγγας εἴκοσιν ἑως εἰς πόλιν τινα μεγάλην καὶ πλουσίαν, κατοικημένην, ἣτις ἐκαλεῖτο Γυμνιάς. Ἐκ ταύτης ὁ ἄρχων τῆς περιοχῆς πέμπει ὁδηγὸν πρὸς τοὺς Ἕλληνας, ὅπως τοὺς ὁδηγήσῃ διὰ τῆς ἐχθρικῆς αὐτῶν χώρας. Ἐλθὼν δ' ἐκεῖνος λέγει ὅτι θέλει τοὺς φέρεи μετὰ πέντε ἡμερῶν δρόμον εἰς μέρος ὅθεν θὰ ἴδωσι θάλασσαν· εἰ δὲ μή, τοὺς ὑπεσχέθῃ νὰ τὸν

¹ Unglückbekämpfende, heimathverlangende, Weltberühmte Griechenherten.—Heine.

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ἐπειδὴ ἐνέβαλεν εἰς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ πολεμίαν, παρεκελεύετο αἰθεῖν καὶ φθεῖρειν τὴν χώραν· ὃ καὶ δῆλον ἐγένετο ὅτι τοῦτου ἕνεκα ἔλθοι, οὐ τῆς τῶν Ἑλλήνων εὐνοίας. Καὶ ἀφικνούνται ἐπὶ τὸ ὄρος τῇ πέμπτῃ ἡμέρᾳ· ὄνομα δὲ τῷ ὄρει ἦν Θήχης. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ οἱ πρῶτοι ἐγένοντο ἐπὶ τοῦ ὄρους, καὶ κατεῖδον τὴν θάλατταν, κραυγὴ πολλὴ ἐγένετο. Ἀκούσας δὲ ὁ Ξενοφῶν καὶ οἱ ὀπισθοφύλακες, ψήθησαν ἔμπροσθεν ἄλλους ἐπιτίθεσθαι πολεμίους· εἶποντο γὰρ καὶ ὀπισθεν οἱ ἐκ τῆς καιομένης χώρας· καὶ αὐτῶν οἱ ὀπισθοφύλακες ἀπέκτεινάν τε τινὰς καὶ ἐξώγρησαν, ἐνέδραν ποιησάμενοι· καὶ γέρρα ἔλαβον δασιῶν βοῶν ὠμοβόεια ἀμφὶ τὰ εἴκοσιν.

Ἐπειδὴ δὲ βοῇ πλείων τε ἐγένετο καὶ ἐγγύτερον, καὶ οἱ αἰεὶ ἐπιώντες ἔθεον δρόμῳ ἐπὶ τοὺς αἰεὶ βοῶντας, καὶ πολλῷ μείζων ἐγένετο ἡ βοή, ὅσῳ δὴ πλείους ἐγίνοντο, εἰδοὶ δὴ μείζον τι εἶναι τῷ Ξενοφῶντι. Καὶ ἀναβὰς ἐφ' ἵππον, καὶ Λύκιον καὶ τοὺς ἱππέας ἀναλαβὼν, παρεβόηθει· καὶ τάχα δὴ ἀκούουσι βοῶντων τῶν στρατιωτῶν, Θάλαττα, θάλαττα, καὶ παρεγγυώντων. Ἐνθα δὴ ἔθεον ἅπαντες, καὶ οἱ ὀπισθοφύλακες, καὶ τὰ ὑποζύγια ἡλαύνετο καὶ οἱ ἵπποι. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἀφίκοντο πάντες ἐπὶ τὸ ἄκρον, ἐνταῦθα δὴ περιέβαλλον ἀλλήλους, καὶ στρατηγούς καὶ λοχαγούς, δακρύοντες. Καὶ ἐξαπίνης, ὅτου δὴ παρεγγυήσαντος, οἱ στρατιῶται φέρουσι λίθους, καὶ ποιούσι κολωνὸν μέγαν. Ἐνταῦθα ἀνετίθεσαν δερμάτων πλῆθος ὠμοβοείων, καὶ βακτηρίας, καὶ τὰ αἰχμάλωτα γέρρα, καὶ ὁ ἡγεμὼν αὐτοῦς τε κατέτεμνε τὰ γέρρα, καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις διεκελεύετο. Μετὰ ταῦτα τὸν ἡγεμόνα ἀποπέμπουσιν οἱ Ἕλληνες, δῶρα δόντες ἀπὸ κοινοῦ, ἵππον, καὶ φιάλην ἀργυρᾶν, καὶ σκεὴν Περσικὴν, καὶ δαρεικὸν δέκα· ἥτοι δὲ μάλιστα τοὺς δακτυλίους, καὶ ἔλαβε πολλοὺς παρὰ τῶν στρατιωτῶν. Κώμην δὲ δεῖξας αὐτοῖς, οὐ σκηνήσουσι, καὶ τὴν ὁδὸν ἦν πορεύονται εἰς Μάκρωνας, ἐπεὶ ἐσπέρα ἐγένετο, ὥχετο τῆς νυκτὸς ἀπὸ τῶν.

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φονεύσωσι. Καὶ ὁδηγῶν αὐτούς, ἀφ' οὗ τοὺς εἰσῆξεν εἰς τὴν χώραν τῶν ἐχθρῶν του, τοὺς προέτρεπε νὰ καίωσι καὶ φθείρῳσιν αὐτήν· ἐξ οὗ καὶ ἐγένετο καταφανὲς ὅτι διὰ τοῦτο ἦλθε, καὶ οὐχὶ ἕνεκα εὐνοίας πρὸς τοὺς Ἕλληνας. Καὶ τὴν πέμπτην ἡμέραν φθάσωσιν εἰς τὸ ὄρος· ὠνομάζετο δὲ τὸ ὄρος Θήχης· ὅταν δ' οἱ πρῶτοι ἔφθασαν ἐπὶ τοῦ ὄρους καὶ εἶδον φανερά τὴν θάλασσαν, μέγας ἀλαλαγμὸς ἐγένετο. Ἀκούσας δὲ ὁ Ξενοφῶν καὶ οἱ ὀπισθοφύλακες, ἐνόμισαν ὅτι ἄλλοι ἐχθροὶ ἐπετέθησαν ἔμπροσθεν· διότι ἠκολούθουν καὶ ὕψισθεν οἱ ἐκ τῆς καιομένης χώρας· καὶ τινὰς ἐξ αὐτῶν οἱ ὀπισθοφύλακες ἐφόνευσαν καὶ ἐζώγησαν στῆσαντες ἐνέδραν· καὶ ἔλαβον περίπου εἴκοσιν ἀσπίδας ἐξ ἀκατεργάστων δερμάτων δασιμῶν βοῶν.

Ἐπειδὴ δὲ καὶ περισσotέpa βοὴ ἐγείρετο καὶ ἐκ τοῦ πλησιέστερον, καὶ οἱ ὀλονὲν προσερχόμενοι ἔτρεχον δρομέως πρὸς τοὺς ἀδιακόπως φωνάζοντας, ἡ δὲ βοὴ ἐγένετο πολὺ μεγαλητέρα καθ' ὅσον περισσότεροι συνήρχοντο, ἐνόμισε φυσικὰ ὁ Ξενοφῶν ὅτι ἦτο τι σπουδαιότερον· καὶ ἀναβὰς ἐφ' ἵππου καὶ λαβὼν μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ τὸν Δύκιον καὶ τοὺς ἱππεῖς, ἔδραμεν εἰς βοήθειαν. Τότε πλέον ταχέως ἀκούουσι τοὺς στρατιώτας φωνάζοντας “Θάλασσα, Θάλασσα,” καὶ ἀλληλοχαίροντας. Ἐκεῖ λοιπὸν ἔτρεχον πάντες· καὶ οἱ ὀπισθοφύλακες, καὶ τὰ φορτιγὰ καὶ οἱ ἵπποι ἐπροθυμοποιοῦντο. Ἀφ' οὗ δ' ἔφθασαν πάντες ἐπὶ τῆς κορυφῆς, τότε πλέον ἐνηγγαλίζοντο ἀλλήλους, καὶ τοὺς στρατηγούς καὶ τοὺς λοχαγούς, δακρύοντες· καὶ αἶφνης, ὥς ἂν τις προέτρεψεν αὐτούς, οἱ στρατιῶται φέρουσι λίθους καὶ κατασκευάζουσι μέγαν σωρόν· ἐπὶ τούτου ἔθεσαν πληθὺς δερμάτων ἀκατεργάστων καὶ ῥάβδους, καὶ τὰς κυριευθείσας ἀσπίδας, καὶ αὐτοὺς ὁ ὁδηγὸς κατέκοπτε τὰς ἀσπίδας καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους παρώτρυνε. Μετὰ ταῦτα οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐκπροβοδοῦσι τὸν ὁδηγόν, δόσαντες αὐτῷ ἀπὸ κοινοῦ δῶρα, ἵππον δηλαδὴ καὶ ποτήριον ἀργυροῦν καὶ στολὴν Περσικὴν καὶ δέκα δαρεικούς· ἐξήτει δ' οὗτος πρὸ πάντων τὰ δακτυλίδια, καὶ ἔλαβε πολλὰ παρὰ τῶν στρατιωτῶν. Δείξας δ' εἰς αὐτοὺς χωρίον ὅπου ἡδύναντο νὰ κατασκηνώσωσι, καὶ τὴν ὁδὸν ἣν νὰ βαδίσωσιν εἰς Μάκρωνας, ἀφ' οὗ ἐπῆλθεν ἡ ἐσπέρα ἀνεχώρησε διὰ νυκτός.

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IV.

PLUTARCH, A.D. 100.

LIFE OF THEMISTOCLES, 11-17.

“Ἀμα δ’ ἡμέρα Ξέρξης μὲν ἄνω καθήστο τὸν στόλον ἐποπτεύων καὶ τὴν παράταξιν, ὡς μὲν Φανόδημός φησιν, ὑπὲρ τὸ Ἡράκλειον, ἢ βραχεῖ πόρῳ διείργεται τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἢ νήσος, ὡς δ’ Ἀκεστόδωρος, ἐν μεθορίῳ τῆς Μεγαρίδος, ὑπὲρ τῶν καλουμένων Κεράτων, χρυσοῦν δίφρον θέμενος, καὶ γραμματεῖς πολλοὺς παραστησάμενος, ὧν ἔργον ἦν ἀπογράφεσθαι κατὰ τὴν μάχην τὰ πραττόμενα.

Περὶ δὲ τοῦ πληθους τῶν βαρβαρικῶν νεῶν Αἰσχύλος ὁ ποιητής, ὡς ἂν εἰδὼς καὶ διαβεβαιούμενος, ἐν τραγῳδίᾳ Πέρσαις λέγει ταῦτα·

Ξέρξῃ δὲ (καὶ γὰρ οἶδα) χιλιάς μὲν ἦν
νεῶν τὸ πλῆθος· αἱ δ’ ὑπέρκομποι τάχει
ἐκατὸν δις ἦσαν ἐπτά θ’. *Ὡδ’ ἔχει λόγος.

Τῶν δ’ Ἀττικῶν, ἐκατὸν ὀγδοήκοντα τὸ πλῆθος οὐσῶν, ἐκάστη τοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ καταστρώματος μαχομένους ὀκτωκαίδεκα εἶχεν· ὧν τοξόται τέσσαρες ἦσαν, οἱ λοιποὶ δ’ ὀπλίται. Δοκεῖ δ’ οὐχ ἦντον εὐ τὸν καιρὸν ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἢ τὸν τόπον συνιδῶν καὶ φυλάξας, μὴ πρότερον ἀντιπύρους καταστήσαι ταῖς βαρβαρικαῖς τὰς τριήρεις, ἢ τὴν εἰωθύναν ὄραν παραγενέσθαι, τὸ πνεῦμα λαμπρὸν ἐκ πελάγους αἰεὶ καὶ κύμα διὰ τῶν στενῶν κατάγουσαν· ὃ τὰς μὲν Ἑλληνικὰς οὐκ ἔβλαπτε ναῦς, ἀλιτενεῖς οὐσας καὶ ταπεινοτέρας, τὰς δὲ βαρβαρικὰς, ταῖς τε πρύμναις ἀνιστώσας, καὶ τοῖς κατα-

IV.

FROM THE TRANSLATION OF A. R. RANGABÉ.

Ἄμα δὲ¹ ἐξημέρωσεν, ὁ Πέρξης ἐκάθισεν ὑψηλά, ἐπιβλέπων τὸν στόλον καὶ τὴν παράταξιν, ὡς μὲν λέγει ὁ Φανόδημος, ὑπεράνω τοῦ ναοῦ τοῦ Ἡρακλέους, ὅπου βραχὺ πέραμα² χωρίζει τὴν Ἀττικὴν καὶ τὴν νῆσον, ὡς δ' ὁ Ἀκεστόδωρος, κατὰ τὰ σύνορα τῆς Μεγαρίδος, ὑπεράνω τῶν λεγομένων Κεράτων, στήσας καθέδραν χρυσῇν, καὶ περιστοιχισθεὶς³ ὑπὸ πολλῶν γραμματέων, ὧν ἔργον ἦν νὰ καταγράφωσι τὰ κατὰ τὴν μάχην γινόμενα.⁴

Περὶ δὲ τοῦ πλήθους τῶν βαρβαρικῶν πλοίων ὁ ποιητὴς Αἰσχύλος, ὡς γνωρίζων αὐτὰ καὶ δυνάμενος νὰ τὰ βεβαιώσῃ, λέγει ταῦτα εἰς τὴν τραγωδίαν τοὺς Πέρσας·

Τοῦ Ξέρξου ἦτον (τὸ ἡξέυρω) χιλιάς
ὁ ἀριθμὸς τῶν πλοίων τὰ δὲ τάχιστα
διε ἦσαν ἑκατὸν κ' ἑπτὰ ὡς λέγεται.

Αἱ δὲ Ἀττικαὶ ἦσαν ἑκατὸν ὀγδοήκοντα τὸν ἀριθμόν, καὶ ἐκάστη εἶχε δεκαοκτὼ τοὺς μαχομένους ἐκ τοῦ καταστρώματος.⁵ ἐκ τούτων δὲ τέσσαρες ἦσαν τοξόται, καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ ὀπλίται. Φαίνεται δ' ὅτι ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐνόησε καὶ παρεμόνευσε⁶ τὸν καιρὸν οὐχ ἥττον καλῶς ἢ τὸν τόπον, καὶ δὲν παρέταξε τὰς τριήρεις τοῦ πρὸς τὰς βαρβαρικὰς πρὶν ἢ φθάσῃ ἡ συνήθης ὥρα,⁷ ἥτις πάντοτε φέρει σφοδρὸν τὸν ἄνεμον καὶ τὸ κύμα διὰ τῶν στενῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ πελάγους· διότι τὰς μὲν Ἑλληνικάς, οὕσας χαμηλάς, καὶ μὴ ἐγειρομένας πολὺ ὑπὲρ τὴν ἐπιφάνειαν⁸ τῆς θαλάσσης, ὀλίγον ἐβλαπτε· πίπτων δ' εἰς τὰς βαρβαρικάς, αἰτίνας

¹ As soon as it dawned. ² A passage, strait. ³ Surrounded.

⁴ To describe the events of the battle. ⁵ On the deck.

⁶ Waited for. ⁷ The usual hour. ⁸ The surface.

ANCIENT GREEK.

στρώμασιν ὑψορόφους καὶ βαρείας ἐπιφερομένας ἔσφαλλε προσπίπτον, καὶ παρεδίδου πλαγίας τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν ὀξέως προσφερομένοις, καὶ τῷ Θεμιστοκλεῖ προσέχουσιν, ὡς ὁρῶντι μάλιστα τὸ συμφέρον· καὶ ὅτι κατ' ἐκείνον ὁ Ξέρξου ναύαρχος Ἀριαμένης, ναὺν ἔχων μεγάλην, ὥσπερ ἀπὸ τείχους ἐτόξευε καὶ ἠκόντιζεν, ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς ὢν, καὶ τῶν βασιλέως ἀδελφῶν πολὺν κράτιστός τε καὶ δικαιοτάτος. Τοῦτον μὲν οὖν Ἀμεινίας ὁ Δεκελεὺς, καὶ Σωσικλῆς ὁ Πεδιεὺς, ὁμοῦ πλέοντες, ὡς αἱ νῆες ἀντίπρωροι προσπεισοῦσαι καὶ συνερεῖσασαι τοῖς χαλκώμασιν ἐνεσχέθησαν, ἐπιβαίνοντα τῆς αὐτῶν τριήρους, ὑποστάντες καὶ τοῖς δόρασι τύπτοντες, εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν ἐνέβαλον· καὶ τὸ σῶμα μετ' ἄλλων φερόμενον ναυαγίων Ἀρτεμισία γνωρίσασα πρὸς Ξέρξην ἀνήνεγκεν.

Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ τοῦ ἀγῶνος ὄντος, φῶς μὲν ἐκλάμψαι μέγα λέγουσιν Ἐλευσινῶθεν, ἦχον δὲ καὶ φωνὴν τὸ Θριάσιον κατέχειν πεδῖον ἄχρι τῆς θαλάττης, ὡς ἀνθρώπων ὁμοῦ πολλῶν τὸν μυστικὸν ἐξαγαγόντων Ἰακχόν. Ἐκ δὲ τοῦ πλήθους τῶν φθεγγομένων, κατὰ μικρὸν ἀπὸ γῆς ἀναφερόμενον νέφος ἔδοξεν αὐθις ὑπονοστεῖν καὶ κατασκήπτειν εἰς τὰς τριήρεις. Ἅλλοι δὲ φάσματα καὶ εἰδῶλα καθορῶν ἔδοξαν ἐνόπλων ἀνδρῶν, ἀπ' Αἰγίνης τὰς χεῖρας ἀνεχόντων πρὸ τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν τριηρῶν, οὓς εἵκαζον Διακίδας εἶναι, παρακεκλημένους εὐχαῖς πρὸ τῆς μάχης ἐπὶ τὴν βοήθειαν.

Πρῶτος μὲν οὖν λαμβάνει ναὺν Λυκομήδης, ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος, τριη-

MODERN GREEK.

εἶχον ὀρθὰς τὰς πρύμνας, καὶ ἐφέροντο ¹ βαρεῖαι ἐξ αἰτίας τῶν ὑψηλῶν καταστροφμάτων τὰς ἐξώθει τοῦ δρόμου των, ² καὶ τὺς παρίδιδε πλαγίως εἰς τοὺς Ἑλληνας, οἵτινες προσέβαλλον μεθ' ὀρμῆς, προσέχοντες κυρίως ³ εἰς τὸν Θεμιστοκλῆν, διότι τοῦτον ἐθεώρουν ὡς ἐννοοῦντα ὑπὲρ πάντα ἄλλον τί ἦτον τὸ συμφέρον, καὶ διότι πρὸς τὸ μέρος ἐκείνου ὁ ναύαρχος τοῦ Ξέρξου Ἀριαμένης, πλοῖον ἔχων μέγα, ἐτόξευε καὶ ἠκόντιζεν, ὡς ἀπὸ τείχους, ⁴ ἠνῆρ ἱκανὸς ὢν καὶ ἄριστος καὶ δικαιοτάτος ἐκ τῶν ἀδελφῶν τοῦ βασιλείως. Οὗτος, ὅταν προσεβλήθῃ ὑπὸ τοῦ Δεκελείως Ἀμεινίου καὶ Σωσικλέους τοῦ Πεδιέως, οἵτινες συνέπλεον ἐπὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ πλοίου, καὶ αἱ τριήρεις ἔπесαν ἐπ' ἀλλήλων πρῶραν πρὸς πρῶραν, καὶ μαχόμεναι διὰ τῶν ἐμβόλων συνεκολλήθησαν, ⁵ ἐρρίφθη εἰς τὸ πλοῖον αὐτῶν. Αὐτοὶ δ' ἀντιστάντες, καὶ κτυπῶντες αὐτὸν διὰ τῶν δοράτων των, τὸν ἔρριψαν εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν, καὶ τὸ σῶμα αὐτοῦ φερόμενον μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων ναυαγίων ἀνεγνώρισεν ἡ Ἀρτεμισία, καὶ τὸ ἔφερεν ἐπάνω πρὸς τὸν Ξέρξην.

Ἐνθ' ὃ εἰς τοιαύτην θέσιν ἦτον ἡ μάχη, λέγουσιν ὅτι ἔλαμψε μέγα φῶς ἐκ τῆς Ἑλευσίνος, ἡχος δὲ καὶ φωνὴ ἐπλήρωσε ⁶ τὸ Θριάσιον πεδῖον μέχρι τῆς θαλάσσης, ὡς ἂν ⁷ πολλοὶ ἄνθρωποι ὁμοῦ ἐξῆγον τὸν μυστικὸν Ἰαχον. ⁸ Ἐκ τοῦ μέσου δὲ τοῦ πλήθους τῶν κραυγαζόντων ἐφάνη νέφος βαθμηδὸν ⁹ ὑψούμενον, καὶ ἔπειτα, πάλιν ὑποχωροῦν, ¹⁰ ἐπέπεσεν εἰς τὰς τριήρεις. Ἄλλοι δ' ἐνόμισαν ὅτι εἶδον φαντάσματα καὶ εἰδῶλα ἀνθρώπων ἐνόπλων, ἀπὸ τῆς Αἰγίνης ἐκτεινόντων τὰς χεῖρας πρὸ τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν τριηρῶν, καὶ εἶκαζον ¹¹ ὅτι ἦσαν οἱ Αἰακίδαι, οὓς εἶχον πρὸ τῆς μάχης ἐπικαλεσθῆ δι' εὐχῶν εἰς βοήθειαν.

Πρῶτος λοιπὸν ἐκυρίευσεν πλοῖον ὁ Λυκομήδης, τριηραρχὸς Ἀθηναῖος,

¹ Were borne forward. ² Drove them out of their course. ³ Paying particular attention. ⁴ Shot his arrows and javelins as if from the wall of a city. ⁵ Fighting with their rams, were locked together. ⁶ Filled. Usually in modern Greek 'to pay.' ⁷ As if. ⁸ The mystic shout of Bacchus. ⁹ By degrees. ¹⁰ Receding. ¹¹ Conjectured, supposed.

ANCIENT GREEK.

ραρχῶν, ἥς τὰ παρίσημα περικύβας ἀνέθηκεν Ἀπόλλωνι δαφνηφόρῳ. Οἱ δ' ἄλλοι τοῖς βαρβάροις ἐξισούμενοι τὸ πλῆθος, ἐν στενῷ κατὰ μέρος προσφερομένους, καὶ περιπίπτοντας ἀλλήλοις, ἐτρέφαντο μέχρι δειλῆς ἀντισχύοντας, ὡς εἶρηκε Σιμωνίδης, τὴν καλὴν ἐκείνην καὶ περιβόητον ἀράμενοι νίκην, ἥς οὐθ' Ἑλλήσιν, οὔτε βαρβάροις ἐνάλιον ἔργον εἶργασται λαμπρότερον, ἀνδρεία μὲν καὶ προθυμία κοινῇ τῶν ναυμαχησάντων, γνώμη δὲ καὶ δεινότητι Θεμιστοκλέους.

Πόλεων μὲν οὖν τὴν Αἰγυνητῶν ἀριστεύσαι φησιν Ἡρόδοτος, Θεμιστοκλεῖ δὲ (καὶ περ ἄκοιτες ὑπὸ φθόρου) τὸ πρωτεῖον ἀπέδωσαν ἅπαντες. Ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἀναχωρήσαντες εἰς τὸν Ἰσθμὸν ἀπὸ τοῦ βωμοῦ τὴν ψῆφον ἔφερον εἰ στρατηγοί, πρῶτον μὲν ἕκαστος ἑαυτὸν ἀπέφαινε ἀρετῇ, δεύτερον δὲ μεθ' ἑαυτὸν Θεμιστοκλέα. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δ' εἰς τὴν Σπάρτην αὐτὸν καταγαγόντες, Εὐρυβιάδῃ μὲν ἀνδρείας, ἐκείνῳ δὲ σοφίας ἀριστεῖον ἔδωσαν, θαλλοῦ στέφανον καὶ τῶν κατὰ τὴν πόλιν ἀρμάτων τὸ πρωτεῖον ἐδώρησαντο, καὶ τριακοσίους τῶν νέων πομποὺς ἄχρι τῶν ὄρων συνεξέπεμψαν. Λέγεται δ', Ὀλυμπίῳ τῶν ἐφεξῆς ἀγομένων, καὶ παρελθόντος εἰς τὸ στάδιον τοῦ Θεμιστοκλέους, ἀμελήσαντας τῶν ἀγωνιστῶν τοὺς παρόντας, ὅλην τὴν ἡμέραν ἐκείνον θεᾶσθαι, καὶ τοῖς ξένοις ἐπίδεικνύειν ἅμα θαυμάζοντας καὶ κροτοῦντας· ὥστε καὶ αὐτὸν ἡσθέντα πρὸς τοὺς φίλους ὁμολογῆσαι τὸν καρπὸν ἀπέχειν τῶν ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος αὐτῷ ποιηθέντων.

MODERN GREEK.

καὶ αὐτοῦ ἀποκόψας τὰ παράσημα,¹ τὰ ἀφιέρωσεν εἰς τὸν δαφνηφόρον² Ἀπόλλωνα. Οἱ δ' ἄλλοι, ἴσοι κατὰ τὸ πλῆθος γινόμενοι πρὸς τοὺς βαρβάρους, πολεμοῦντας ἐντὸς στενοῦ, καὶ πίπτοντας τοὺς μὲν ἐπὶ τοὺς δέ, τοὺς ἔτρεψαν, ἀφ' οὗ ἀντεστάθησαν μέχρι δειλῆς,³ ὡς λέγει ὁ Σιμωνίδης, τὴν καλὴν καὶ περιβόητον ἐκείνην θριαμβεύσαντες νίκην, ἧς οὐδ' ἕφ' Ἑλλήνων οὐδ' ὑπὸ βαρβάρων ποτὲ ἄλλο λαμπρότερον θαλάσσιον κατωρθώθη⁴ ἔργον, διὰ τῆς ἀνδρείας μὲν καὶ προθυμίας πάντων ὁμοῦ τῶν ναυμαχησάντων, διὰ τῆς φρονήσεως δὲ συγχρόνως καὶ τῆς ἱκανότητος τοῦ Θεμιστοκλέους.

Καὶ μετὰ μὲν τῶν πόλεων λέγει ὁ Ἡρόδοτος ὅτι ἡρίστευσεν⁵ ἡ τῶν Αἰγινητῶν⁶ εἰς δὲ τὸν Θεμιστοκλέα, εἰ καὶ ἄκοντες ὑπὸ φόβου,⁷ ἀπέδωκαν ὅλοι τὸ πρωτεῖον. Διότι, ὅταν ἀναχωρήσαντες εἰς τὸν Ἰσθμόν, ἐψηφοφόρουν οἱ στρατηγοὶ εἰς τὸν βωμόν, πρῶτον μὲν κατὰ τὴν ἀνδρείαν ἐπρότεινεν ἕκαστος ἑαυτόν,⁸ δεύτερον δὲ μεθ' ἑαυτὸν τὸν Θεμιστοκλέα. Οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, λαβόντες αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν Σπάρτην, ἔδωσαν ἐλαίαις στέφανον ὡς ἀριστεῖον⁹ εἰς μὲν τὸν Εὐρυβιάδην ἀνδρείας, εἰς ἐκείνον δὲ φρονήσεως, καὶ τῷ ἐχάρισαν τὴν ὥραιότεραν τῆς πόλεως ἄμαξαν, καὶ ἔστειλαν μετ' αὐτοῦ τριακοσίου τῶν νέων νᾶ τὸν προπέμψωσι¹⁰ μέχρι τῶν ὁρίων τῆς πόλεως. Λέγεται δ' ὅτι, ὅταν ἐτελέσθησαν τὰ πρῶτα μετὰ ταῦτα Ὀλύμπια, καὶ προέβη εἰς τὸ στάδιον ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς, οἱ θεαταὶ ἀφῆκαν τοὺς ἀγωνιζομένους, καὶ ὅλην τὴν ἡμέραν ἐκείνον μόνον ἔβλεπον, καὶ θαυμάζοντες καὶ χειροκροτοῦντες τὸν ἐπεδείκνυν εἰς τοὺς ξένους,¹¹ ὥστε καὶ αὐτὸς εὐχαριστηθεὶς ὁμολόγησεν εἰς τοὺς ξένους, ὅτι ἀπολαμβάνει τὸν καρπὸν τῶν ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἀγώνων του.

¹ Emblems, decorations, figure-head. ² Laurel-bearing. ³ Until the afternoon. ⁴ Has been performed, achieved. ⁵ Distinguished itself most. ⁶ That (the town) of the Aeginetans. ⁷ Although unwillingly, through jealousy. ⁸ Everyone proposed himself. ⁹ As a prize. ¹⁰ To escort him in pomp. ¹¹ Pointed him out to strangers.

V.

NUBIAN INSCRIPTION, A. D. 300.

The numerous Nubian inscriptions give us an idea of the Greek which was spoken in Aethiopia about the time of Diocletian. The spelling is in many cases grossly incorrect, but at the same time most interesting, from the evidence it affords that the pronunciation at that period was the same as the Greek pronunciation now.

Among other faults of orthography -ε- is written for -αι-; η, ι, υ, ει, οι, are used one for the other so frequently as to prove that their sound was identical.

The following extract is a Nubian inscription by a king Silco (Corpus Insc. III, p. 486), which possesses some historical interest. Date, about 300 A.D.

Ἐγὼ Σιλκὸς βασιλίσκος Νουβαδῶν καὶ ὅλων τῶν Αἰθιοπῶν ἦλθον εἰς Τέλμιν καὶ Τάφιν, ἅπαξ δύο ἐπολέμησα μετὰ τῶν Βλεμμύων, καὶ ὁ θεὸς ἔδωκεν μοι τὸ νίκημα μετὰ τῶν ἐχθρῶν ἅπαξ, ἐνίκησα πάλιν καὶ ἐκράτησα τὰς πόλεις αὐτῶν, ἐκαθέσθην μετὰ τῶν ὀχλῶν μου· τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἅπαξ ἐνίκησα αὐτῶν καὶ αὐτοὶ ἠξίωσάν με. ἐποίησα εἰρήνην μετ' αὐτῶν καὶ ὤμοσάν μοι τὰ εἰδῶλα αὐτῶν, καὶ ἐπίστευσα τὸν ὄρκον αὐτῶν ὥς καλοὶ εἰσιν ἄνθρωποι· ἀναχωρήθην εἰς τὰ ἅνω μέρη μου. ὅτε ἐγεγονόμην βασιλίσκος οὐκ ἀπῆλθον ὅλως ὀπίσω τῶν ἄλλων βασιλέων ἀλλὰ ἀμὴν ἔμπροσθεν αὐτῶν. οἱ γὰρ φιλονεικοῦσιν μετ' ἐμοῦ οὐκ ἀφῶ αὐτοὺς εἰς χῶραν αὐτῶν εἰ μὴ κατηξίωσάν με καὶ παρακαλοῦσιν καθεσθῆναι. Ἐγὼ γὰρ εἰς κάτω μέρη λέων εἰμὶ καὶ εἰς ἅνω μέρη οἷός εἰμὶ. ἐπολέμησα μετὰ τῶν Βλεμμύων καὶ Πρίμεως ἕως Τέλ[μ]εως ἐν ἅπαξ καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι Νουβαδῶν ἀνωτέρω ἐπόρθησα χώρας αὐτῶν, ἐπειδὴ ἐφιλονείκησαν μετ' ἐμοῦ. οὐκ ἀφῶ αὐτοὺς καθεσθῆναι εἰς τὴν σκιὰν εἰμὶ ὑποκλίνουσί μοι καὶ οὐκ ἔπωκαν νηρὸν ἕσω εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν αὐτῶν. οἱ γὰρ φιλονεικοῦσί μοι ἀρπάξω τῶν γυναικῶν καὶ τὰ παῖδιά αὐτῶν.

VI.

THEOPHANES AND MALALAS, A. D. 750.

From the age of Diocletian down to the eighth century the language in which books were written was an artificial Attic, distinct and very different from the dialect spoken at the same period. But towards the end of the eighth century Theophanes and Malalas began to introduce into the literary jargon, then fashionable, a host of ancient words with new meanings, and grammatical forms, which, though they had been used in speaking for centuries, had been entirely disregarded by dignified historians.

Among the latter may be noticed—(1)¹ The terminations *-ádes*, *-áðων*, *-áðas* in the plural of nouns in *-ās*. (2) The endings *-is*, *-ων*, for *-ιος*, *-ιον*; *ας*, *ὁ κύρις*, *τὸν κύριν*. (3) *ας* *λαλήσωμεν*, for *λαλήσωμεν*. (4) The Perfect Participle without a reduplication. (5) *ἀπὸ* with the Accusative, *εἰς* used for *ἐν*, and *σὺν* with the Genitive.

Half a century later the following changes are also found—(1) The use of the Accusative and Genitive for the Dative. (2) *μετὰ* with the Accusative, and *ἀπὸ* instead of *ὑπὸ* to express the Agent. (3) The termination *-ουν* for *-ουσι* in the 3rd person plural. (4) The use of the Accusative for the Nominative in Participles, *οντα* for *ων*, *εντα* for *εις*, *εν*. (5) The termination *-αις* for *-αι* and *-ας* in the First Declension.

¹ Timayenis and Sophocles.

VII.

ANNA COMNENA, A.D. 1100.

The following lines are given by Anna Comnena, who wrote a history of the Byzantine war about A.D. 1100, as an example of the popular dialect of the time.

Τὸ σάββατον τῆς τυρινῆς¹
 Χαρῆς Ἀλέξει, ἐνόησέ το,
 Καὶ τὴν δευτέραν τὸ πρωΐ
 Εἶπε, Καλῶς γεράκιν μου.

"Here we have Τὸ σάββατον for Τῷ σαββάτῳ, ἐνόησες for ἐνόησας, the enclitic το, χαρῆς for χαρείης used optatively, τὴν δευτέραν for τῇ δευτέρᾳ, Καλῶς as a form of salutation still common in Greece, and the diminutive γεράκιν for γερόντιον²."

VIII.

BELTHANDROS AND CHRYSANTZA, A.D. 1370.

The crusades did not pass over the South-East of Europe without leaving their trace in Greek literature. To the 14th century belongs the great epic poem, 'Belthandros and Chrysantza,' a romance of knight-errantry, in which this influence is clearly discernible. The Greek mind is not romantic, nor is it easily susceptible of that religious enthusiasm, which then inspired the poets of Western Europe. The Una and Duessa of the Greek epic are regarded as simply women, not as types of the True Church and the Scarlet Lady. "The plot of 'Belthandros and Chrysantza' is simple but imaginative². The hero is Belthandros (a Græcism for Bertram), the son of Rhodophilus, king of Romania, who has two sons Bertram

¹ Saturday of the cheese-week, i.e. the week before Lent.

² Geldart.

and Philarmus, one of whom he loves, and the other of whom he hates. Belthandros, the unfortunate object of his father's displeasure, takes a journey eastward, and after heroic exploits performed at the expense and on the persons of his father's men-at-arms, who are dispatched to bring him back, he reaches Armenia, and the fortress of Tarsus. Riding by the side of a small stream, he espies a gleam of light in the running waters, and follows up the course of the rivulet a ten days' journey. It leads him to a magic building called the Castle of Love, built of precious stones, and surrounded and filled with every imaginable form of wonder in the way of automaton birds and beasts of gold, reminding us of Vulcan's workmanship. Then follows an introduction to the King of the Loves, the owner of the enchanted palace, who gives him the task of choosing the most beautiful out of forty women. He first selects three, and having thus equalized the problem to that which Paris had solved of old, he proceeds to award the palm to Chrysantza, who turns out to be the daughter of the King of Antiochia, and whose subsequent appearance at the Court of Rhodophilus reconciles the father, and terminates the story with the slaying of the fatted calf."

IX.

A FRAGMENT,

Written probably soon after the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, A.D. 1453.

Πῆραν τὴν πόλιν πῆράν την, πῆραν τὴν Σαλονίκην,
 Πῆραν καὶ τὴν ἁγίαν Σοφίαν τὸ μέγα μοναστήρι,
 Π' εἶχε τριακόσια σήμαντρα, καὶ ἐξήκοντα δύο καμπάνες·
 Κάθε καμπάνα καὶ παπῶς κάθε παπῶς καὶ διάκος.

Σμὰ νὰ βγοῦν τὰ ἅγια, κ' ὁ βασιλεὺς τοῦ κόσμου,
 Φωνὴ τοὺς ἤρθ' ἐξ οὐρανοῦ, ἀγγέλων ἀπ' τὸ στόμα·
 Ἀφῆτε αὐτὴν τὴν ψαλμωδίαν νὰ χαμηλώσουν τ' ἅγια,
 Καὶ στείλετε λόγον εἰς τὴν φραγκίαν, νὰ ἔρθουν νὰ τὰ πιάσουν,
 Νὰ πάρουν τὸν χρυσοῦν σταυρόν, καὶ τ' ἅγιον εὐαγγέλιον,
 Καὶ τὴν ἁγίαν τράπεζαν, νὰ μὴ τὴν ἀμαλύνουν.
 Σὰν τ' ἀκούσει ἡ Δέσποινα, δακρύζουν αἱ εἰκόνες·
 Σώπα, κυρὰ Δέσποινα! μὴ κλαίης, μὴ δακρύζης,
 Πάλε μὲ χρόνους, μὲ καιροὺς, πάλε δικὰ σου εἶναι.

LITERAL TRANSLATION, BY PROFESSOR JOHN STUART
 BLACKIE.

They have taken the city,—they have taken it—they have
 taken Thessalonica,
 They have taken also St. Sophia, the large minster
 Which had three hundred altar-bells and sixty-two bells in
 the steeple.
 And to every bell a priest, and to every priest a deacon.
 And when the Most Holy went out, and the Lord of the
 world,
 A voice was wafted from Heaven, from the mouth of an-
 gels,
 'Leave off your singing of psalms, set down the Most Holy,
 And send word to the land of the Franks, that they may
 come and take it,
 And they may take the golden cross and the holy gospel
 And the holy table that the infidels may not pollute it.'
 When our Lady heard this, her images wept;
 'Be appeased, Sovran Lady, and do not weep,
 For again with the years, and the seasons, again the min-
 ster will be yours.'

X.

FRANCISCUS SCUPHOS, A.D. 1681.

This writer was born at Cydon, in Crete, and educated in Italy. The work on Rhetoric, from which the following extract is taken, was published at Venice in the year 1681.

Μέ τὸ σχῆμα τῆς δεήσεως θέλω παρακαλέσει τὸν ἐλευθερωτὴν τοῦ Κόσμου Χριστόν, νὰ ἐλευθερώσῃ μίαν φορὰν τὸ ἐλληνικὸν γένος ἀπὸ τὴν δουλείαν τῶν Ἀγαρηνῶν, καὶ ἀπὸ τὰς χεῖρας τοῦ Ὄτομανικοῦ Βριάρεως. Φθάνει, κριτὰ δικαίωτατε, φθάνει! Ἔως πότε οἱ τρισάθλιοι Ἕλληνες ἔχουσι νὰ εὐρίσκωνται εἰς τὰ δεσμὰ τῆς δουλείας, καὶ μὲ ὑπερήφανον πόδα νὰ τοὺς πατῇ τὸν λαιμὸν ὁ βάρβαρος Θράκης; ἔως πότε γένος τόσον ἔνδοξον καὶ εὐγενικὸν νὰ προσκυνᾷ ἐπάνω εἰς βασιλικὸν θρόνον ἓνα ἄθεον τουλουπάνι, καὶ ἡ χώρας ἐκείναις εἰς ταῖς ὁποίαις ἀνατέλλει ὁ ὁρατὸς ἥλιος, καὶ εἰς ἀνθρωπίνην μορφὴν ἀνέτειλας καὶ ἐσὺ ὁ ἀόρατος, ἀπὸ ἡμῶν φεγγάρι νὰ βασιλεύωνται; Ἄ, ἐνθυμήσου, σὲ παρακαλῶ, πῶς εἶσαι ὄχι μόνον κριτῆς, ἀλλὰ καὶ πατὴρ, καὶ πῶς παιδεύεις, ἀλλὰ δὲν θανατῶνεις τὰ τέκνα σου; ὅθεν ἂν ἴσως καὶ ἡ ἀμαρτίαις τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐπαρακίνησάν τὴν δικαίαν ὀργὴν σου, ἂν ἴσως καὶ εἰς τὴν κάμνον τῆς ἰδίας τῶν ἀνομίας σου ἐχάλκευσαν τὰ ἀστροπελέκια, διὰ νὰ τοὺς ἀφανίσῃς ἀπὸ τὸ πρόσωπον τῆς οἰκομένης, ἐσὺ ὅπου εἶσαι ὁλος εὐσπλαγχνία, συγχώρησαι καὶ σβῦσαι ἐκεῖνα εἰς τὸ πέλαγος τῆς ἀπείρου σου ἐλεημοσύνης. Ἐνθυμήσου, θεάνθρωπε Ἰησοῦ, πῶς τὸ ἐλληνικὸν γένος ἐστάθῃ τὸ πρῶτον, ὅπου ἄνοιξε ταῖς ἀγκάλας, διὰ νὰ δεχθῇ τὸ θεῖον σου εὐαγγέλιον; τὸ πρῶτον ὅπου ἔρριξε χαμαὶ τὰ εἰδῶλα, καὶ κρεμάμενον εἰς ἓνα ξύλον σὲ ἐπροσκύνησεν ὡς θεόν; τὸ πρῶτον, ὅπου ἀντιστάθῃ τῶν τυράννων, ὅπου μὲ τόσα καὶ τόσα βάσανα ἐγύμναν νὰ ξεῖρξάντο ἀπὸ τὸν κόσμον τὴν πίστιν, καὶ ἀπὸ ταῖς καρδίαις τῶν χριστιανῶν τὸ θεῖον σου ὄνομα; μὲ τοὺς ἰδρώτας τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἠῤῥαξαν, Χριστέ μου, εἰς δὴν τὴν οἰκου-

μένην ἡ ἐκκλησία σου· οἱ Ἕλληνες τὴν ἐπλούτησαν μὲ τοὺς θησαυροὺς τῆς σοφίας, τοῦτοι καὶ μὲ τὴν γλῶσσαν, καὶ μὲ τὸν κάλαμον, μὲ τὴν ἰδίαν ζωὴν τὴν διαφέντευσαν [*defenderunt*] τρέχοντες μὲ ἀπειρον μεγαλοφυχίαν καὶ εἰς ταῖς φυλακαῖς, καὶ εἰς ταῖς μάστιγαις, καὶ εἰς τοὺς τροχοὺς καὶ εἰς ταῖς ἐξορίαῖς, καὶ εἰς ταῖς φλόγαις καὶ εἰς ταῖς πίσσαις, μόνον διὰ νὰ σβύσουν τὴν πλάνην, διὰ νὰ ξαπλώσουν τὴν πίστιν, διὰ νὰ σὲ κηρύξουν θεάνθρωπον, καὶ διὰ νὰ λάμπῃ ὅπου λάμπει ὁ ἥλιος, τοῦ σταυροῦ ἡ δόξα καὶ τὸ μυστήριον· ὅθεν, ὡς εὐσπλαγχνος, μὲ τὴν θεϊκὴν σου παντοδυναμίαν κάμε νὰ φύγουν τὸν ζυγὸν τέτοιας βαρβαρικῆς αἰχμαλωσίας· ὡς φιλόδοξος καὶ πλουσιόπαρος ἀνταποδότης, ἀνοίγοντας τοὺς θησαυροὺς τῶν θείων σου χαρίτων, ὕψωσαι πάλιν εἰς τὴν προτέραν δόξαν τὸ γένος, καὶ ἀπὸ τὴν κοπρίαν, εἰς τὴν ὁποίαν κάθεται, δός του τὸ σκήπτρον καὶ τὸ βασίλειον. Naί, σὲ παρακαλῶ μὰ τὸ χαῖρε ἐκείνο, ὅπου ἔφερε τὴν χαρὰν εἰς τὸν κόσμον· μὰ τὴν θείαν σου ἐκείνην ἐνσάρκωσιν, εἰς τὴν ὁποίαν ὄντας Θεός, ἐγένηκες ἄνθρωπος, διὰ νὰ φανῇς μὲ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους φιλόανθρωπος· μὰ τὸ βάπτισμα, ὅπου μᾶς ἔπλυνε ἀπὸ τὴν ἁμαρτίαν· μὰ τὸν σταυρὸν ὅπου μᾶς ἄνοιξε τὸν παράδεισον, μὰ τὸν θάνατον ὅπου μᾶς ἔδωκε τὴν ζωὴν, καὶ μὰ τὴν ἔνδοξον ἐκείνην ἔγερσιν, ὅπου μᾶς ἀνέβασε εἰς τὰ οὐράνια. Καὶ ἂν ἴσως καὶ ἡ φωναὶς τούταις δὲν σὲ παρακινοῦσιν εἰς σπλάγχνος, ἅς σὲ παρακινήσουν τὰ δάκρυα, ὅπου μοῦ τρέχουν ἀπὸ τὰ ὄμματα, καὶ ἔὰν δὲν φθάνουν καὶ ταῦτα, ἡ φωναὶς, ἡ παρακάλεσιν τῶν ἁγίων σου, ὅπου ἀπὸ ὅλα τὰ μέρη τῆς τρισαθλίας Ἑλλάδος φωνάζουσι. Φωνάζει ἀπὸ τὴν Κρήτην ὁ Ἀνδρέας, καὶ σὲ παρακαλεῖ νὰ ἐξολοθρεύσῃς τοὺς Ἀγαρηνοὺς λύκους ἀπ' ἐκεῖνο τὸ Βασίλειον, εἰς τὸ ὁποῖον ἐποίμανε τῆς χριστωνύμου σου ποιμένης τὰ πρόβατα· φωνάζει ἀπὸ τὴν Πόλιν ἑνὸς Χρυσόστομος, καὶ σὲ παρακαλεῖ νὰ μὴν κυριεύεται ἀπὸ τοὺς ἐχθροὺς τοῦ Υἱοῦ ἐκείνη ἡ χώρα, ὅπου μίαν φορὰν ἀφιερώθη τῆς Μητρὸς καὶ Παρθένου· φωνάζει ἡ Αἰκατερίνα, καὶ δείχνοντά σου τὸν τροχόν, εἰς τὸν ὁποῖον ἐμαρτύρησε, σὲ παρακαλεῖ ὁ τροχὸς πάλιν νὰ γυρίσῃ τῆς τύχης διὰ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν· φωνάζουσιν οἱ Ἰγνάτιοι ἀπὸ τὴν Ἀντιόχειαν, οἱ Πολύκαρποι ἀπὸ τὴν Σμύρνην, οἱ Διονύσιοι ἀπὸ τὰς Ἀθήνας, οἱ Σπυρίδωνες ἀπὸ τὴν Κύπρον, καὶ δείχνοντάς σου τοὺς

λέοντας ὅπου τοὺς ἐξέσχισαν, ταῖς φλόγαις ὅπου τοὺς ἔκανσαν,
τὰ σίδερα ὅπου τοὺς ἐθέμισαν, ἐλπίζουσι ἀπὸ τὴν ἄκραν σου
εὐσπλαγχτίαν τῶν ἑλληνικῶν πόλεων καὶ ὅλης τῆς Ἑλλάδος τὴν
ἀπολύτρωσιν.

XI.

KLEPHITIC BALLAD.

No collection of examples of Modern Greek literature can be complete which does not include one of those ballads which kept the spirit of the Greeks alive under the Turkish yoke, and fired them with that enthusiasm and courage, by which a portion eventually regained their freedom.

THE BURIAL OF DEMOS.

Ὁ ἥλιος ἐβασίλευε, κ' ὁ Δῆμος διατάζει·
'Σύρτε, παιδιὰ μου, 'ε τὸ νερόν, ψωμί νὰ φάγ' ἀπόψε.
Καὶ σύ, Λαμπράκη μ' ἀνεψιέ, κάθου ἐδὼ κοντά μου·
Νά! τ' ἄρματά μου φόρεσε, νὰ ἦσαι καπιτάνος·
Καὶ σεῖς, παιδιὰ μου, πάρτε τὸ ἔρημο σπαθί μου,
Πράσινα κόψετε κλαδιά, στρῶστέ μου νὰ καθίσω,
Καὶ φέρτε τὸν πνευματικὸ νὰ μ' ἐξομολογήσῃ·
Νὰ τὸν εἰπῶ τὰ κρίματα ποῦ ἔχω καμωμένα,
Τριάντα χρόνι' ἄρματωλός, κ' εἴκοσι πέντε κλέφτης·
Καὶ τώρα μ' ἦρθε θάνατος, καὶ θέλω ν' ἀπαιθάνω.
Κάμετε τὸ κιβούρι μου πλατύ, ψηλὸ νὰ γένῃ,
Νὰ στέκ' ὀρθὸς νὰ πολεμῶ, καὶ δίπλα νὰ γεμίζω.
Κ' ἀπὸ τὸ μέρος τὸ δεξιὸ ἀφήστε παραθύρι,
Τὰ χελ.δόνια νὰ ῥχωνται, τὴν ἄνοιξιν νὰ φέρουν,
Καὶ τ' ἀηδόνια τὸν καλὸν Μάϊ νὰ με μαλαίνουν.'

Professor Geldart gives the following as a nearly literal translation :—

The sun was falling from his throne when Demos thus commanded :

‘ Oh ! children, get you to the stream, to eat your bread at even ;

And thou, Lambrakes, kinsman mine, come near and sit beside me ;

There, take the armour which was mine, and be like me a captain.

And ye, my children, take in charge the sword by me forsaken ;

Cut branches from the greenwood tree, and spread a couch to rest me.

Go fetch me now the priest of God, that he may come and shrive me,

For I would tell him all the sins that I have e’er committed, While thirty years a man-at-arms, one score and five a robber.

And now to take me death has come, and I for death am ready.

Then make my tomb on every side right broad, and high above me,

That I may upright stand to fight, and stoop to load my musket :

And on the right hand side, I pray, leave me a little window,

Where swallows in the early year may bring the spring-time with them,

And of the merry month of May the nightingales may tell me.’

XII.

ADAMANTIOS CORAES.

Adamantios Koræes, from whose writings the following extract is taken, is by far the greatest figure in the history of Modern Greece. He was born in Smyrna in 1748, but left the East and studied Medicine, first at Amsterdam and then at Montpellier. In 1788 he came to Paris, where he remained throughout the Revolution. His literary studies soon spread his fame throughout Europe, while his eloquent letters and pamphlets did much to stimulate the national spirit of his countrymen. The *Salpisma Polemisterion* was published in Paris, on the death of Rhexas, in 1803. It contains some of the finest passages in Modern Greek, passages indeed which are surpassed by few in any language for their exalted patriotism and fervid eloquence.

ΣΑΛΠΙΣΜΑ ΠΟΛΕΜΙΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ.

Πολεμήσατε λοιπόν, ὦ μεγαλόψυχα καὶ γενναῖα τέκνα τῶν Παλαιῶν Ἑλλήνων, ὅλοι ὁμοῦ ἐνωμένοι τοὺς βαρβάρους τῆς Ἑλλάδος τυράννους. Ὁ κόπος εἶναι μικρὸς παραβαλλόμενος μὲ τὴν δόξαν, ἣ ὅποια θέλει σᾶς ἐξισώσειν μὲ τοὺς Ἡρώας τοῦ Μαραθῶνος, τῆς Σαλαμίνας, τῶν Πλαταιῶν, τῶν Θερμοπυλῶν, τοὺς ἀκαταμαχίτους προγόνους σας. Ἀλλὰ τί λέγω θέλει σᾶς ἐξισώσειν; Τῶν Τούρκων ὁ διωγμὸς ἀπὸ τὴν Ἑλλάδα θέλει σας καταστήσειν τόσον ἐνδοξοτέρους καὶ ἀπ' αὐτοὺς τοὺς Μιλτιάδδας, τοὺς Θεμιστοκλέας καὶ τοὺς Λεωνίδας, ὅσον εὐκολώτερον εἶναι νὰ ἐμποδίσῃ τις τὴν ἀρχὴν τὸν ἐχθρὸν νὰ ἐμβῇ εἰς τὴν κατοικίαν του, παρὰ νὰ τὸν διώξῃ ἀφοῦ χρόνους πολλοὺς ῥιζωθῇ εἰς αὐτὴν.

Πολεμήσατε, φίλοι καὶ ἀδελφοί, τοὺς ἀπανθρώπους καὶ σκληροὺς Τούρκους· ὅχι ὅμως ὡς Τούρκοι, ὅχι ὡς φονεῖς, ἀλλ' ὡς γενναῖοι τῆς ἐλευθερίας στρατιῶται, ὡς ὑπερασπισταὶ τῆς ἱερᾶς ἡμῶν θρησκείας καὶ τῆς πατρίδος. Χύσετε χωρὶς ἔλεον τὸ αἷμα τῶν ἐχθρῶν, ὅσους εὕρετε ἐξωπλισμένους κατὰ τῆς ἐλευθερίας, καὶ ἐτοιμοὺς νὰ σᾶς στερήσωσι

τὴν ζωὴν. * Ὡς ἀποθάνῃ ὅστις τυραννικῶς σφίγγει τῶν Γραικῶν τὰς ἀλύσεις, καὶ τοὺς ἐμποδίζει νὰ ῥήξωσι τὰ δεσμά των. Ἄλλὰ σπλαγχνίσθητε τὸν ἥσυχον Τοῦρκον, ὅστις ζητεῖ τὴν σωτηρίαν του μὲ τὴν φυγὴν, ἢ εὐαρεστεῖται νὰ μείνῃ εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ὑποτασσόμενος εἰς νόμους δικαίους, καὶ γενόμενος καὶ αὐτὸς τοὺς καρπούς τῆς ἐλευθερίας, καθὼς οἱ Γραικοί, καθὼς καὶ αὐτοὶ τῆς Αἰγύπτου οἱ Τοῦρκοι. * Ὡς ἦναι ἡ ἐκδίκησις ἡμῶν φοβερά, ἀλλ' ὥς γένῃ μὲ δικαιοσύνην. * Ὡς δεῖξωμεν εἰς τὸ ἄγριον τῶν Μουσουλμάνων γένος, ὅτι μόνῃ τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἡ ἐπιθυμία, καὶ ὅχι ἡ δίψα τοῦ φόβου καὶ τῆς ἀρπαγῆς, μᾶς ἐξώπησε τὰς χεῖρας. * Ὡς μάθωσιν οἱ ἀνάνθρωποι Τοῦρκοι ἀπὸ τὴν ἡμετέραν φιλανθρωπίαν, ὅτι διὰ νὰ παύσωσι τὰς καθημερινὰς ἀδικίας, τὴν καθημερινὴν ἔκχυσιν τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ αἵματος, ἀναγκαζόμεθα πρὸς καιρὸν νὰ χύσωμεν ὀλίγον αἷμα τουρκικόν.

Ἐπικαλεσόμενοι λοιπὸν τὴν ἐξ οὐρανοῦ βοήθειαν, καὶ ἀσπασόμενοι εἰς τὸν ἄλλον μὲ τὰ δάκρυα τῆς ἐλπίδος καὶ τῆς χαρᾶς, οἱ νέοι μὲ τὰ ὅπλα, οἱ γέροντες μὲ τὰς εὐχὰς καὶ τὰς παραινέσεις, οἱ ἱερεῖς μὲ τὰς εὐλογίας καὶ τὰς πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν δεήσεις, ὅλοι ὁμοῦ ἐνωμένοι, γενναῖοι τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ ὀνόματος κληρονόμοι, πολεμήσατε γενναίως περὶ πίστεως, περὶ πατρίδος, περὶ γυναικῶν, περὶ τέκνων, περὶ πάσης τῆς παρουσίας καὶ τῆς ἐρχομένης γενεᾶς τῶν Γραικῶν, τὸν τρισβάρβαρον, τὸν ἀσπλαγχνον τύραννον τῆς Ἑλλάδος, ἃν θέλετε νὰ φανῇτε ἄξιοι τῶν παλαιῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀπόγονοι, ἃν θέλετε νὰ ἀφήσητε, ὥς ἐκεῖνοι, τὸ ὄνομά σας αἰμίνηστον εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας τῶν αἰώνων. Γένοιτο !

Ἀτρόμητος ὁ ἐκ Μαραθῶνος.

XIII.

TRICOUPIS, A.D. 1821.

The following notice was prefixed to S. Tricoupis' collected speeches, published in 1862. It will draw the attention of the reader to the change which has taken place in the Greek language between 1821 and the present day.

ΑΝΑΓΝΩΣΤΑ !

Ἐκδίδων τοὺς ἀνὰ χεῖρας λόγους ἠθέλησα νὰ διατηρήσω τὸ γνήσιον αὐτῶν ὕφος·¹ τοῦτου χάριν τοὺς τυπῶνω ὅπως τοὺς ἀπήγγειλα.

Ὁ τρόπος οὗτος τῆς ἐκδόσεως ἔχει τι καλόν· δεικνύει ὁποίας μεταβολὰς² ὑπέστη ἡ ἐν κοινῇ χρήσει γλῶσσα ἀπὸ τοῦ 1824, καθ' ὃν καιρὸν ἀπηγγέλθη ὁ πρῶτος λόγος μέχρι τοῦ 1861, καθ' ὃν ἀπηγγέλθη ὁ τελευταῖος.

Ἐν Ἀθήναις, 1862.

Σ. ΤΡΙΚΟΥΠΗΣ.

FUNERAL ORATION ON LORD BYRON.

Λόγος Ἐπικήδειος³ εἰς τὸν Λόρδον Νόελ Μπαίρωνα,⁴ ἀποθανόντα κατὰ τὴν 6 Ἀπριλίου τοῦ 1824 ἔτους, τῇ Κυριακῇ τοῦ Πάσχα ἐν Μεσολογίῳ, ὅπου καὶ ἐξεφωνήθη ἐπ' ἐκκλησίας ὑπὸ Σπυριδωνος Τρικούπη.

Τί ἀνέλπιστον συμβεβηκός ! τί αξιοθρήνητον δυστύχημα ! ὀλίγος καιρὸς εἶναι, ἀφ' οὗ ὁ λαὸς τῆς πολυπαθοῦς Ἑλλάδος ὅλος χαρὰ καὶ ἀγαλλίασις⁵ ἐδέχθη εἰς τοὺς κόλπους του τὸν ἐπίσημον τοῦτον ἄνδρα, καὶ σήμερον ὅλος θλίψις καὶ κατήφεια⁶ καταβρέχει τὸ νεκρικόν του κρεββάτι μὲ πικρότατα δάκρυα, καὶ ὀδύρεται ἀπαρηγόρητα. Ὁ γλυκύτατος χαίρεισμός, Χριστὸς ἀνέστη, ἔγεινεν ἄχαρις, τὴν ἡμέραν τοῦ

¹ To preserve their genuine form (style).

² What changes.

³ Funeral oration.

⁴ This spelling has now fallen into disuse, and

'Byron' is generally adopted.

⁵ Joy and exultation.

⁶ Sadness, melancholy.

Πάσχα εἰς τὰ χεῖλη τῶν Ἑλλήνων Χριστιανῶν, οἱ ὅποιοι, ὅπου καὶ ἂν συναπαντοῦσαν ἓνας τὸν ἄλλον τὸ πρῶτ' ἡμέρας ἐκείνης, πρὶν ἀκόμη συνευχθῶν τὰς καλὰς ἐορτάς, συνερωτοῦντο, πῶς εἶναι ὁ Μυλόρδος ; χιλιάδες ἄνθρωποι συναγμένοι νὰ δώσουν μεταξύ των τὸ Θεῖον φῶμα¹ τῆς ἀγάπης εἰς τὴν εὐρύχωρον πεδιάδα ἔξω τοῦ τείχους τῆς πόλεως μας, ἐφαίνοντο ὅτι συνάχθησαν μόνον καὶ μόνον διὰ νὰ παρακαλέσουν τὸν ἐλευθερωτὴν τοῦ Παντός² ὑπὲρ τῆς υἱείας τοῦ συναγωνιστοῦ τῆς ἐλευθερίας τοῦ Γένους μας.

Καὶ πῶς ἦτον δυνατόν νὰ μὴ συντριβῇ ἡ καρδιά ὄλων ; νὰ μὴ καταπικρανθοῦν ὄλων τὰ χεῖλη ; εὐρέθη ἄλλην φορὰν τὸ μέρος τοῦτο τῆς Ἑλλάδος εἰς περισσοτέραν χρεῖαν καὶ ἀνάγκην παρὰ εἰς τὴν ἐποχὴν, καθ' ἣν ὁ πολυθρήνητος Μυλόρδ Μπαίρων ἐπέρασσε κινδυνεύσας καὶ αὐτὴν τὴν ζωὴν του εἰς τὸ Μεσολόγγι ;³ καὶ τότε καὶ εἰς ὅσον καιρὸν συνέζησε μαζὴ μας, δὲν ἐθεράπευσε τὸ πλουσιοπάροχόν⁴ του χέρι τὰ χρηματικὰ δεινὰ μας, τὰ ὅποια ἡ πτωχεία μας τὰ ἄφωεν ἀδιόρθωτα ; πόσα ἄλλα καλὰ, πολλὴ ἀκόμη μεγαλότερα, ἡλπίζαμεν ἀπ' αὐτὸν τὸν ἄνδρα ; καὶ σήμερον, ἀλλοίμονον ! σήμερον ὁ πικρὸς τάφος καταπίνει⁵ καὶ αὐτὸν καὶ τὰς ἐλπίδας μας !

Ἀλλὰ δὲν ἤμποροῦσε τάχα καθήμενος καὶ ἔξω τῆς Ἑλλάδος, ἀναπαύμενος⁶ καὶ χαϊρόμενος τὰ καλὰ τῆς Εὐρώπης, νὰ τρέξῃ μὲ μόνην τὴν μεγαλοδωρίαν τῆς καρδίας του εἰς βοήθειάν μας ; τοῦτο ἀρκοῦσε διὰ ἡμᾶς⁷ ἡ δοκιμασμένη φρόνησις⁸ τοῦ Προέδρου τῆς Βουλῆς καὶ Διοικητοῦ μας ἠθέλεν οἰκονομήσει μὲ μόνα αὐτὰ τὰ μέσα τὴν ἀσφάλειαν τῶν μερῶν τούτων· ἀλλὰ, ἂν ἀρκοῦσε τοῦτο διὰ ἡμᾶς, δὲν ἀρκοῦσεν, ὅχι, δι' αὐτόν· πλασμένος ἀπὸ τὴν φύσιν⁹ διὰ νὰ ὑπερασπίζεται πάντοτε τὰ δικαιώματα τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, ὅπου καὶ ἂν τὰ ἐβλεπε καταπατημένα,¹⁰ γεννημένος εἰς ἐλεύθερον καὶ πάνσοφον ἔθνος,¹¹ θρεπόμενος

¹ The divine kiss.

² To implore the Deliverer of the Universe.

³ It must not be forgotten that the semi-colon in Greek has the same force as our note of interrogation. ⁴ And while he lived with us did not his liberal hand remedy our financial distress.

⁵ Swallows up.

⁶ Resting.

⁷ This was enough for us.

⁸ The tried prudence.

⁹ Created, fashioned by nature. ¹⁰ Wherever he saw them trampled down.

¹¹ Born in a free and all-wise nation.

παιδιόθεν μὲ τὴν ἀνάγνωσιν τῶν συγγραμμάτων τῶν ἀθανάτων προγό-
νων μας, τὰ ὅποια διδάσκουν ὅσους ἡξεύρουν¹ νὰ τὰ διαβάζουν, ὅχι
μόνον τί εἶναι, ἀλλὰ καὶ τί πρέπει νὰ ᾔηται, καὶ τί ἡμπορεῖ² νὰ ᾔηται
ὁ ἄνθρωπος, εἶδε τὸν ἐξαχρειωμένον,³ τὸν ἀλυσσοδεμένον ἄνθρωπον
τῆς Ἑλλάδος νὰ ἐπιχειρισθῇ νὰ συντρίψῃ⁴ τὰς φρικτὰς ἀλύσεις του
καὶ τὰ συντρίμματα τῶν ἀλύσεων του νὰ κάμῃ κοπτερὰ ξίφη διὰ νὰ
ἀνακτῇ⁵ μὲ τὴν βίαν ὃ, τι τὸν ἄρπασεν ἡ βία, εἶδε, καὶ ἄφησεν
ὅλας τὰς πνευματικὰς καὶ σωματικὰς ἀπολαύσεις τῆς Εὐρώπης, καὶ
ἦλθε νὰ κακοπαθῇ καὶ νὰ ταλαιπωρηθῇ⁶ μαζὶ μας, συναγωνιζόμενος
ὅχι μόνον μὲ τὸν πλοῦτόν του, τὸν ὁποῖον δὲν ἐλυπήθη, ὅχι μόνον μὲ
τὴν γνῶσίν του, τῆς ὁποίας μᾶς ἔδωκε τόσα σωτηριώδη σημεῖα, ἀλλὰ
καὶ μὲ τὸ σπαθί του ἀκονισμένον⁷ ἐναντίον τῆς τυραννίας καὶ τῆς
βαρβαρότητος· ἦλθεν, εἰς ἓνα λόγον, κατὰ τὴν μαρτυρίαν τῶν οἰκιακῶν
του, μὲ ἀπόφασιν⁸ νὰ ἀποθάνῃ εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα διὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα· πῶς
λοιπὸν νὰ μὴ συντριβῇ ὅλων μας ἡ καρδιά διὰ τὴν στέρησιν αὐτοῦ τοῦ
ἀνδρός; πῶς νὰ μὴ κλαύσωμεν τὴν στέρησίν του ὡς γενικὴν στέρησιν
ὅλου τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ γένους;

* * * * *

¹ As many as know how to read them. ² Can, for δύναται. ³ De-
based and bound in chains. ⁴ To crush the terrible bonds. ⁵ To
regain by force. ⁶ And came to endure hardships and be afflicted
with us. ⁷ Sharpened against. ⁸ With the determination to die
in Greece, for Greece.

PART IV.

CONTEMPORARY GREEK WRITERS.

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I.

MELAS.

Ali Pasha and Suli.

ΑΛΗΠΑΣΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΣΟΥΛΙ.

Χρόνους πολλοὺς ἐπολέμει ὁ Ἀληπασᾶς τὸ Σούλιον, ἀγωνιζόμενος νὰ κυριεύσῃ αὐτό, καὶ νὰ καθυποτάξῃ¹ τοὺς Σουλιώτας· ἀλλ' οἱ νέοι αὐτοὶ Σπαρτιάται, ἐμπνεόμενοι² ἀπὸ τὸ ἱερὸν αἶσθημα τῆς ἐλευθερίας καὶ τοῦ πατριωτισμοῦ, γενναίως πάντοτε ὑπερασπίσθησαν τὴν πατρίδα των, καὶ ἥρωικῶς ἀπέκρουσαν³ τοὺς πολυαριθμούς στρατοὺς τοῦ Ἀληπασᾶ.

Κατὰ τὸ 1800 ἀπελπισθεὶς ὁ Ἀληπασᾶς ἀπὸ τὴν δύναμιν τῶν ὀπλῶν του, κατέφυγεν εἰς τὴν δύναμιν τῶν χρημάτων, ἐλπίζων ὅτι δι' αὐτῶν ἤθελε κατορθώσει⁴ τοὺς σκοποὺς του. Ὅθεν στέλλει πρέσβεις εἰς τὸ Σούλιον, καὶ δι' αὐτῶν προσφέρει δύν χιλιάδας πονγγίων⁵ πρὸς τοὺς Σουλιώτας, ὑποσχόμενος εἰς αὐτοὺς καὶ ἀσυδοσίαν⁶ καὶ ὅποιανδήποτε γαίαν⁷ τοῦ ζητήσωσι πρὸς ἀποκατάστασίν των, ἀρκεῖ νὰ⁸ τῷ παραδώσωσι τοὺς ἀπορθήτους βράχους τοῦ Σουλίου των.

Ἰδού δὲ ἡ ἀπάντησις τοῦ ἥρωικοῦ τοῦτου λαοῦ εἰς τὰς προτάσεις τοῦ Ἀληπασᾶ:

“Βεζῖρ Ἀληπασᾶ σὲ χαιρετοῦμεν⁹!

Ἡ πατρίς μας εἶναι ἀπείρως γλυκυτέρα καὶ ἀπὸ τὰ ἄσπρα σου,¹⁰ καὶ ἀπὸ τοὺς εὐτυχεῖς τόπους ὅπου ὑπόσχεσαι νὰ μᾶς δώσῃς. Ὅθεν ματαιῶς κοπιᾷς,¹¹ ἐπειδὴ ἡ ἐλευθερία μας δὲν πωλεῖται οὔτε ἀγοράζεται μ' ὅλους τοὺς θησαυροὺς τῆς γῆς, παρὰ μόνον μὲ τὸ αἷμα καὶ μὲ τὸν θάνατον καὶ τοῦ ἑστέρου¹² Σουλιώτου.

οἱ Σουλιῶται μικροὶ καὶ μεγάλοι.”

¹ And to subdue. ² Inspired by the holy sentiment. ³ Beat back.

⁴ In the hope that by their means he would attain his ends.

⁵ Two thousand purses—a Turkish purse = 500 Piastres, about £5.

⁶ Exemption from tribute. ⁷ And whatever lands they might ask of him to settle on.

⁸ If they would only give up the impregnable rocks.

⁹ We greet thee. ¹⁰ Your money, literally white coins. “Ἐν ἄσπρον,

one farthing. ¹¹ You labour in vain. ¹² Of the last Suliote.

Ἀποτυχὼν ὁ Ἀληπασᾶς ἐνώπιον τῆς ἀφιλοχρηματίας¹ καὶ τῆς ἰσχυρᾶς φιλοπατρίας τῶν γενναίων Σουλιωτῶν, προσέφυγεν εἰς τὰ μέσα τῆς διαιρέσεως² καὶ τῆς προδοσίας. Ἐπροσπάθησε λοιπὸν νὰ διαφθείρῃ ἰδιαιτέρως³ τὸν Σουλιώτην Ζέρβαν, καὶ διὰ τῆς προδοσίας αὐτοῦ νὰ ἐπιτύχῃ τὴν ὑποδούλωσιν τοῦ Σουλίου. Ὅθεν ἐπρόσφερεν εἰς αὐτὸν ὀκτακόσια πονγγία καὶ μεγίστας τιμὰς, ἂν συντελέσῃ⁴ εἰς τοὺς σκοποὺς του. Ἀλλ' ὁ Σουλιώτης Ζέρβας ἰδοὺ τί ἀπήντησε πρὸς τὸν Ἀληπασᾶν:

“Σὲ εὐχαριστῶ, Βεζίρη, διὰ τὴν πρὸς ἐμὲ ἀγάπην σου· πλὴν τὰ ὀκτακόσια πονγγία παρακαλῶ νὰ μὴ μοῦ τὰ στείλῃς, ἐπειδὴ καὶ δὲν ἤξεύρω νὰ τὰ μετρήσω· καὶ ἂν ἤξευρα πάλιν δὲν ἤμουν εὐχαριστημένος οὔτε μίαν πέτραν τῆς πατρίδος μου νὰ σοὶ δώσω δι' ἀντιπληρωμὴν,⁵ καὶ οὐχὶ πατρίδα δολόκληρον ὥς φαντάζεσαι.⁶

Ἡ τιμὴ δὲ ὅπου⁷ μοῦ ὑπόσχεσαι μοῦ εἶναι ἀχρηστος.⁸ Πλοῦτος καὶ τιμὴ εἰς ἐμὲ εἶναι τὰ ἄρματά μου,⁹ μὲ τὰ ὅποια ἀπαθανάτιζω¹⁰ τὸ ὄνομά μου, ὑπερασπιζόμενος τὴν γλυκυτάτην μου πατρίδα.

Ζέρβας.”

II.

TRICOUPIS.

Article from the Newspaper, Ἡ Ἦρα, of April 12/24, 1879.

ΕΝΕΣΤΩΤΑ.

Ἀρίστη ἡ συμβουλή, ἣν ἐν τῷ χθεσινῷ αὐτῆς φύλλῳ δίδει ἡ “Γαλλικὴ Δημοκρατία”¹¹ εἰς τε τὴν Τουρκίαν καὶ εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἵνα συνάψωσι συμμαχίαν¹² πρὸς ἀποσύβησιν τῶν ἐκ τοῦ πανσλαβισμού κινδύνων, ἀπειλοῦντος,¹³ ἵνα κατακλύσῃ καὶ τὴν Τουρκίαν καὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα. Ἐπίσης συμφέρουσα εἶνε εἰς ἀμφότερα τὰ ὅμορα κράτη

¹ Uncovetousness.

² Means of division (discord) and treachery.

³ To corrupt secretly.

⁴ If he would co-operate.

⁵ As a return.

⁶ My entire country, as you imagine.

⁷ Ὅπου for τὴν ὁποίαν.

⁸ Valueless, useless.

⁹ Arms.

¹⁰ Immortalize.

¹¹ Republique

Française.

¹² To form an alliance.

¹³ Threatening.

ἡ πολιτικὴ αὕτη, ἀλλ' ἡ σύστασις τῆς ἀποδοχῆς αὐτῆς εἶναι ἀναγκαία μόνον πρὸς τὴν Τουρκίαν, διότι ἡ Ἑλλάς ἐνεστερνίσθη¹ αὐτὴν ἀπὸ ἱκανοῦ ἡδὴ χρόνου ἐκ σκληρᾶς διδαχθεῖσα πείρας.² Πείραν ἐπίσης σκληρὰν τῶν τάσεων καὶ τῶν δολοπλοκιῶν τοῦ πανσλαβισμού ἔλαβε καὶ ἡ Τουρκία, ἀλλ' ἐκ τῆς πείρας ταύτης οὐδὲν σχεδὸν ἡ Πύλη ἐδιδάχθη. Καὶ σύνθετες μὲν τοῦτο τῇ Πύλῃ, τὸ παραδοξότερον ὅμως εἶναι, ὅτι τὴν αὐτὴν τῆς Πύλης ἀμβλυωπίαν³ δεικνύει ἐν τῷ ζητήματι τούτῳ ἡ ἀντιλήπτωρ⁴ τῆς Τουρκίας Ἀγγλία. Καίτοι ἡ κυβερνήσις τοῦ λόρδου Βήκονσφιλδ ἀνέγραψεν ἐν τῷ προγράμματι τῆς ἀνατολικῆς αὐτῆς πολιτικῆς τὴν καταπολέμησιν τοῦ πανσλαβισμού, τοσοῦτον ὀλίγον ἐννοεῖ τὴν ἀληθῆ σημασίαν τοῦ κινδύνου, ὃν ἐκ τοῦ πανσλαβισμού διατρέχει ἡ Τουρκία, ὥστε ἀντὶ νὰ συνιστᾷ⁵ τῇ Πύλῃ ὑποχωρήσεις πρὸς τὴν Ἑλλάδα χάριν συμπράξεως μετ' αὐτῆς κατὰ τοῦ πανσλαβισμού, τοῦναντίον συναινεῖ⁶ εἰς ὑποχωρήσεις τῆς Τουρκίας πρὸς τὸν πανσλαβισμόν ἐν τῇ Ἀνατολικῇ Ῥωμυλίᾳ, ἐπιδιώκουσα⁷ τὴν ἀποζημίωσιν τῆς Πύλης ἐπὶ ταῖς παραχωρήσεσι ταύταις ἐν τῷ περιορισμῷ τῶν ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἀπαιτηθειῶν ὑπὸ τοῦ βερολινείου συνεδρίου θυσίων τῆς Πύλης. Ἀπαντῶν ἐσχάτως ὁ κ. Λαΐγιαρδ εἰς τινα πρέσβουσιν εἶπεν, ὅτι οἱ σλαῦοι θέλουσι καταπνίξει⁸ τὴν ἔνθεον τοῦ Αἵμου ἑλληνικὴν ἐθνότητα, ἂν ὁ Αἷμος δὲν καταληφθῇ ὑπὸ τῶν ὀθωμανικῶν στρατευμάτων. Ὅπως δὲ ὁ ἄγγλος πρεσβευτής, οὕτω καὶ οἱ ἄγγλοι ὑπουργοὶ ἐπικαλοῦνται τὴν περὶ τῆς ἑλληνικῆς ἐθνότητος μέριμναν, ὅσάκις θέλουσι ν' ἀντιταχθῶσι κατὰ τῶν ἀξιώσεων τοῦ πανσλαβισμού. Ἐνέργειαν ὅμως σπουδαίαν ὑπὲρ⁹ τῆς ἑλληνικῆς ἐθνότητος διὰ τῶν προσφύρων τῆς Τουρκίας θυσίων οὐδεμίαν συνιστᾷσι, τοῦναντίον δὲ εὐθὺς ὡς ἔνεκα τῶν ἀλλαχόθι ἀγγλικῶν συμφερόντων ἢ ἔνεκα λόγων γενικῆς πολιτικῆς θεωρήσωσιν ἀναγκαίαν τὴν ὑποχώρησιν ἀπέναντι τῶν πανσλαβικῶν ἀπαιτήσεων οὐ μόνον λησμονοῦσι τὴν περὶ Ἑλλάδος μέριμναν, ἀλλὰ δὲν διστάζουσιν,¹⁰ ἂν ἡ περίστασις τὸ ἐπιτρέπῃ, ἵνα

¹ Has embraced. ² Taught by cruel experience. ³ Dimness of sight, short-sightedness. ⁴ Defender, protector. ⁵ Instead of recommending. ⁶ Assents to, acquiesces in. ⁷ Pursuing. ⁸ Stifle. ⁹ In favour of. ¹⁰ Do not hesitate.

ποιήσονται τὴν ὑποχώρησιν ἀναλώμασι τῆς Ἑλλάδος. Τοῦτο δὲ φαίνεται συμβαῖνον καὶ ἤδη ἐξ ἀφορμῆς τῶν τῆς ἀνατολικῆς Ῥωμυλίας. Ὁ Ἀλέκος πασᾶς Βογορίδης ἀναδειχθεὶς διοικητῆς¹ τῆς ἀνατολικῆς Ῥωμυλίας, ἐγκρίσει τῶν εὐρωπαϊκῶν δυνάμεων, σπεύδει πρὶν ἢ ἐγκατασταθῇ ἐν τῇ νέᾳ αὐτοῦ θέσει, ἵνα δημοσίᾳ προέλθῃ ὡς ὑποψήφιος² ἡγεμὼν τῆς Βουλγαρίας. Ἡ δὲ μετάβασις τοῦ κόμητος Σουβάλωφ εἰς Βιέννην, ἀναμενόμενου αὐτοῦ ἀπόψε, ὑποτίθεται οὐχὶ ἄσχετος³ πρὸς τὴν ἐντὸς ὀλίγων ἡμερῶν συγκροτηθησομένην βουλγαρικὴν συνέλευσιν⁴ πρὸς ἐκλογὴν ἡγεμόνος καὶ πρὸς τὴν παρασκευαζομένην ἀνάρρησιν ἐπὶ τὸν βουλγαρικὸν θρόνον τοῦ ἀνεγνωρισμένου ὑπὸ τῆς Εὐρώπης διοικητοῦ τῆς ἀνατολικῆς Ῥωμυλίας. Κινδυνεύει οὕτως ἡ ἀγγλικὴ κυβέρνησις νὰ ἴδῃ καταρρέον⁵ πρὶν ἢ ἔτι ἐπιστεγασθῇ⁶ τὸ παρ' αὐτῆς ἐπινοηθέν οἰκοδόμημα τῆς ἀνατολικῆς Ῥωμυλίας καὶ τοῦτο συμπραττούσης αὐτῆς εἰς τὰ παρασκευάζοντα τὴν κατάρρευσιν. Οὕτε ἡ Πύλη οὕτε ἡ Ἀγγλία ἠθέλησαν νὰ ἐννοήσωσιν, ὅτι ἀσφαλὲς ἔδαφος ἀντιστάσεως ἐν τοῖς ἀφορώσιν εἰς τὴν ἀνατολικὴν Ῥωμυλίαν ἦτο ἡ ἐλληνοτουρκικὴ συμμαχία. Τὴν συμμαχίαν ταύτην δὲν ἀποκρούουσιν οἱ ἄγγλοι ὑπουργοί, τουναντίον δὲ συνιστῶσιν αὐτὴν ἐν λόγοις· ὁ δὲ κ. Λαίγιαρδ ταύτην τὴν συμμαχίαν φέρει συνεχῶς ἐπὶ τῶν χειλέων. Ἀλλὰ τοὺς ἀπαραίτητους ὅρους πρὸς τὴν τοιαύτην συμμαχίαν οὕτε ἡ Πύλη οὕτε ἡ Ἀγγλία ἠθέλησαν νὰ κατανοήσωσιν. Ἐν ἄλλαις περιστάσεσιν ἴσως καὶ τῆς Ἑλλάδος αἱ ἀπαιτήσεις δὲν θὰ ἦσαν εὐπραγματοποίητοι,⁷ ὅσον εἶναι αἱ σημεριναί. Ἡ Ἑλλὰς σήμερον κατανοοῦσα, ὅτι ἐν τῇ συμπράξει Ἑλλάδος καὶ Τουρκίας ἔγκειται ἡ σωτηρία τοῦ ἐλληνισμοῦ καὶ ἡ ἐν τῷ μέλλοντι ἀνάπτυξις αὐτοῦ οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἀπαιτεῖ ὡς ὅρον τῆς τοιαύτης συμπράξεως ἢ τὴν διαρρύθμισιν τοῦ ἐλληνοτουρκικοῦ ζητήματος, καθ' ὃν τρόπον ἐκανόνισεν αὐτὴν ἡ Εὐρώπη ἐν συνεδρίῳ. Ἐννόησεν ἡ Εὐρώπη, ὅτι πρὸς σύνδεσιν σχέσεων εὐλικρινοῦς φιλίας Ἑλλάδος καὶ Τουρκίας ἀπηγγέλλετο, ὅπως ἡ διευθέτησις τῶν συνόρων ἄρῃ τὰς ἀφορμὰς τῶν διαφωνιῶν.⁸ Ὅταν

¹ Governor. ² Candidate. ³ Is not unconnected. ⁴ The assembly, conference. ⁵ Tumbling down ⁶ Before it is roofed in.
⁷ Practicable. ⁸ Causes of discord.

ἡ Ἑλλάς ἀποκτήσῃ ὡς σύνορον τὸν Ὀλυμπον, τὰ Καμβούνια καὶ τὰ διαχωρίζοντα τὴν Ἑπείρου ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀλβανίας φυσικὰ σύνορα, δύναται καὶ ἐντίμως καὶ λυσίτελως πρὸς τὸν ἐλληνισμόν νὰ συνάψῃ σχέσεις πρὸς τὴν γείτονα ἐπικράτειαν συμμαχικὰς πρὸς ὑπεράσπισιν τοῦ ὑπὸ τῆς βερολινείου συνθήκης καθιερωθέντος καθεστῶτος.¹ Ἄνευ δὲ τῆς πραγματοποιήσεως τοῦ ὅρου τούτου ἀντὶ στοιχείου συντηρήσεως τοῦ καθεστῶτος ἔσται ἀναποδράστως² ἡ Ἑλλάς καὶ ὁ ἐλληνισμὸς στοιχεῖον διαλύσεως καὶ πρὸς ἰδίαν ἐαυτοῦ ζημίαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ πρὸς ὀλεθρον τῆς Πιύλης. Ἐνόςφ ἡ Πύλη καὶ ἡ Ἀγγλία τυφλώττουσι³ πρὸς τὰς ἀληθείας ταύτας, ἡ λύσις τοῦ ἐλληνοτουρκικοῦ ζητήματος θὰ ὑφίσταται ἀναβολήν. Ἀλλὰ καὶ ἡ Πύλη καὶ ἡ Ἀγγλία θὰ ἐξακολουθῶσι τυφλώττουσαι,⁴ ἐνόςφ γίνεται πρὸς αὐτὰς χρήσις μόνον τῶν ἐπιχειρημάτων⁵ τῆς πειθοῦς. Δὲν ἀμφιβάλλομεν, ὅτι τὸ τηλεγραφικῶς ἀγγελθὲν ἄρθρον τῆς "Γαλλικῆς Δημοκρατίας" ἐκτίθησι τὰ ἐπιχειρήματα ταῦτα διὰ τῆς συνήθους τῇ ἐφημερίδι ἐκείνῃ δεινότητος· ἀλλ' ἀνεπαρκῆς κινδυνεύει ν' ἀποδειχθῇ καὶ ἡ συνηγορία αὕτη, ἂν μὴ δημιουργηθῇ κατάστασις ἐπιβάλλουσα τῇ Πύλῃ καὶ τῇ Ἀγγλίᾳ ἐνέργειαν ἀνυπερθετον ἐν τῷ ἐλληνικῷ ζητήματι. Τὴν δημιουργίαν τῆς καταστάσεως ταύτης ἀναμένει ἡ κυβέρνησις ἐκ τῶν ἄλλων ἢ ἐκ τῆς τύχης, δὲν εἶνε δ' ἀδύνατον νὰ ἐπέλθῃ ἐκ τοιούτων ἀφορμῶν τοιαύτη κατάστασις. Ἀλλὰ τὸ καθ' ἡμᾶς φρονοῦμεν, ὅτι δὲν ἐπιτελεῖ τὸ καθήκον αὐτῆς ἡ κυβέρνησις ἢ δυναμένη νὰ δημιουργήσῃ κατάστασιν, ἐξαναγκάζουσαν τὰς Δυνάμεις εἰς ἐπιτέλεσιν τῶν ὑποσχέσεων αὐτῶν καὶ μὴ πράττουσα τοῦτο, ἀφίνουσα δέ, ἵνα παρέρχωνται ἀλληλοδιαδόχως⁶ αἱ κατάλληλοι εὐκαιρίαι ὀλιγορουμένου τοῦ ἐλληνικοῦ ζητήματος, ὅπερ ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπογραφῆς τῆς βερολινείου συνθήκης οὐδὲ βῆμα μέχρι τοῦδε⁷ ἐποίησατο εἰς τὰ πρόσω.⁸

¹ The established order of things consecrated by the Berlin Treaty.

² Unavoidably. ³ Are blind. ⁴ Note construction. ⁵ Arguments.

⁶ Successively, by turns. ⁷ Hitherto. ⁸ Forward.

III.

STEFANOS XENOS.

Extract from the Newspaper, "Ὁ Βρεττανικὸς Ἀστήρ," June 4/16, 1878.

ΠΕΡΙ ΤΟΥ ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟΥ ΤΩΝ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΩΝ ΕΡΓΩΝ.

Παραδεχόμενοι¹ ἀπαξ ὅτι ἡ ἐλληνικὴ κυβέρνησις ἔχει τὰ χρήματα καὶ ἡ ἰδία ἀναλαμβάνει² διὰ τοῦ ὑπουργείου τῶν δημοσίων ἔργων τὰς περὶ οὗ ὁ λόγος ἐπιχειρήσεις,³ ὀφείλομεν νὰ ὑποδείξωμεν, ὅτι τὸ ὑπουργεῖον τοῦτο πρέπει νὰ διαιρεθῇ εἰς διάφορα τμήματα διευθυνόμενα ἕκαστον⁴ ὑπὸ εἰδικῶν ἐκάστου κλάδου Ἀγγλων καὶ οὐχὶ Ἑλλήνων, Ἀγγλων οἵτινες γενήσονται δημόται⁵ ἅμα τῇ ἀφίξει των ἐν Ἑλλάδι, Ἀγγλων παρακολουθουμένων⁶ ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀναγκαίου προσωπικοῦ αὐτῶν, ὅ οὔτοι θὰ ἐκλέξωσι καὶ φέρωσι μεθ' ἑαυτῶν ἕκαστος πρὸς διοργανώσιν τοῦ κλάδου των.

Τοὺς τμηματάρχας τούτους ἡ κυβέρνησις ὀφείλει νὰ προσλάβῃ ἐκ τῶν διευθυντῶν τῶν πρωτίστων βιομηχανικῶν καταστημάτων⁷ τῆς Ἀγγλίας, τὰ ὅποια οὗτοι ὀργανίσαντες πρὸ δεκαπενταετίας τοῦλάχιστον διευθύνουσιν, οὐχὶ ἄνδρας εὐρωπαϊκῆς φήμης ἢ θεωρητικὸς συγγραφεῖς καὶ διδάκτορας ἀλλ' ἀφανεῖς πρακτικοὺς ἀρχιμηχανικοὺς,⁸ οἵτινες ἱδρυσαν καὶ διοργάνισαν πολλὰ ὅμοια ἔργα ἔτι ὑπάρχοντα καὶ εὐδοκίμουνα, οἵτινες εἰργάσθησαν καὶ ὁσημέραι ἐργάζονται ὑπὲρ τῆς φήμης τοῦ ὀνόματος καὶ τῆς προσόδου οὐχὶ ἑαυτῶν ἀλλὰ τοῦ ἐργοστασιάρχου, ὅστις πιθανὸν οὔτε ἀπαξ τῆς ἐβδομάδος θέτει τὸν πόδα του ἐν τῷ ἐργοστασίῳ καὶ ὅστις ὡς πλούσιος βουλευτῆς⁹ διέρχεται τὸ πλεῖστον μέρος τοῦ βίου του ἐν Λονδίνῳ μακρὰν τοῦ ἐργοστασίου του. Οἱ τοιοῦτοι ἄνδρες πάντοτε εἶναι ἐφωδιασμένοι μετὰ τῶν ἀναγκαίων ἀποδεικτικῶν¹⁰ τῶν ἄλλων ἐργοστασίων, ἐν οἷς παιδίοθεν εἰργάσθησαν ἔχοντες πολὺτιμα ἀποδεικτικὰ τῆς ἱκανότητος, τιμιότητος καὶ ἐγκρατείας¹¹ των ὡς καὶ τοῦ χαρακτῆρος των. Οὐδεμίαν δὲ δυσκολίαν

¹ Admitting, acknowledging. ² Undertakes. ³ The enterprises in question. ⁴ Must be divided into various departments, each one directed. ⁵ Greek citizens. ⁶ Accompanied by. ⁷ Industrial establishments. ⁸ But humble, practical foremen. ⁹ M.P. ¹⁰ Furnished with the necessary certificates. ¹¹ Of ability, honesty and sobriety.

θέλει ἀπαντήσῃ ἡ ἑλλ. κυβέρνησις τοιοῦτους ἄνδρας ἀναζητοῦσα νὰ εὕρῃ, ἂν χορηγήσῃ πρὸς τούτοις τὸν αὐτὸν μισθὸν καὶ τινὰς ἐθνικὰς γαίαις ἢ ὑποχρεωθῇ¹ εἰς μέλλουσάν τινα ἀμοιβὴν μετὰ τὴν διοργάνωσιν τοῦ τε τμήματος τοῦ ὑπουργείου καὶ τῶν ἐργοστασίων² λέγομεν ἐκ πείρας³ ὅτι οὐδεμίαν δυσκολίαν θέλει ἀπαντήσῃ ἡ κυβέρνησις πρὸς τοῦτο διότι ἀπὸ τοῦ 1872-1875 διήλθομεν τὰς βιομηχανικὰς πόλεις τῆς Ἀγγλίας πρὸς πώλησιν τοῦ σιδηρολίθου καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα τοῦ σιδήρου τῆς Σερίφου, καὶ συνεσχετίσθημεν καὶ συνεζήσαμεν μετὰ τῶν πλείστων τούτων, καὶ ἠκούσαμεν πολλοὺς τούτων προτείνοντας πρῶτους, ὅτι ἐπεθύμουν⁴ νὰ ἔλθωσι εἰς Ἑλλάδα, καὶ ἀνοίξωσι τὴν βιομηχανίαν τοῦ τόπου. Μόνοι δὲ οἱ τοιοῦτοι ἄνθρωποι γνωρίζουσι τινὰς ὑπομηχανικούς καὶ ἐργάτας⁵ πρέπει νὰ συμπαραλάβωσι μεθ' ἑαυτῶν. Τὸ ὅλον δὲ τῆς ὑποθέσεως δὲν εἶναι ἕτερον ἢ ὅτι οἱ Ἀγγλοὶ λέγουσι δεινάρια, σελίνια καὶ λίρας⁶. Δι' ὃ ἡ ἑλληνικὴ κυβέρνησις ὀφείλει νὰ πληρώσῃ τούτους οὐχὶ ὡς τοὺς τμηματάρχας αὐτῆς τῶν ἄλλων ὑπουργείων, ἀλλὰ χιλίας καὶ χιλίας πεντακοσίας λίρας στερελῖνας ἕκαστον ἐνιαυσίως, ὅστις ὡς ὁ κατάλληλος⁷ ἀνὴρ θέλει οἰκονομεῖ ἐτησίως πολλὰς χιλιάδας λίρας προλαμβάνων⁸ τὰ τῶν μηχανῶν συνήθως συμβαίοντα, τὴν φθορὰν τούτων καὶ τὰς καταχρήσεις⁹. τὸ κυριώτερον δὲ πάντων, εἰς χεῖρας τοῦ ἢ ἐπιχειρήσεως ἔσεται ἀσφαλὴς· οὗτος δ' ἔσεται ὑπεύθυνος περὶ τοῦ προσοδοφόρου ἢ ἐπιζημίου¹⁰ ἐνὸς προϊόντος τοῦ ἐργοστασίου, τὸ δὲ κυριώτερον πάντων, οὗτος ὀφείλει νὰ διδάξῃ τοὺς μέλλοντας νὰ διαδεχθῶσι τούτον καὶ μορφώσῃ τὴν σχολὴν ἐκείνην τοῦ κλάδου αὐτοῦ, τὴν μὴ ἐπιδεχομένην δευτέρας ἢ τρίτης τάξεως εὗωνον¹¹ ἄνθρωπον. Οἱ τοιοῦτοι κύριοι ἄλλας γνώσεις δὲν ἔχουσιν ἢ τοῦ ἐπαγγέλματός¹² των, πρὸς ὃ αἰσθάνονται συνήθως διαπρύσιον ἔρωτα, τὸ ἐπάγγελμά των εἶναι ἡ μέριμνα αὐτῶν, ὁ καρκῖνος των· εἶναι δὲ συνδρομηταὶ εἰς μόνον τὰς ἐπιστημονικὰς ἐφημερίδας, ἢ συγγράμματα τοῦ ἐπαγγέλματός των, καὶ παρακολουθοῦσι τὰς ἐφευρέσεις

¹ Or pledge itself. ² We speak from experience. ³ That they desired. ⁴ What subordinates and workmen. ⁵ Pence, shillings, and pounds. ⁶ Suitable, proper. ⁷ Guarding against. ⁸ Abuse. ⁹ Responsible for the profit or loss. ¹⁰ Cheap. ¹¹ Profession, trade, calling.

τῆς ἡμέρας, κρατοῦντες σημειώσεις καὶ ὄντες ἐνήμεροι καὶ τῆς ἐλαχίστης βελτιώσεως¹ ἢ προόδου τῆς γενομένης εἰς τι ἐργοστάσιον· ἡ ἀλληλογραφία² των, αἱ σχέσεις των ὡς ἐκ μονοτονίας περιστρέφονται πᾶσαι μόνον μεταξύ τῶν ἀνθρώπων τοῦ ἐπαγγέλματός των, αἱ σύζυγοι καὶ τὰ τέκνα των οὐδὲν ἄλλο γνωρίζουσι καὶ μεταξύ των συνδιαλέγονται ἢ τοῦτο.

Οἱ ἄνθρωποι οὗτοι ἀποτελοῦσι³ τὴν τάξιν τῶν σεβαστοτέρων τῆς ἀγγλικῆς κοινωνίας,⁴ ἔχουσι δὲ τὴν μεγαλειέραν τῶν ἀρετῶν, δηλ. ἐκείνην τοῦ γινώσκειν νὰ ὑποτάσσωνται εἰς μόνον τὸ ἔντιμον⁵ διὸ δὲν ἤθελον ὑπακούσει δι' ὅλον τὸν κόσμον εἰς τι τὸ ὅποιον ἡδύνατο νὰ ἀμαυρώσῃ εἴτε τὴν ἐπιστημονικὴν ἢ ἠθικὴν αὐτῶν ὑπόληψιν.⁶

IV.

ANG. VLACHOS.

This extract is given as an example of the Greek *spoken* by the middle classes. The language they *write* is much more correct and pure.

Η ΕΣΠΕΡΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΚΥΡΙΟΥ ΣΟΥΣΑΜΑΚΗ.

Οἰκογενειακαὶ σκηναί.

Α'

Ὁ Κύριος Παρδαλὸς καὶ ἡ Κυρία Παρδαλοῦ εἶνε προσκεκλημένοι⁷ τὸ ἐσπέρας εἰς συναναστροφὴν.

Ὁ Κύριος Σουσαμάκης, ὑπάλληλος⁸ τοῦ γραφείου ὅπερ διευθύνει ὁ κύριος Παρδαλός, ἐνυμφεύθη πρό τινων μηνῶν, τῇ ἀγαθῇ συμπράξει τοῦ προῖσταμένου⁹ του, πλουσίαν νύμφην ἐκ Πατρῶν, ἔχουσιν μὲν ἓνα ὀφθαλμὸν ὀλιγώτερον αὐτοῦ, ἀλλ' εἰς ἀποζημίωσιν¹⁰ τοῦ ἐλλείπον-

¹ Improvement.

² Correspondence.

³ Constitute, form.

⁴ The community.

⁵ The honourable.

⁶ Reputation.

⁷ Are invited.

⁸ Clerk, subordinate.

⁹ By the kind co-operation of his superior.

¹⁰ To make up for.

τος ὀφθαλμοῦ δεκαπέντε ἔτη ἡλικίας περισσότερα, καὶ εἰς ἀποξημίωσιν τῶν περισσευνόντων δεκαπέντε ἑτῶν τριάκοντα πέντε χιλιάδας δραχμῶν προῖκα. Ὁ ἄλβιος Σουσαμάκης ἐσυλλογίσθη τὸ κατ' ἀρχάς,¹ εἰς πανηγυρισμὸν τοῦ σπουδαίου τούτου καὶ εὐτυχοῦς συμβεβηκότος² τοῦ βίου του, νὰ δώσῃ χορὸν εἰς τοὺς παρανύμφους τὴν αὐτὴν τῶν γάμων του ἐσπέραν· εἶχε δὲ μάλιστα παρακαλέσει καὶ ὑπαξιωματικὸν τινα³ φίλον του νὰ τῷ προμηθεύσῃ⁴ ἐκ τῆς στρατιωτικῆς μουσικῆς ἓν φλάουτον, ἓν κλαρινέττον καὶ ἓν τρομπόνι, ἦτοι ἓνα πλαγίαυλον, ἓνα ὀξύαυλον καὶ μίαν βαρυσάλπιγγα, ὥς γράφουσι σήμερον οἱ νεοφώτιστοι τῆς γλώσσης καθαρισταί,⁵ ὅπως τὸ ἐναρμόνιον αὐτῶν μέλος πτερύσῃ τοὺς πόδας τῶν προσκεκλημένων. Ἀλλ' εἴτα μετενόησε, σκεφθεὶς⁶ ὅτι δὲν ἦτο καλὸν νὰ παρατείνῃ τὸ μεταξὺ τῆς στέψεως⁷ καὶ τῆς ἀπομονώσεως αὐτοῦ χρονικὸν διάστημα, καὶ ἀπεφάσισε νὰ ἀναβάλῃ εἰς προσφορώτερον καιρὸν τὸν χορευτικὸν τῶν γάμων του πανηγυρισμὸν.

Οὕτω λοιπὸν μετὰ τινὰς μῆνας, ἡμέραν τινὰ πέμπτην τῆς ἑβδομάδος ὠραία ἐπισκεπτήρια, δίκην μετριοφρόνων προσκλητηρίων,⁸ διανεμήθησαν εἰς τοὺς γνωρίμους καὶ φίλους τοῦ κυρίου Σουσαμάκη, ὧν ἓν ἔλαβε καὶ ὁ Κύριος Παρδαλός, ἔχον οὕτω :

“Ὁ Κύριος καὶ ἡ Κυρία Σουσαμάκη παρακαλοῦσι τὸν Κύριον καὶ τὴν Κυρίαν Παρδαλοῦ νὰ λάβωσι τὴν καλοσύνην νὰ πάρωσι τὸ τζάϊ εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν των τὴν Κυριακὴν, 10 Νοεμβρίου, εἰς τὰς 8 τὸ ἐσπέρας.”

Σημειωτέον⁹ ὅτι τὴν ἡμέραν ταύτην ἐξέλεξεν ἡ ἀβρὰ πρόνοια¹⁰ τῆς Κυρίας Σουσαμάκη, καθότι τὴν Κυριακὴν ἐκείνην συνέπιπτεν ἡ ἐπέτειος¹¹ τῆς ἐορτῆς τοῦ νεαροῦ της συζύγου—ὁ Σουσαμάκης ἐκαλεῖτο Ὁρέστης—καὶ ἡ νεόνυμφος Πασιφάη ἐσκέφθη, ὅτι προσφύεσταντο ἦτο νὰ πανηγυρισθῶσι διὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ χοροῦ καὶ διὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ κυπέλλου τείου¹² ὃ τε γάμος της καὶ ἡ ἐορτὴ τοῦ συμβίου της.

¹ At first.

² In celebration of this important and happy event.

³ He had asked a non-commissioned officer.

⁴ To provide.

⁵ The newly enlightened purists.

⁶ Having reflected.

⁷ Crowning, marriage ceremony.

⁸ By way of modest invitations.

⁹ Nota bene.

¹⁰ The delicate foresight.

¹¹ The anniversary.

¹² By the same cup of tea.

Οὕτω λοιπὸν τὴν ἐσπέραν τῆς Κυριακῆς, 10 Νοεμβρίου, διπλαῖ συγχρόνως γίνονται ἐτοιμασίαι·¹ ἐτοιμασίαι ὑποδοχῆς² ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ τοῦ Σουσαμάκη, καὶ ἐτοιμασίαι ἐπισκέψεως ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ τοῦ Παρδαλοῦ.

* Ἀς μνημονεύσωμεν ἐν παρόδῳ,³ καὶ πρὶν ἢ εἰσελθῶμεν εἰς τὰς οἰκίας τοῦ Ἀμφιτρύωνος καὶ τοῦ ξένου του, ὅτι τὴν προτεραίαν τὸ ἐσπέρας,⁴ καθ' ἣν στιγμὴν ὁ Κ. Παρδαλὸς ἡτοιμάζετο νὰ ἀναχωρήσῃ ἐκ τοῦ γραφείου, ἐπλησίασεν εἰς αὐτὸν δειλῶς⁵ ὁ Σουσαμάκης, καὶ περιελίσσων εἰς τοὺς δακτύλους του τὴν ἄλυσιν τοῦ ὥρολογίου⁶ του, ἵνα διασκεδάσῃ πως τὴν δειλίαν αὐτοῦ, τῷ εἶπε, μειδιῶν γλυκερὸν μειδιάμα σεβασμοῦ καὶ ὑποταγῆς :

— Λοιπὸν . . . θὰ σᾶς ἔχωμεν αὐριον τὸ ἐσπέρας, Κύριε Διευθυντά ;

— Χωρὶς ἄλλο,⁷ Κύριε Σουσαμάκη . . . χωρὶς ἄλλο ! ἀπήντησεν ὁ Κύριος Παρδαλός, ἀντιμειδιῶν καὶ ἐκεῖνος μειδιάμα ὑπεροχῆς καὶ προστασίας.⁸

* * * * *

— Θεοδωρῇ !

— Ὅριστε ἀφέντη !⁹

— Πήγαινε νὰ πιάσῃς ἐν ἀμάξῃ¹⁰ . . . μετὰ μισὴν ὥραν !

— Πίεσ' του νὰ περάσῃ¹¹ καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς Λιζιέ, νὰ μοῦ πάρῃ ἓνα ζηνγάρι γάντια¹² . . . ἐπτάμισν ἀριθμό, ἄσπρα ! ἐφώνησεν ἐκ τοῦ δωματίου τῆς ἡ κυρία Εὐφροσύνη.

— Καλά . . . καὶ τώρα ἐνθυμήθης νὰ πάρῃς γάντια, εὐλογημένη ;¹³

— Τὸ ἐλθσμένησα ! τί θέλεις νὰ κάμω τώρα ;

— Μὴ χειρότερα ! ἐψιθύρισεν ὁ σύζυγος, καὶ διεβίβασε τὴν παραγγελίαν εἰς τὸν ὑπηρέτην, ὅστις ἀπήντησε μὲν μεγαλοφώνως :

— Πολὺ καλά, ἀφέντη, ἀμέσως . . .

¹ Preparations.

² For reception.

³ Let us record by the way.

⁴ The evening of the day before.

⁵ Timidly.

⁶ Watch-chain.

⁷ Without fail. Certainly.

⁸ A smile of superiority and patronage.

⁹ Here, sir. What is it ? 'Ὅριστε is used in a number of meanings. It means also 'Come in.'

¹⁰ Go and get a cab.

¹¹ Πίεσ' for εἶπε. Tell him to go.

¹² And buy (take) a pair of gloves.

¹³ A term of affection, blessed one.

Ἄλλ' ἐψιθύρισεν ὁμως σιγὰ καὶ ἤκιστα εὐσεβάστως :

— Μά . . . ἀφεντικά, ἀλήθεια, ποῦ ὄχι καλλίτερα. Μεσ' ἑς τὴ λάσπη¹ καὶ ἑς τὴ βροχὴ τρέχα ν' ἀγοράζης γάντια καὶ νὰ πιάνης ἀμάξι ! Ἄ ! δὲν θὰ γείνω κ' ἐγὼ ἀφέντης² κάμμιὰ φορά !

Δ'

Ὁ Κύριος Παρδαλὸς εἰσέρχεται εἰς τὸν κοιτῶνά του, καὶ προσπαθεῖ νὰ ἐνδυθῇ.³ Ἀλλὰ τοῦτο εἶνε ἀδύνατον, καθότι ἡ εὐσωμος σύζυγός του ἔχει πλῆρες τὸ δωμάτιον ἐσθήτων, μεσοφοριῶν, μανδυλίων, στηθοδέσμων καὶ πάσης τῆς πολυμόρφου συσκευῆς⁴ τοῦ γυναικείου ἱματισμοῦ. Συνάγει λοιπὸν τὰ ἐνδύματά του, λαμβάνει ἐν μικρὸν ἀτοπτρον καὶ ἐν κηριον,⁵ καὶ ἀπέρχεται εἰς τὸ γραφεῖόν του, ὅπως συστελέσῃ ἐν αὐτῷ τὴν ἐνδυμασίαν του. Ἀλλὰ μετ' ὀλίγον ἐνθυμεῖται, ὅτι εἶνε ἀξύριστος,⁶ καὶ ὅτι πρέπει νὰ ξυρισθῇ πρὶν ἀλλάξῃ. Μεταβαίνει καὶ πάλιν εἰς τὸν κοιτῶνα, ἀνοικοκλείει⁷ τὴν θύραν, διαμαρτυρομένης τῆς κυρίας Παρδαλοῦ, ὅτι θὰ τὴν κρυώσῃ καὶ ἐπιστρέφει κρατῶν τὸ ξυράφιόν του καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ ἀπαιτούμενα.⁸ Ἐνθυμεῖται τότε, ὅτι θέλει θερμὸν ὕδωρ, ἀλλὰ παρατηρῶν ὅτι ἡ ὥρα εἶνε προκεχωρημένη, καὶ δὲν ὑπολείπεται καιρὸς ἵνα τὸ ὕδωρ θερμανθῇ, ἀρκεῖται εἰς τὸ ψυχρόν, καὶ ἄρχεται περιελείφων⁹ μὲ σάπωνα τὴν σιαγόνα καὶ τὰς παρεῖάς του,¹⁰ λέγων καθ' ἑαυτόν :

— Θὰ μοῦ ἔλθῃ πάλιν καμμιὰ καταβασιά¹¹ εἰς τὰ δόντια, ποῦ νὰ μὲ τρελλάνῃ· ἀλλὰ . . . τί νὰ γείνῃ !

Καὶ ἡτοιμάζετο νὰ φέρῃ τὸ ξυράφιον ἐπὶ τὴν παρεῖάν αὐτοῦ· ὅτε ἡχεί καὶ πάλιν ὁ κώδων¹² τῆς ἀνοικομένης θύρας.

— Σὺ εἶσαι, Θεοδωρῇ ; φωνεῖ ὁ Παρδαλός, προβάλλων ὀλίγον τὴν σαπυρόφυρτον αὐτοῦ μορφήν διὰ τῆς θύρας.

— Ὅχι, ἀφέντη ! ἀπαντᾷ κάτωθεν ἡ φωνὴ τῆς ὑπηρετρίας, εἶνε ἕνας κύριος . . . θέλει κάτι νὰ σῶς εἰπῇ.¹³

¹ Μέσα εἰς τὴν λάσπην. In the mud.

² Ah ! shall not I become master ? ³ Endeavours to dress.

⁴ The multifarious apparatus.

⁵ A looking-glass and a candle.

⁶ Unshaved.

⁷ Opens and shuts.

⁸ The requisite articles,

⁹ To smear, lather.

¹⁰ His chin and cheeks.

¹¹ A cold, a chill.

¹² The bell rings.

¹³ Wishes to say something to you.

— *Ας περάσῃ μίαν ἄλλην ὥραν. *Ἐχω ἐργασίαν.

— Ἔβλε ἀνάγκη νὰ σᾶς ἰδῇ τόρα, ἀπαντᾷ μετὰ τινα δευτερόλεπτα ¹ ἢ φωνῇ τῆς ὑπηρετρίδας.

— *Ἄλλο κακόν ! λέγει καθ' ἑαυτὸν ὁ ἀτυχὴς Δημητράκης, καὶ μὴ δυνάμενος νὰ πράξῃ ἄλλως, ἀπομάσσει ² ἐν τάχει τὸν σάπωνα ἀπὸ τῆς μορφῆς του, καὶ ἐξέρχεται τοῦ γραφείου του, ἐνῷ ὁ νυκτερινὸς ἐπισκέπτης ἀναβαίνει τὴν κλίμακα.

— *Ἡ κυρία Τραχανᾶ, λέγει μειδιῶν ὁ νεωστὶ ἐλθὼν, ³ σᾶς στέλλει τὸ κλειδί τοῦ θεωρείου ⁴ δι' ἀπόψε . . . ἂν ἀγαπᾶτε. . .

— Εὐχαριστοῦμεν πολὺ, παιδί μου . . . εὐχαριστοῦμεν . . . ἀλλὰ εἴμεθα προσκεκλημένοι εἰς συναναστροφὴν* ἀπαντᾷ ὁ ταλαίπωρος Παρδαλός, προσπαθὼν νὰ κολάσῃ τὸ ὄργιλον τῆς μορφῆς του διὰ τυπικοῦ τιμος μειδιήματος.

— *Α, ἔτσι ! προσκυνῶ, ⁵ καλὴν νύκτα σας.

— Προσκυνήματα πολλὰ.

Καὶ εἰσέρχεται εἰς τὸ γραφεῖόν του γρυλλίζων ἐκ τοῦ θυμοῦ.⁶

— Διῶλετε καὶ αὐτὴ τὴν ἡμέραν καὶ τὴν ὥραν νὰ μᾶς στείλῃ τὸ θεωρεῖόν της.

— Ποῶς ἦτον ; ⁷ φωνεῖ ἀπὸ τοῦ κοιτῶνός της ἡ κυρία Παρδαλοῦ.

— *Ἡ κυρία Τραχανᾶ ἐνθυμήθη νὰ μᾶς στείλῃ τὸ θεωρεῖόν της.

— *Σ πολλὰτῃ της ! ⁸ ὅταν βρέχῃ μόνον καὶ χιονίζῃ μᾶς θυμᾶται ! ⁹ . . . μᾶς καθυποχρέωσε !

Μετ' ὀλίγας δὲ στιγμὰς ἀνακράζει καὶ πάλιν :

— Κοντεύεις, ¹⁰ Δημητράκη ;

— Ποῦ νὰ κοντεύω, ἀδελφὴ ! ἀκόμη δὲν ξυρίσθηκα. *Ἐπειτα, δὲν βλέπω κι' ὅλα καὶ κατακόπηκα. ¹¹ . . .

— Οὐ, καῦμένε ! ἔλα 'δὼ ποῦ ἔχει περισσότερον φῶς.

— Αὐτοῦ ; καὶ ποῦ νὰ σταθῶ ; εἰς τὸν αἶρα ;

¹ After a second or two.

² Wipes off.

³ The new-comer.

⁴ Box at the theatre.

⁵ I do homage ; an expression used by the

lower classes on parting.

⁶ Growling with anger.

⁷ Who was it ?

⁸ May she live long !

⁹ She remembers us.

¹⁰ Are you nearly

ready ? ¹¹ I have cut myself to pieces.

—“Ἐλα,¹ ἔλα τώρα, καὶ σοῦ κάμνω τόπον. Ἐγὼ ἐτελείωσα σχεδόν² μόνον τὴν τραχηλιά³ μου ἔχω νὰ βάλω.

Ὁ Παρδαλὸς πείθεται συγκινούμενος⁴ ὑπὸ τῆς συζυγικῆς μερίμνης τῆς κυρίας Φρόσως, λαμβάνει πάλιν τὸ φῶς, τὸ κάτοπτρον καὶ τὸ ξυράφιον, καὶ ἡμιξύριτος μεταβαίνει εἰς τὸν κοιτῶνα, ὅπου εὐρίσκει τὴν Εὐφροσύνην τοποθετημένην πρὸ τοῦ κατόπτρου μεταξὺ τεσσάρων κηρίων καὶ καταγυνομένην⁵ μετὰ πολλοῦ κόπου νὰ δέσῃ ὀπισθεν τοῦ τραχήλου⁶ τῆς μικρᾶν ἐκ μέλανος βελούδου ταινίαν,⁷ ἀφ’ ἧς κρέματα ἐπὶ τοῦ ὑπερακμάζοντος στήθους τῆς χρυσοῦς λοβίσκος.⁸

— Καὶ ποῦ θέλεις νὰ σταθῶ ἐγὼ τώρα; ὑπολαμβάνει ὁ ταλαίπωρος Παρδαλός, μὴ βλέπων τόπον κενὸν πρὸ τοῦ κατόπτρου.

—“Ἐλα, μὴ μουρμουρίζῃς, ἀπαντᾷ μελιχίως ἐλέγχουσα⁹ ἡ κυρία, περιπόρφυρος ἐκ τοῦ ματαίου κόπου ὃν καταβάλλουσιν οἱ χονδροὶ αὐτῆς βραχιόνες, ἀνακαμπτόμενοι ὀπισθεν τῆς κεφαλῆς τῆς. Δέσει μου μία στιγμή ἐδῶ αὐτὸ τὸ βελουδάκι,¹⁰ καὶ σοῦ ἀφίνω ὅλον τὸν τόπον εἰλεύθερον.

Ὁ Παρδαλὸς γίνεται κατ’ ἀνάγκην πρὸς στιγμήν καὶ θαλαμηπόλος¹¹ τῆς συζύγου του, ἥτις ἐρατοῖ τέλος τὴν ἐνδυμασίαν αὐτῆς καὶ καταπίπτει καθιδρὸς καὶ ἀσθμαίνουσα¹² ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀνακλίντρου, φυσῶσα ὡς ἀτμομηχανὴ καὶ ἀερίζομένη διὰ τοῦ μανδυλίου¹³ τῆς, ἐνῶ ὁ σύζυγός τῆς ξυρίζεται.

—“Ἀ! Δημητράκη . . . λέγει, μόλις κατορθοῦσα νὰ ἀρθρώσῃ τὰς λέξεις, σὲ βεβαιώνω . . . μεγάλο ἦτο τὸ χατῆρί σου ἀπόψε¹⁴ . . . νὰ ὑποφέρω ὅλον αὐτὸν τὸν κόπον, διὰ νὰ πᾶγω νὰ πῶ τὸ τζαῖ τοῦ Σουσαμάκη σου . . .

—“Ἐννοια σου,¹⁵ Φρόσω μου, ἀπαντᾷ ὁ Παρδαλός, πονηρῶς μειδιῶν, ἔννοια σου καὶ δὲν θὰ πιῇς μόνον τὸ τζαῖ σου ἀπόψε εἰς τοῦ Σουσαμάκη. Ὁ Ὀρέστης ξεύρει καὶ κάμνει τὰ πράγματα καθὼς πρέπει . . . θὰ μᾶς ἔχῃ καὶ σάντβιτζ καὶ κρασάκι καὶ φρούτα . . .

¹ Come. Imperative of ἔρχομαι.

² Neck-ornament.

³ Touched.

⁴ Striving.

⁵ Neck.

⁶ Velvet ribbon.

⁷ A locket.

⁸ Softly chiding,

⁹ Diminutive, little velvet ribbon.

¹⁰ Lady's

maid. ¹¹ Gasping, out of breath.

¹² With her handkerchief.

¹³ This

evening. ¹⁴ Never mind.

— Ποῦ τὸ ξεύρεις; ὑπολαμβάνει ἡπιώτερον ἢ κυρία Φρόσω, ἥτις, λαίμαργος φύσει καὶ πολυφάγος, ἤρχιζε νὰ συγχωρῇ εἰς τὸν Σουσαμάκην τὴν συναστροφὴν του χάριν τοῦ δείπνου του.

— Τὸ ξεύρω, διότι τὸν εἶδα σήμερον τὸ πρωὶ εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν καὶ ἐψώνιζε.¹

— Αἶ, . . . τότε ἄπως ὑποφέρεται,² διότι μὰ τὴν ἀλήθειαν . . .

Κρότος ἀμάξης σταθείσης πρὸ τῆς θύρας τῆς οἰκίας διέκοψεν αἴφνης τὴν φράσιν τῆς κυρίας Παρδαλοῦ.

— Νά! ἀνεφώνησεν ὁ μῶλις τὴν στιγμήν ἐκείνην τελειόνων τὸ ξύρισμά του Δημητράκης, τὸ ἀμάξι ἦλθε, κ' ἐγὼ εἶμαι ἀκόμη ἀνιπτος.

Καὶ σπογγισθεὶς ἐν τάχει ἤρξατο ἀποδυνάμενος.

— Ἔχομεν ἀκόμη ὥραν, παρατήρησεν ἡ κυρία, βλέπουσα τὸ ὥρολόγιον. Εἶνε ὀκτὼ παρὰ τέταρτον.

Ὁ Παρδαλὸς φορεῖ ἐν τάχει τὸν καθαρὸν του χιτῶνα, καὶ δίνει ἥδη τὸν λαιμοδέτην του, ὅτε ἔξωθεν τῆς θύρας ἀκούεται ἡ φωνὴ τῆς ὑπηρέτριας:

— Ἀφέντη!

— Καλὸ, καλὸ, ὡς σταθῇ λιγάκι,³ φωνάζει ἀφ' ἐνὸς ὁ Δημητράκης, ἐνῶ ἡ σύζυγός του φωνάζει ἀφ' ἐτέρου:

— Ἔφερε τὰ γάντια μου;

— Δὲν ξεύρω, κυρία, . . . θέλει νὰ εἴπῃ κᾶτι τοῦ ἀφεντός . . .

— Ὁ ἀμαξᾶς θέλει νὰ μοῦ εἴπῃ κᾶτι; αὐτὸ θὰ εἶνε πάλιν ἀπὸ τ' ἄγραφα⁴ . . .

— Ὅχι, ἀφέντη, εἶνε ὁ κύριος Ὁρέστης . . .

— Ὁ Κύριος Ὁρέστης! ἀναφωνεῖ ἡ Φρόσω. Περιέργον!⁵

— Λέγεις ν' ἀργήσαμεν;⁶ ἐρωτᾷ ὁ Παρδαλὸς τὸ ὥρολόγι μας θὰ πηγαίνει τρομερὰ πίσω!⁷ Ἄς ὀρίσῃ 'ς τὴ σάλα,⁸ καὶ τόρα ἔφθασα! προσθέτει, εἰς τὴν ὑπηρετρίαν ἀποτεινόμενος.

Καὶ ταῦτα λέγων φορεῖ ἐν βίᾳ τὸν ἐπενδύτην του καὶ εἰσέρχεται εἰς

¹ He was buying. ² It can be borne somehow. ³ For ὀλιγάκι, a little. ⁴ Another surprise. ⁵ Strange. ⁶ That we are late. ⁷ Our clock must be terribly slow. ⁸ Show him into the drawing room.

τὴν αἴθουσαν, ὅπου ἀναμένει αὐτὸν δειλός, περιλινπὸς καὶ καταβεβλη-
μένον ἔχων τὸ ἦθος¹ ὁ Κύριος Σουσαμάκης.

— Μᾶς συγχωρεῖς ποῦ ἡργήσαμεν, φίλτατε κύριε Σουσαμάκη,
λέγει ὁ κύριος Παρδαλὸς εἰσερχόμενος καὶ τείνων προστατευτικῶς τὴν
χείρα πρὸς τὸν ὑπάλληλόν του, ἀλλὰ τὸ ἅμᾳξι δὲν μᾶς ἦλθε ἀκόμη,
καὶ . . .

— Καλησπέρα σας, κύριε Σουσαμάκη, ὑπολαμβάνει διακόπτουσα ἡ
κυρία Εὐφροσύνη, εἰσερχομένη καὶ αὐτὴ θριαμβευτικῶς εἰς τὴν
αἴθουσαν καὶ ἱσταμένη πλησίον τοῦ λαμπτήρος, ὅπως σπινθηρίζωσι²
κᾶλλον οἱ ἀδάμαντές της. Πῶς εἰσθε; ἡ κυρία εἶνε καλὰ; εἴμεθα
ἑτοιμοὶ βλέπετε . . .

— Εὐχαριστῶ, κυρία μου, ἀπαντᾷ μετὰ μεγάλης στενοχωρίας ὁ
πτωχὸς Ὀρέστης, προσποιούμενος ὅτι δὲν ἤκουσε τὸ τελευταῖον μέρος
τῆς φράσεως. Ἐγὼ εἶμαι καλὰ . . . ἀλλὰ ἡ Παισιφάη . . .

— Πῶς; τί τρέχει; κακοδιάθετος ἴσως! . . . δὲν εἶνε τίποτε . . .
μὲ τὸν χορὸν περιγᾶ!³ παρατηρεῖ μετὰ πολλῆς στωμυλίας⁴ ἡ κυρία
Παρδαλοῦ. Ἔννοια σας, κ' ἐγὼ τὴν κάμνω καὶ χορεύει πολὺ . . .

— Οὐ! ἐννοεῖται, ὁ χορὸς εἶνε διὰ τὰς κυρίας πανάκεια, προσθέτει
ἐν τέλει ὁ κύριος Παρδαλὸς μετ' αὐταρέσκου μειδιήματος, προφέρων
βραδέως τὴν τελευταίαν λέξιν, οἷονεὶ ἐναβρυνόμενος δι' αὐτήν,⁵ καὶ
ἐπαναλαμβάνων εὐθύς, ἔτι βραδύτερον, πα-νά-κει-α!

— Ναί, ναί . . . ἀπαντᾷ δειλῶς ὁ Σουσαμάκης καὶ προσπαθεῖ νὰ
μειδιάσῃ ἐπίσης.—Πλὴν . . . δυστυχῶς . . . — καὶ σταματᾷ,⁶ ὥς ἂν
κατέλειπεν αὐτὸν ἡ δύναμις νὰ τελειώσῃ.

— Τίποτε σπουδαιότερον; ὦ! ἐπιφωνεῖ ὁ προῖστάμενος αὐτοῦ·
καὶ πῶς;

— Δὲν ἤξεύρω, τῇ ἀληθείᾳ, —ἐκρύωσε φαίνεται, καὶ ἔχει τόρα ἀπὸ
τὸ μεσημέρι ἓνα φοβερόν πυρετόν· εἶνε εἰς τὸ κρεββάτι πρὸ τριῶν
ὥρων . . . ὥστε . . . — καὶ σταματᾷ πάλιν, ἐλπίζων νὰ τὸν μαντεύσωσι
τὸν δυστυχῆ.

¹ Dejected manner, appearance. ² Sparkle. ³ It passes off with dancing. ⁴ Fluency. ⁵ As if proud of it. ⁶ And comes to a standstill.

Οὐδεὶς ὅμως θέλει νὰ τὸν *μαντεύσῃ*· ὁ Κύριος Παρδαλὸς καὶ ἡ Κυρία Παρδαλοῦ ἴστανται ἀπέναντί του ἄφωνοι, ὡς ἐρωτηματικά σημεῖα,¹ ἐκείνος δὲ αἰσθάνεται ὅτι ἡ γλῶσσά του ἐκολλήθη ἐν τῇ λάρυγγί του.

— Πλὴν ὅπως δῆποτε, διαλογίζεται, τὸ πρᾶγμα πρέπει νὰ τελειώσῃ.

Γίνεται λοιπὸν τολμηρότερος, καὶ κλείων τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς, ὡς οἱ δειλοὶ ἀσθενεῖς οἱ μέλλοντες νὰ καταπίωσι πικρὸν ἱατρικόν, ἐπαναλαμβάνει:

— “Ὡστε . . . εἶνε ἀδύνατον ἀπόψε . . . νὰ λάβω τὴν τιμὴν . . . δὲν ἤξεύρετε πῶς λυποῦμαι, κύριε Διευθυντά, . . . σὰς βεβαιώνω . . . μ’ ἔρχεται νὰ σκάσω² . . .

— “Α! τίποτε, τίποτε . . . ἀπαντᾷ ψυχρῶς ὁ κ. Παρδαλός, εὐχομαι νὰ ᾔνε περαστικά . . .

Ἡ Κυρία Παρδαλοῦ οὐδὲν λέγει· φυστᾷ μόνον καὶ ἀερίζεται μὲ τὸ μανδύλιόν της, αἰσθάνεται δὲ ἀκαταμάχητον ὄρεξιν νὰ ἐξορύξῃ τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς τοῦ κυρίου Σουσαμάκη, ὅστις, τέλος, ἀφοῦ μάτην προσεπάθησε νὰ προσθέσῃ μερικὰς λέξεις, οὐδὲν ἄλλο εὔρε νὰ εἰπῇ, ἢ μόνον:

— Καλὴν νύκτα σας, . . . μᾶς συγχωρεῖτε, Κύριε Διευθυντά . . . δὲν εἶνε ἔτσι;³

Οἱ δύο σύζυγοι ἔνευσαν ἐκ συμφώνου, ὡς αὐτόματα, τὴν κεφαλὴν· καὶ ὁ Σουσαμάκης ἀνεχώρησε.

Μετὰ μικρὸν ἠκούσθησαν τὰ ψηλαφῶντα οὕτως εἰπεῖν βήματά του ἐπὶ τῆς σκοτεινῆς κλίμακος, οὐδεὶς δὲ ἐσυλλογίσθη νὰ φωτίσῃ τὸν ἄθλιον, ὅπως μὴ κατακυλίσῃ τὸν κατήφορον.⁴

Ε'

Ὁ Δημητράκης καὶ ἡ Φρόσω ἔμειναν μόνοι.

Σιωπῶσι δὲ ἀμφότεροι, καίτοι διάφορα αἰσθήματα κυμαίνουσι τὰς καρδίας των—κατὰ τὴν φράσιν τῶν τραγικῶν ἡμῶν ποιητῶν.

— Τὰ εἶδές τα; λέγει ἐπὶ τέλους, μὴ δυναμένη πλέον νὰ κρατηθῇ,⁵ μήτε ξεθυμαίνουσα ἀρκούντως⁶ διὰ μόνου τοῦ φυσήματος, ἡ κυρία

¹ Notes of Interrogation. ² I shall go mad. ³ Is it not so? n'est ce pas? ⁴ That he might not fall down stairs headlong. ⁵ No longer able to restrain herself. ⁶ Nor finding sufficient vent.

Παρδαλοῦ. Τὰ εἶδες τα ; 'Ορίστε τώρα ! 'Όταν σοῦ ἔλεγα ἐγὼ νὰ μὴν πᾶμε ¹. . .

— Αἱ ματάκια ² μου, τί θέλεις νὰ κάμῃ ὁ ἄνθρωπος ; ἀφοῦ ἀρρώστησε ἡ γυναῖκά του ;

— Αὐτὰ εἶνε διὰ νὰ τὰ πιστεύετε σεῖς οἱ ἄνδρες· ἐμένα ὅμως δὲν μὲ γελᾷ ἡ κυρὰ Σουσαμάκενα, κ' ἔννοια της. Φαντάζομαι ἐγὼ τὶ θὰ ἔτρεξε μεταξύ των· θὰ τσακώθηκαν πάλι, ³ καθὼς συμβαίνει τακτικὰ μιὰν φορὰν τὴν ἐβδομάδα τοῦλάχιστον, καὶ τὸ τσάκωμά τους 'ξέσπασε 'ς τὸ κεφάλι μας αὐτὴν τὴν φορὰν.

Σημειώτέον ἐνταῦθα, χάριν τῆς περιεργείας τῶν ἡμετέρων ἀναγνωστῶν, ὅτι ἡ κυρία Παρδαλοῦ ἐμάντευεν ὀρθότατα διὰ τῆς γυναικείας ἐκείνης ὀξυνοίας, ἀφ' ἧς μάτην ἀγωνίζονται νὰ κρυβῶσι πολλάκις οἱ ἄνδρες.

'Η Κυρία Σουσαμάκη ἐδίωξε τῆς οἰκίας τὰ κομμοσθέντα ἐκ τοῦ ζαχαροπλαστείου ⁴. ἀφθόνως γλυκίσματα, ὁροιστικά κ. τ. λ.· ὁ Σουσαμάκης ἔμαθε τοῦτο κατὰ τὴν ἀφίξίν του, καὶ ὀργισθεὶς καὶ φρυάξας ἐβρόντησε κατὰ τῆς Πασιφάης του ὅσον ἐπέτρεπον τοῦτο αἱ τριάκοντα τῆς προκοκὸς ⁵ του χιλιάδες. 'Αλλ' ἡ κυρία Σουσαμάκη ἔπαθε τὰ νεῦρά της, ἐκτύπησε τοὺς τοίχους διὰ τῶν χειρῶν της, τὸ πάτωμα διὰ τοῦ ποδὸς αὐτῆς καὶ τὸν 'Ορέστην διὰ τῆς παντούφλας ⁶ της, καὶ ἐξαπλωθεῖσα εἰς τὴν κλίνην της, προσεποιήθη τὴν λειπόθυμον ⁷ ἐφ' ὅσῃ ὥραν ἐνόμωσεν ἱκανήν, ὅπως πεισθῇ ὁ σύζυγός της, ὅτι πᾶσα ἐσπερινὴ συναναστροφή ἦν ἀδύνατος.

Τῆς καταγίδος ⁸ ταύτης εἶδομεν πρὸ μικροῦ τὸ ἀποτέλεσμα παρὰ τῷ κυρίῳ Παρδαλῷ.

Μόλις εἶχε τελειώσει τὴν φράσιν αὐτῆς ἡ κυρία Φρόσω, καὶ νέος κρότος ἀμάξης ἔπανε πρὸ τῆς θύρας τῆς οἰκίας Παρδαλοῦ.

'Ητο ἡ ἄμαξα, ἣν μετὰ πολλοῦ κόπου κατῴρθωσε νὰ εὕρῃ ὁ ταλαίπωρος Θοδωρῆς.

¹ Πᾶμε for ὑπάγωμεν. ² My love ; ὄμμα, dim. ὀμμάτιον, 'μάτιον, dim. of dim. ματάκια. ³ They have quarrelled again. ⁴ Confectioner's.

⁵ Dowry. ⁶ Slipper. ⁷ Pretended to faint. ⁸ Storm.

Δὲν περιγράφομεν τὴν ἀπελπιστικὴν καὶ σπαραξικάρδιον τριωδίαν μεταξὺ ἀμαξηλάτου, ζητοῦντος ἄδραν¹ ἀποζημίωσιν ἐπὶ τῇ ματαίῳ κόπῃ, Παρδαλοῦ, ἀξιούντος νὰ πληρώσῃ μίαν μόνην δραχμὴν, καὶ τοῦ δυστυχοῦς Θοδωρῇ, εὕρισκομένου εἰς δυσχερῇ καὶ δυσέκβολον θέσιν μεταξὺ τοῦ ὠργισμένου κυρίου του καὶ τοῦ ἀμαξηλάτου, ὃν αὐτὸς ἐμίσθωσεν.²

Ἡ σκηνὴ διελύθη ἐπὶ τέλους, ἀποζημιωθέντος τοῦ ἀμαξηλάτου. Δὲν κατωρθώσαμεν ὅμως νὰ ἐξακριβώσωμεν τὶ ἐπλήρωσεν ὁ Κύριος Παρδαλός.

Ἡ Κυρία Παρδαλοῦ ὠρκίσθη³ νὰ μὴν ὑπάγῃ πλέον ποτὲ εἰς συναναστροφὴν οἰανδήποτε.

TRANSLATIONS.

I.

SHAKESPEARE, OTHELLO, Act I, Scene 3.

TRANSLATED BY D. VIKELAS.

ΟΘΕΛΛΟΣ.

Μεγάλοι, παποδύναμοι καὶ σεβαστοὶ αὐθένται,
Σεῖς ὅλοι, εὐγενέστατοι καὶ φίλοι ἄρχοντές μου,
Τὴν ἔκλεψα τοῦ γέροντος αὐτοῦ τὴν θυγατέρα,
Καὶ τὴν ἐστεφανώθηκα·⁴ αὐτὸ εἶν' ἡ ἀλήθεια·
Τὸ ἔγκλημά μου εἶν' αὐτό· αὐτὸ καὶ ὄχι ἄλλο.
Χονδρὰ τὰ λέγω·⁵ εὐμορφα νὰ ὀμιλῶ δὲν ξεύρω·⁶
'ς εἰρήνης γλυκομίλημα δὲν εἶμαι γυμνασμένος.
'Απὸ τὸν καιρὸν ποῦ ἔκαμαν αὐτὰ ἐδῶ τὰ χέρια
Μόνον ἐπὶ ἐτῶν μυαλόν,⁷ ὥς πρὸ μηνῶν ἑννέα,
Δουλεύουν εἰς τὸν πόλεμον καὶ παίζουν μὲ τὰ ὄπλα,
Κι' ἀπὸ τὸν κόσμον ἄλλο τι δὲν 'ξεύρω τὸν μέγαλον
Παρὰ πολέμων πράγματα καὶ τῶν μαχῶν συμβάντα·

¹ Ample. ² Whom he had hired. ³ Has vowed. ⁴ Modern form of Aorist. ⁵ Rude am I in my speech. ⁶ For ἔξεύρω, I know. ⁷ Pith, matter.

Ὡστε κακὰ θὰ στολισθῇ ἡ ὑπεράσπισίς μου
 Ἐὰν τὴν κάμω μόνος μου. Ἀλλά, μὲ τὴν ἀδειάν σας,¹
 Μ' ὀλίγα λόγια στρογγυλὰ κι' ἀστολιότα² σὰς λέγω
 Πῶς ἦλθε ἡ ἀγάπη μας· τὶ βότανα, τὶ μάγια,
 (Ἀφοῦ ὡς μάγος σήμερα ἐδῶ κατηγοροῦμαι)
 Ἐπλάνεσαν³ τὴν κόρην του.

ΒΡΑΒΑΝΤΙΟΣ.

Μία κόρη σεμνοτάτη,
 Καὶ ἡσυχῇ, κ' ἐντροπαλῇ, ποῦ⁴ ὡς καὶ τὴν σκιάν της
 Ἐντρέπετο! Καὶ γίνεται τὰ πάντα ν' ἀψηφῆσθαι,⁵
 Τὴν ἡλικίαν, τὴν τιμὴν, τὸν τόπον, τὴν φύσιν,
 Καὶ τώρα ν' ἐρωτευθῇ μ' αὐτόν, ποῦ ἐφοβεῖτο
 Νὰ τὸν ἰδῇ; Πρέπει κανεὶς ἢ νὰ μὴν ἔχῃ κρίσιν,
 * Ἡ νὰ τὴν ἔχῃ παλαβὴν,⁶ διὰ νὰ τὸ πιστεύσῃ,
 * Ὅτ' ἡμπορεῖ τοὺς νόμους της· ἢ φύσις νὰ πατήσῃ,
 Καὶ τόσον νὰ παρεκτραπῇ, ἀπὸ τὴν ἐντέλειάν της,
 Ἐὰν δὲν εἶναι Σατανᾷ ἐνέργεια⁷ 'ς τὴν μέσσην,⁷
 * Ὅπου νὰ κάμῃ τὸ κακόν! Δοιπὸν καὶ πάλιν λέγω,
 * Ὅτι αὐτὸς μὲ βότανα ποῦ ἐνεργοῦν 'ς τὸ αἷμα,
 Μὲ δύναμιν σατανικὴν καὶ φίλτρα μαγευμένα
 Τὴν 'πλάνεσε!

ΔΟΓΗΣ.

* Ὁ λόγος σου ἀπόδειξις⁸ δὲν εἶναι.
 Ἀντὶ μὲ πιθανότητας καὶ μὲ συμπερασμούς⁹ σου,
 Πρέπει ἐδῶ μὲ ἀσφαλεῖς, γησιῖας ἀποδείξεις
 Νὰ ἔλθῃς ἐναντίον του.

Α'. ΓΕΡΟΥΣΙΑΣΤΗΣ.

Δὲν ὁμιλεῖς, Ὁθέλλε;
 Εἰπέ μὰς ἂν μ' ἀφύσικα κ' ἐντροπιασμένα μέσα¹⁰

¹ With your leave. ² Round, unvarnished. ³ Deceived. ⁴ For relative pronoun, ἡ ὁποία. ⁵ To despise. ⁶ Mad, deranged. ⁷ In the affair (middle). ⁸ Proof (sometimes a receipt). ⁹ Inferences.
¹⁰ Disgraceful means.

Φαρμάκευτες κ' ἐκέρδισες τῆς κόρης τὴν ἀγάπην,
 Ἡ μὲ πειθῶ καὶ μὲ γλυκὰ καὶ τιμημένα λόγια
 Ὅπου ἐνόησαν δύο καρδιαῖς ;

ΟΘΕΛΛΟΣ.

Παρακαλῶ, αὐθéntαι,
 'ς τὸ Ναυαρχεῖον¹ στείλετε νὰ φέριτε τὴν νέαν,
 Κ' ἐμπρὸς εἰς τὸν πατέρα της ἡ ἴδια ἄς λαλήσῃ-
 Ἄν ἔνοχον μὲ κρίνετε ἀπ' τὰδικὰ της λόγια,
 Τότ' ὅχι μόνον τὸν βαθμὸν καὶ τὴν ὑπόληψίν² μου
 Νὰ μὲ καταδικάσητε νὰ χάσω, ἀλλ' ἀκόμη
 Καὶ τὴν ζωὴν μου !

ΔΟΓΗΣ.

Φέρετε εἰδὼ τὴν Δυσδαιμόναν.

ΟΘΕΛΛΟΣ.

Ὁδήγησέ τους, Ἰάγο μου· σὺ 'ξεύρεις ποῦ τὴν ἔχω.
 (Ἐξέρχεται ὁ ΙΑΓΟΣ.)

Κί' ὥς ποῦ νὰ ἔλθῃ, καθαρὰ σάν³ νὰ ξεμολογοῦμαι
 'ς τὴν παρουσίαν τοῦ θεοῦ τὰ κρίματα ποῦ ἔχω,
 Μὲ τόσην εὐλικρίνειαν ἐμπρὸς σας θὰ ἐκθέσω
 Πῶς ἔγινε κ' ἐκέρδισα τῆς νέας τὴν ἀγάπην,
 Καὶ πῶς κι' αὐτὴ ἐκέρδισε τὴν ἰδικήν μου.

ΔΟΓΗΣ.

Λέγε.

ΟΘΕΛΛΟΣ.

Μὲ ἀγαποῦς⁴ ὁ γέροντας⁴ συχνὰ μ' ἐπροσκαλοῦσε·
 Τὴν ἱστορίαν μ' ἔβαζε νὰ λέγω⁵ τῆς ζωῆς μου
 Τὰς μάχας, τοὺς πολέμους μου καὶ τὰς πολιορκίας,
 Τὸν δρόμον ὅπου ἔπερασα.⁶ Καὶ τοῦ ἐδιηγούμην
 Ἀπὸ τὰ παιδικία μου τὰ χρόνια τὴν ζωὴν,
 Ὡς τὴν στιγμὴν ποῦ ἔκθητο καὶ μ' ἤκουε νὰ λέγω.

¹ Admiralty, the Sagittary. ² Reputation. ³ For ὡσάν, as if;
 ξεμολογοῦμαι, I confess. ⁴ Modern Form; the Accusative Plural used
 for the Nominative Singular. ⁵ He made me tell. ⁶ For ἐπέρασα,
 Aorist of περνῶ, to pass through, undergo.

Καὶ ἔλεγα τὴν τύχην μου, τοὺς φοβεροὺς κινδύνους,
 Τὰ τρομερὰ συμβάντα μου ἔς τὸν κάμπον ἢ ἔς τὸ κύμα,
 Τοὺς παρὰ τρίχα γλυτωμοὺς ἔς ἐφόδους καὶ καρτέρια,¹
 Πῶς ἔπεσα εἰς τοῦ ἐχθροῦ τ' ἀγριευμένα² χέρια
 Καὶ σκλάβος ἐπωλήθηκα³ τὴν ἐλευθέρωσίν μου,
 Καὶ τὰ ταξείδια τὰ πολλὰ ποῦ ἔκαμα κατόπιν·
 Τὰ σπήλαια τ' ἀπέραντα καὶ τὰς ξηρὰς ἐρήμους,
 Τοὺς βράχους, τὰ ὕψηλὰ βουνὰ ποῦ φθάνουν ὡς τὰ νέφη.⁴
 Αὐτὰ τοῦ ἐπερίγραφα, καὶ τοὺς ἀνθρωποφάγους,
 Καὶ τοὺς ἀγρίους τοὺς φρικτούς,⁵ καὶ τέρατα ποῦ ἔχουν
 Τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀνάμεσα ἔς ταῖς πλάταις φυτρωμένην.
 Ἡ Δυσδαιμόνα ἤρχετο περιέργην ν' ἀκούῃ,
 Ἄλλ' αἱ φροντίδες τοῦ σπιτιοῦ⁶ τὴν ἔκαμαν νὰ φεύγῃ,
 Καὶ βιαστικῇ⁷ ἐπήγαυε τὰ χρέη της νὰ κάμῃ,
 Κ' ἐπέστρεφε, τὰ λόγια μου ν' ἀκούσῃ ἢ διψασμένη.⁸
 Κ' ἐγὼ τὸ παρετήρησα καὶ ἦδρα εὐκαιρίαν,
 Καὶ ἦδρα τρόπον μόνῃ της νὰ μου ἔξιμυστερεύσῃ⁹
 Τὸν πόθον τὸν ἐγκάρδιον, νὰ τῆς ἐξιστορίσω
 Καταλεπτῶς τὸν βίον μου ἀπ' τὴν ἀρχὴν ἔς τὸ τέλος,
 Ποῦ ἄκραῖς μέσαις ἤξευρεν ἀπ' ὅσα εἶχ' ἀκούσει.
 Τῆς εἶπα ὅλα· καὶ συχνὰ τῆς δάκρυσε τὸ μάτι,¹⁰
 Ἐνῶ τῆς πρώτης μου ζωῆς τῆς ἔλεγα τὰ πάθη·
 Καὶ ὅταν ἐτελείωσα, μ' ἐπλήρωσε τὸν κόπον
 Μὲ ἓνα κόσμον δάκρυα καὶ ἀναστεναγμούς¹¹ της.
 Μοῦ εἶπε πῶς ἐθαύμασε, ἐθαύμασε εἰς ἄκρον,¹²
 Ὅτι λυπᾶται δι' ἐμέ, κατὰκαρδα λυπᾶται,¹³
 Πῶς ἤθελε καλλίτερα νὰ μὴ τὰ εἶχ' ἀκούσει,

¹ 'Of hairbreadth 'scapes i' th' imminent deadly breach.' ² Enraged, infuriated. ³ I was sold. ⁴ Rocks and hills, whose heads touch heaven. ⁵ ὕψηλὰ for ὑψηλά. ⁶ Horrible savages. ⁷ τέρατα = monsters.

⁸ Household cares; τὸ σπίτι, Lat. hospitium, house. ⁹ In haste. ¹⁰ With greedy ear, athirst. ¹¹ Reveal. ¹² μάτι for δμᾶτιον, the eye, curtailed at both ends. ¹³ Sighs. ¹⁴ Supply βαθμόν, in the highest degree. ¹⁵ She pitied from her heart.

Κί' ὅμως μακάρι καὶ αὐτὴ νὰ λάβῃ τέτοιον ἄνδρα.
 Μοῦ εἶπε πῶς μ' εὐχαριστεῖ, κί' ἂν ἴσως ἔχω φίλον,
 'Οποῦ τὴν ἐρωτεύεται καὶ θέλει τὴν καρδίαν της,
 Νὰ τὸν διδάξω νὰ τῆς 'πῇ¹ ὅσα ἐγὼ τῆς εἶπα.
 'Σ αὐτὴν τὴν νύξιν της κ' ἐγὼ ἀνοίχθηκα² μαζὶ της.
 Δι' ὅσα ἐκωδύνευσα μ' ἠγάπησεν ἐκείνη,
 Καὶ τὴν ἠγάπησα ἐγὼ, διότι μ' ἐλυπήθη.
 Τὰ μάγια ποῦ τῆς ἔκαμα εἶναι αὐτὰ καὶ μόνα.
 'Ιδού, ἡ νέα ἔρχεται καὶ ἄς τὸ μαρτυρήσῃ.
 (Εἰσέρχονται ἡ Δυσδαίμονα, ὁ 'Ιάγος, καὶ ὑπηρεταί.)

II.

VICTORIEN SARDOU. Rabagas. Act II, Scene II.

TRANSLATED BY JOHN K. KAMPOUROGLOS.

Monaco. The office of the 'Carmagnole,' journal of the opposition at the inn of the Crapaud Volant. Room on the first floor. At the bottom of the stage, in the centre, a glass door, communicating with the billiard-room. On the walls,—notices, caricatures, etc.

ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ Κωμῳδία μεταφρασθεῖσα ἐπὶ Ἰωάννου Κ. Καμπούρογλου.

ΠΡΑΞΙΣ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑ. ΣΚΗΝΗ ΕΝΔΕΚΑΤΗ.

[Τὸ γραφεῖον τῆς Καρμανιόλας ἐν τῷ καταστήματι τοῦ Μπάκακα. (Ἐνε αἰθουσα τοῦ πρώτου πατώματος).—Εἰς τὸ βάθος τῆς σκηνῆς, ἐν τῷ μέσῳ, θύρα ὑέλαιτῃ συγκοινωνοῦσα μὲ τὸ μέρος ὅπου εἶνε τὸ σφαιριστήριον.—'Επὶ τῶν τοίχων κολλημένα προγράμματα, γελοιογραφίαι, κ.τ.λ.]

ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ,³ ΕΥΑ.⁴

ΕΥΑ (ἐπὶ τοῦ οὐδοῦ τῆς θύρας).⁵ Συγχωρήσατε, Κύριε, τὸ θάρρος μου . .

'ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Τί λέγετε, Κυρία! 'Εγὼ πρέπει νὰ σὰς ζητήσω συγγνώμην, διὰ τὴν ἀταξίαν . . .

¹ For εἶπῃ. ² On this hint, I spake, I opened my mind. ³ Rabagas, Barrister, leader of the republican opposition. ⁴ Eva, an American lady, just arrived in Monaco and appointed Mistress of the Robes by the Prince. ⁵ On the threshold.

ΕΥΑ. Ἔχετε ἴσως ἐργασίαν . . .

ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Ἐτελείωσα καὶ ἐνοχλητικὰς ὑποθέσεις.¹ Παρακαλῶ, καθήσατε, Κυρία, σὰς παρακαλῶ. (Πηγαίνει νὰ τῇ προσφέρῃ τὸ πρὸς δεξιὰ κάθισμα, ἀλλ' εὐρίσκει ἐπ' αὐτοῦ τὴν πίπαν² του, τὴν ὁποίαν τεχνηέντως ἀποκρύπτει, θέτων ὑπὸ τὴν τράπεζαν τὸ κάθισμα.) ὦ, μὲ συγχωρεῖτε . . . οἱ ὑπηρέται ἐδῶ δὲν ἐφρόντισαν . . . (ὑποδεικνύει πρὸς τὴν Εὐαν τὸν ἀνακλινητῆρα³ ἀριστερά).

ΕΥΑ. Μὲ εἶπαν, Κύριε, εἰς τὸ σπίτι σας, ὅτι ἦτο πιθανὸν νὰ σὰς εὕρω ἐδῶ.

ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Πραγματικῶς, Κυρία . . .

ΕΥΑ. Ἀλλὰ δὲν θὰ σὰς ἐνοχλήσω πολὺ⁴ . . . Ἡ συμβουλὴ τὴν ὁποίαν ἦλθα νὰ ζητήσω ἀπὸ τὰ φῶτά σας, ὡς ξένη. . .

ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (λαμβάνων κάθισμα ἀριστερόθεν ὀπισθεν τοῦ ἀνακλινητῆρος). ὦ! Κυρία, εἰσθε . . .

ΕΥΑ. Ἀμερικανίς!

ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (προσκλίνων). Ὁ τίτλος σας αὐτός, Κυρία μου, καὶ μόνος μοι ἐπιβάλλει πᾶσαν συμπάθειαν . . . (Κάθεται). Λοιπὸν μ' ἐξηγήσατε ὡς . . .

ΕΥΑ. Ὡς δικηγόρον⁵ . . . Καί, ἐννοεῖται, τὸν μᾶλλον διακεκριμένον.⁶

ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Δηλαδή, Κυρία μου, τὸ πολὺ πολὺ, τὸν μᾶλλον ἀκέραιον.⁷

ΕΥΑ. Δι' ὀλίγων,⁸ Κύριε, ἰδοὺ περὶ τίνος πρόκειται . . . Ἦλθα ἐκ Νεαπόλεως· ἀλλ' ἐπειδὴ ἐβιαζόμην πολὺ⁹ καὶ δὲν ἤθελα νὰ ἔχω φροντίδας διὰ τὰ πράγματά μου, τὰ ἐξαπέστειλα προηγουμένως¹⁰ μὲ μιαν ὑπηρέτριάν μου . . . Ἀλλὰ τί μανθάνω χθές; Ὅτι μοῦ τὰ ἐκράτησαν εἰς τὸ τελωνεῖον¹¹ τῆς Γενούης, λόγῳ ὅτι τὰ φορέματά μου ἔχουν πολλὰς δαντέλλαις,¹² καὶ ὅτι εἶνε λαθρεμπόριον.¹³ . . .

ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (ὀλίγον ἀπεγοητευμένος).¹⁴ ὦ! διὰ δαντέλλαις; . . .

¹ I have just finished some tiresome affairs. ² His pipe. ³ Sofa.

⁴ But I will not trouble you much. ⁵ As barrister. ⁶ And it is understood the most distinguished. ⁷ The most honest. ⁸ In a few words. ⁹ But as I was in a great hurry. ¹⁰ I sent them on.

¹¹ Custom-house. ¹² Lace. ¹³ Smuggling. ¹⁴ Somewhat disenchanted.

ΕΥΑ. Φαντασθήτε, Κύριέ μου, πῶς μ' ἐφάνη! Δὲν ἐκοιμήθην¹ ἄλῃ τὴν νύκτα.—Δὲν ἔχω ἐδῶ μαζύ μου παρὰ τὸ φόρεμα τοῦ ταξειδιοῦ, ὅπου² φορῶ καὶ ἐν ἄλλο τοῦ χοροῦ! Μόνον δύο φορέματα ἀπὸ εἰκοσιδύο, ὅπου ἔχω! Τί νὰ γίνω τώρα μὲ δύο φορέματα καὶ τριακόσια μίλλια μακρὰν ἀπὸ τὴν ῥάπτρᾶν³ μου;

ῬΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Βεβαίως, Κυρία μου, βεβαίως. . . (κατ' ἰδίαν) Εἰν' ἀπ' ἐκείναις!⁴

ΕΥΑ. Φαντασθήτε τὴν θέσιν μου!⁵

ῬΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. ὦ, τὴν φαντάζομαι, Κυρία μου, τὴν φαντάζομαι!

ΕΥΑ. Δὲν εἶνε τρομερόν;⁶

ῬΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Τρομερόν, τρομερώτατον! Νὰ σὰς εἰπῶ τὴν ἀλήθειαν ὁμως; εἰς τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐνόμισα κάμμιναν ὑπόθεσιν . . . κᾶπως ζωηροτέραν . . . κἀνὲν οἰκογενειακὸν δράμα,⁷ ἀφ' ἐνὸς σύζυγον ἴσως . . . ἀφ' ἐτέρου . . .

ΕΥΑ. Ὅχι, εἶμαι χήρα!⁸

ῬΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Λοιπόν, ἀφ' ἐτέρου μόνον . . . Ἄς εἶνε, δὲν πρόκειται περὶ τοιούτων. Ἄς ἐπανεέλθωμεν εἰς τὰ χαμηλά.⁹—Πρόκειται, λέγετε, περὶ ἐνὸς ἢ δύο κιβωτίων.

ΕΥΑ. Καλὲ τί,¹⁰ Κύριε; περὶ ὀκτῶ κιβωτίων!

ῬΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Ὁκτώ, ἔστω! Λοιπόν, Κυρία, (ἐγείρεται) ἐπιτρέψατέ μοι νὰ σὰς δώσω τὴν διεύθυνσιν ἐνὸς συναδέλφου μου, ὁ ὁποῖος εἶνε μοναδικὸς διὰ τοιαύτας ὑποθέσεις.¹¹

ΕΥΑ. Πῶς, Κύριε, μ' ἀρνεῖσθε τὴν ὑποστήριξίν σας;¹²

ῬΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Λυποῦμαι πολὺ, Κυρία, ἀλλὰ δὲν δικομαχῶ δι' ἐμπορεύματα.¹³

ΕΥΑ. Ἀλλά, Κύριε, τὰ φορέματά μου δὲν εἶνε ἐμπορεύματα.

¹ I did not sleep. ² ὅπου for the relative pronoun. ³ Dressmaker.

⁴ She is one of them, i.e. one of the aristocrats. ⁵ Imagine my

situation. Put yourself in my place. ⁶ Is it not terrible. ⁷ Some domestic drama. ⁸ I am a widow.

⁹ To return to our business. ¹⁰ What are you talking about. ¹¹ Let me give you the address of a colleague, who is the only man for such cases. ¹² Do you refuse

me your support. ¹³ I do not plead for goods.

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (ἐγειρόμενος). Εἶνε καλλιτεχνήματα, δὲν ἀμφιβάλλω !¹ Ἀλλὰ ὁ κἀθεὶς μὲ τὴν εἰδικότητά του² ἡ ἰδική μου εἶνε τὰ πολιτικά ! (Γράφει διεύθυνσιν τινα, ὄρθιος ἐπὶ τῆς τραπέζης δεξιά).

ΕΥΑ. ᾿Α ! ὑπερασπίζεσθε ὑποθέσεις τῆς πολιτικῆς ;

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (ἐξακολουθῶν). Καὶ μετ’ ἐπιτυχίας, Κυρία μου, τολμῶ νὰ εἶπω.

ΕΥΑ. Ἵσια, ἴσια λοιπόν³ ἡ ἰδική μου ἀνάγεται εἰς τὰ τῆς πολιτικῆς πρόκειται περὶ τῶν τελωνείων.

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (σταματῶν, διότι τῷ ἤρπεν ἡ ἰδέα αὐτή.⁴ Προσερχόμενος). Ἀληθῶς . . . ἴσως. . . ὑπὸ τινος ἐπόψεως. . . Ἀλλ’ εἰς τὸ ἰδὸς τῆς, δὲν εἶνε ὠραία ἡ ὑπόθεσίς σας. Φορέματα ! Τί εἰμπορῶ νὰ ἐξαγάγω ἐξ αὐτῶν ;— Ἄν εἴχατε βαλμένα μαζὺ τίποτε φυλλάδια, κάμμιαν σάτυραν, τινὰς ἀριθμοὺς ἐφημερίδος ἐμποδισμένης !⁵

ΕΥΑ. Ἐφημερίδος ; Ἐχω βέβαια ! Ὅλα μου τὰ ὑποδήματα εἶνε περιτυλιγμένα μ’ ἐφημερίδας.⁶

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Ἰταλικάς ;

ΕΥΑ. Μὲ τὸν Pasquino, μὲ τὴν Pulcinella !

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (ζωηρῶς). Καλά, καλά ! ζωηραὶ ἐφημερίδες αὐταὶ !

ΕΥΑ. Μὲ γελοιογραφίας !⁷

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (ἐπίσης). Κατὰ τῆς κυβερνήσεως ;⁸

ΕΥΑ. ὦ ! νοστιμωτάτας !⁹

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (ἐνθους). ᾿Α μὰ λοιπὸν τὸ ἡύραμε !

ΕΥΑ. Πιστεύετε ;

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Μάλιστα, . . . τώρα . . . ἐμβαίνομεν εἰς τὴν πολιτικὴν . . . Ἀγαθὴ τύχη ! Αἱ δαντέλλαι σας, αὐτὸ εἶνε πρόφασις . . . Θὰ εἰποῦμεν : . . . κατέσχον εἰς τὰ κιβώτιά σας καὶ καταδιώκουν τὴν ἐλευθερίαν τοῦ τύπου !¹⁰ Σεῖς εἰσθε Ἀμερικανίς ! Περίφημα ! Ἀναγι-

¹ They are works of art, I do not doubt. ² But everyone has his speciality. ³ Just the thing then. ⁴ Stopping, because the idea has pleased him.

⁵ Some copies of an interdicted newspaper. ⁶ All my boots are wrapped up in newspapers. ⁷ With caricatures.

⁸ Against the government ? ⁹ Oh, capital, excellent. ¹⁰ They have seized them in your trunks and destroy (hunt down) the liberty of the press.

νώσκω ἐπ' ἀκροατηρίου τὰς ἐφημερίδας !¹ Γίνεται σκάνδαλον ! . . .
γίνεται κρότος ! . . Καταδικάζεσθε !²

ΕΥΑ. Αἶ ;

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Ἐγὼ ὁμως ἐπιτυχάνω !³

ΕΥΑ. Καταδικάζομαι ;

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Ὁ μὲν ! Εἰς μικρὸν πρόστιμον !⁴ Σὰς μένουσι τὰ
φορέματά σας ! Ἀφήστε νὰ ἰδῆτε ! . . . Ἐχετε ὅλα τὰ χαρτιά ; τὰς
σημειώσεις, τὰς ἀποδείξεις τῆς παραλαβῆς ;⁵

ΕΥΑ. Ὅλα !

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (προσφέρων αὐτῇ κάθισμα δεξιόθεν καὶ ἐξάγων τὸ
σημειωματῆριόν ⁶ του). Πολὺ καλὰ. Ἐρχομαι ἐγὼ εἰς τὸ σπίτι σας
καὶ τὰ λαμβάνω ! (Ὁρβιος διατιθέμενος νὰ γράψῃ). Ποῦ κάθεσθε,⁷
παρακαλῶ . . .

ΕΥΑ (καθημένη ἀταράχως ἀπὸ τῆς θέσεώς της). Εἰς τὸ παλάτι !

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Αἶ ;

ΕΥΑ (ὡς ἀνωτέρω). Εἰς τὴν δεξιὰν πτέρυγα, διὰ τῆς μεγάλης
κλίμακος . . δεύτερον πάτωμα !⁸

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Ποῦ ; μέ . .

ΕΥΑ. Μὲ τὸν πρίγκιπα ! Ναί, ἀπὸ χθὲς εἰμαι Μεγάλῃ Κυρία καὶ
παιδαγωγὸς τῆς πριγκηπέσσης !

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Καὶ ἔρχεσθε εἰς ἐμὲ νὰ . . . Ὁ μὲν ! (κατ' ἰδίαν).
Μὰ εἶνε, εἶνε . . . ἀπ' ἐκείναις !

ΕΥΑ. Πῶς εἶπατε, Κύριε ;

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (γελῶν). Δηλαδή, Κυρία μου, μὲ συγχωρεῖτε . . ἀλλὰ εἶνε
πολὺ νόστιμον ! . . Εἰσθε ὁμως ξένη ! . . Ἀγνοεῖτε ἴσως . . φυσικά ! . .

ΕΥΑ. Δὲν καταλαμβάνω . . .

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Νὰ σὰς εἰπῶ μὲ δύο λέξεις, Κυρία μου ! Ἐνῶ εἰσθε
ἐκ τῆς αὐλῆς, ἤλθατε νὰ ζητήσετε συμβουλὴν ἀπὸ τὸν ἀρχηγὸν τῆς
ἀντιπολιτεύσεως !⁹

¹ I read the papers in court. ² You are condemned. ³ But I
have a success. ⁴ To a small fine. ⁵ The descriptions and receipts.

⁶ Notebook. ⁷ Where do you live ? ⁸ In the right wing, up the
grand staircase, second floor. ⁹ You have come to ask advice from
the leader of the opposition.

ΕΥΑ (ἀθώως). Ἄ! ὑπάρχει ἀντιπολίτευσις καὶ εἰς τὸ Μοναχόν;

ῬΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Ὅπως καὶ παντοῦ, Κυρία μου. Ἐἵνε ἀνάγκη! . .
 Ἀν ἔλειπε! ¹ . .

ΕΥΑ. Καὶ σκοπὸς τῆς ἀντιπολιτεύσεως αὐτῆς εἶνε . .

ῬΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Νὰ προσβάλλωνται ὅλαι αἱ πράξεις τῆς κυβερνή-
 σεως, ² ὅπως καὶ παντοῦ.

ΕΥΑ. Ἐκ πεποιθήσεως; ³

ῬΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Κἄποτε . . βέβαια!

ΕΥΑ. Ἄ! τώρα καταλαμβάνω . . Ἐννοεῖται, δὲν εἰμπορεῖτε . . .

ῬΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ . . Νὰ σᾶς ὑπηρεσιασθῶ; Ἀδύνατον! Ἄν ἤμην ἀντί-
 δικός ⁴ σας, ᾶ! τότε ἐναντίον σας . . .

ΕΥΑ. Ἐναντίον μου;

ῬΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Ἐννοεῖται . . . Εἴσθε ἐκ τοῦ ἐχθρικοῦ στρατοπέδου,
 σᾶς κτυπῶ!

ΕΥΑ. Ἐπάνω εἰς τὴν ὑπόθεσίν μου;

ῬΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Εἰς αὐτὴν τὴν ἰδίαν! Ἄν μὲ ἀνατεθῇ! ⁵

ΕΥΑ. Ἀλλὰ ἔχω τὸ δίκαιον, τὸ εἶπατε.

ῬΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (μειδιῶν ἐπὶ τῇ ἀπλότητί της). Ἐν πρώτοις, Κυρία
 μου, κατ' ἀρχὴν ποτὲ κάνεις δὲν ἔχει πολὺ πολὺ δίκαιον! καὶ δεύτερον,
 τί σημαίνει τάχα! Ἄν ἐγὼ δυνηθῶ ν' ἀποδείξω πῶς ἔχετε ἄδικον;

ΕΥΑ. Ἀλλὰ πρὸ μικροῦ μ' ἀπεδείξατε . . .

ῬΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (μειδιῶν). Πρὸ μικροῦ! διαφέρει τὸ πρᾶγμα! Τώρα
 ὅμως εἰμπορῶ νὰ σᾶς ἀποδείξω μὲ τὴν αὐτὴν εὐκολίαν τὸ ἐναντίον!

ΕΥΑ (διακόπτουσα αὐτόν ⁶). Ἄλλ' αἱ ἐφημερίδες ἐκεῖναι αἱ
 ζῶνται;

ῬΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (ὁμοίως). Τί καλλίτερον ἐπιχείρημα; ⁷—Ἐλθετε,
 φιλόσοφοι, συγγραφεῖς, λογογράφοι, οἷτινες νύκτας ὀλοκλήρους
 ἡγρυπνήσατε θραύοντες τὸ στήθος σας ἐπὶ τοῦ γραφείου! ⁸ Ἐλθετε

¹ If it was wanting! Without it! ² That all the actions of the government may be attacked. ³ From conviction. ⁴ Opponent.

⁵ If it is offered me. ⁶ Interrupting him. ⁷ What better argument? ⁸ Who have sat up entire nights, crushing your chests on the desk.

νὰ ἴδῃτε εἰς τί μεταχειρίζεται αὐτὴ ἡ Αὐλὴ¹ τὰ συγγράμματά σας ! . . .
Περιτυλίσσει μὲ αὐτὰ τὰ ὑποδήματα γυναικὸς . . . καὶ ποίας γυναικὸς !²

ΕΥΑ (ζωηρῶς). Αἶ ῖ ;

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (ῥησύχως). Μὲ συγχωρεῖτε . . . ἡ φορὰ τοῦ λόγου !
‘Ενόμσα πὼς ἦλθε ἡ στιγμή ἐκείνη . . . Τοιαῦτα λοιπὸν καὶ ἄλλα ὅσα
θέλετε εἰμπαρῶ νὰ λέγω !

ΕΥΑ. ‘Ωραῖα ! ‘Αλλάζετε βλέπω πολὺ εὐκόλα τὰς πεποιθήσεις
σας.³

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. ‘Αλλάζω ; Καθόλου ! . . . Δὲν ἔχω !

ΕΥΑ. ‘Α !

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Εἰς τοὺς δικηγόρους εἶνε περιτταί ! Βλάπτουν
μάλιστα !⁴ ‘Αλλως τε καὶ δὲν εἴμεθα ὑποχρεωμένοι νὰ πιστεύωμεν ὃ,
τι λέγομεν, ἀλλὰ νὰ τὸ καθιστῶμεν πιστευτὸν ! Καὶ διαφέρει πολὺ !
‘Ο κατηγορούμενος, παραδείγματος χάριν, εἶνε ἔνοχος⁵ δὲν τὸ γνωρίζω
τάχα ;⁶ Καὶ περισσύτερον ἀπὸ κάθε ἄλλον, ἀφοῦ εἶμαι δικηγόρος του !
‘Αλλὰ ὅσῳ περισσύτερον εἶνε ἔνοχος, τόσῳ περισσοτέραν ἀξίαν ἔχω
ἂν ἀποδείξω τὸ ἐναντίον . . .⁷ ‘Αν ἐπρόκειτο μόνον ν’ ἀποδεικνύωμεν τὰ
πασίφανῇ, νὰ ὑποστηρίζωμεν τὰ γνωστά, νὰ λέγωμεν τὰ πασίγνωστα,
τότε τί θὰ ἐχρεώζοντο οἱ δικηγόροι ;

ΕΥΑ. Τώρα βλέπω, Κύριε, ὅτι εἶχαν δίκαιον ὅσοι σᾶς ἐξεθείασαν
εἰς ἐμέ . . . Εἶσθε ἀνώτερος καὶ τῆς ἰδέας τὴν ὁποίαν εἶχα διὰ σᾶς !

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (προσεκλίνων). “Ω, Κυρία μου !

ΕΥΑ. Τώρα ἐννοῶ καὶ τὸν τρόπον⁸ τῆς Αὐτοῦ ‘Υψηλότητος . . .

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (ζωηρῶς). Τῆς Αὐτοῦ ‘Υψηλότητος ;

ΕΥΑ. . . . ὅτε σήμερον τὸ πρωὶ ἀνέκραξε, προκειμένου διὰ τὸν
τελευταῖόν σας λόγον.⁹ . . . “Τὶ νοῦς ! τὶ ἱκανότης !”

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (μαγευθεὶς). ‘Α ! ‘Ο πρίγκηψ εἶπε ; . .

ΕΥΑ. ““Ω . . .” προσέθεσε . . . “ἂν ἐτόλμων !”

¹ This Court. ² It wraps up the boots of a woman with them (your writings) . . . and of what a woman ! ³ I see that you

change your convictions very easily. ⁴ To lawyers they are superfluous. They are even injurious. ⁵ Do you suppose that I do not

know it. Τάχα strengthens the expression. ⁶ The manner. ⁷ On the subject of your last speech.

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (ζωηρῶς). *Ὁς τολήσῃ !

ΕΥΑ (ἐγειρομένη). Ἄλλὰ δὲν ἐτελείωσε τὴν φράσιν του.

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (ἀπελπισθεῖς). Κρίμα, κρίμα !¹

ΕΥΑ. Κύριέ μου, σὰς ἀφίνω· καὶ λυποῦμαι διὰ δύο λόγους . .

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (ὡς ἀνωτέρω). Κυρία μου. . .

ΕΥΑ. Διότι δὲν θὰ σὰς ἔχω δικηγόρον μου, καὶ διότι δι’ αὐτὸ δὲν θὰ ἔχω τὴν εὐχαρίστησιν νὰ μ’ ἐπισκεφθῇτε.²

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ. Εἰς τὸ παλάτι ;

ΕΥΑ. Δὲν θὰ τεθῇτε ὑπὸ κράτησιν ἂν ἔλθετε. . . ἔννοιά σας ! Τὸ πολὺ πολὺ νὰ σὰς κρατήσωμεν ! . .

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (βλέπων περὶ ἑαυτὸν καὶ χαμηλόνων τὸν ἦχον τῆς φωνῆς του).³ Τὶ νὰ γίνῃ ! *Ὁ δὲν ἦτο τὸ κόμμα !⁴

ΕΥΑ (μορφάζουσα μὲ μειδίαμα). Οὐφ !⁵

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (παρρητήρων ἀπαξ περίξ του). Ἐπιτρέπετε . . . μέχρι τῆς ἀμάξης σας⁶ . . . ;

ΕΥΑ (μειδιῶσα). Καὶ τὸ κόμμα ;

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (ἀποφασιστικῶς, προσφέρων τὸν βραχίονά του καὶ μιμούμενος τὸν ἀνωτέρω μορφασμὸν της⁷). Οὐφ !

ΕΥΑ. *Ὁχι . . . ὅχι . . . ὅχι . . . Δὲν θέλω νὰ σὰς ἐκθέσω !⁸ Χαίρετε, Κύριε.

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (ἔχων ἀκόμη τὸν βραχίονα μετέωρον⁹ ὡς ἐὰν τὸν προσέφερε). Χαίρετε ! (Κάπως τεταραγμένος.¹⁰) Τὶ λέγω ! Ἐπιτρέψατέ μοι, Κυρία, ν’ ἀπαντήσω : Au revoir !

ΕΥΑ (πονηρῶς ἐπὶ τοῦ οὐδοῦ). Αἶ . . . καὶ πάλιν Τίς οἶδε ! (Χαιρετίζει καὶ ἐξέρχεται).

‘ΡΑΜΠΑΓΑΣ (λίαν ἀπηλπισμένος, ἀκολουθῶν αὐτὴν διὰ τοῦ βλέμματος). Τίς οἶδε ! . . Καὶ ἰδοὺ τὸ πᾶν ! . . Τί νὰ σημαίνει τοῦτο ; Μήπως καὶ μὲ περιπαίζει ;¹¹

¹ (Disappointed). What a pity ! ² That I shall not have the pleasure of a visit from you. ³ Looking round him and lowering his voice. ⁴ If it was not for the party. ⁵ Pouting and smiling. ⁶ Allow me . . . as far as your carriage. ⁷ And imitating her previous gesture (expression). ⁸ I do not wish to expose (compromise) you. ⁹ Holding his arm up. ¹⁰ Somewhat agitated. ¹¹ Can it be that she is laughing at me ?

ΤΟ ΦΙΛΗΜΑ.

ὑπὸ Γεωργίου Χ. Ζαλακώστα.

Zalacosta is principally known through his translations from the Italian, and his songs for the people. The specimen given is sung everywhere in Greece.

Μιά βοσκοπούλα¹ ἀγάπησα, μιὰ ζηλεμένη² κόρη
Καὶ τὴν ἀγάπησα πολύ,—
Ἦμουν ἀλάλητο πουλί,³
Δέκα χρονῶν ἀγόρι.⁴—

Μιά μέρα⁵ ποῦ καθόμασθε στὰ χόρτα τ' ἀνθισμένα⁶
Μάρω,⁷ ἓνα λόγο θὰ σοῦ πῶ,⁸
Μάρω, τῆς εἴπα, σέ ἀγαπῶ,
Τρελλαίνομαι γιὰ σένα.⁹

Ἀπὸ τὴ μέση μὲ ἀρπαξε, μὲ φίλησε¹⁰ στὸ στόμα
Καὶ μοῦπε· γιὰ ἀναστεναγμούς,
Γιὰ τῆς ἀγάπης τοὺς καῦμούς
Εἶσαι μικρὸς ἀκόμα.

Μεγάλωσα καὶ τὴν ζητῶ . . . ἄλλον ζητῶ ἢ καρδιά της
Καὶ μὲ ξεχάνει τ' ὀρφανό¹¹ . . .
Ἐγὼ ὅμως δὲν τὸ λησμονῶ¹²
Ποτὲ τὸ φίλημά της.

¹ The Accusative; the final ν is dropped in the vulgar dialect.

² Cherished, sought after. ³ I was a silent child (bird). ⁴ A boy.

⁵ One day. The Accusative. ⁶ While we were sitting in the flowery grass. ⁷ Mary. ⁸ Πῶ for εἶπω. ⁹ Διὰ σέ. ¹⁰ Kissed. ¹¹ She

forgets me, the orphan. ¹² I do not forget.

COMMON DIALECT.

ATHANASIOS CHRISTOPOULOS (1772-1847).

Christopoulos has been called the 'Modern Anacreon.' His songs are principally devoted to the praise of love and wine; many of them are of great originality and beauty.

Εἰς βουνόν¹ ἐγὼ κί' ὁ Ἔρως
 Κ' ἡ ἀγάπη μου μαζή,²
 Κί' ὁ θεὸς Καίρως ὁ γέρος³
 Ἀνεβαίναμε πεζοί.
 Ἡ ἀγάπη μ' ἀποστοῦσε⁴
 Εἰς τὸν δρόμον τὸν σκληρόν,
 Καὶ ὁ Ἔρωτας περνοῦσε
 Βιαστικά⁵ μὲ τὸν Καίρυν.
 Στάσου,⁶ λέγω, Ἔρωτά μου,
 Καὶ μὴ τρέχετ' ὀμπροσθά.
 Ἡ καλὴ συντροφισσά⁷ μου
 Ἡ ἀγάπη μ' δὲν βαστᾷ.⁸
 Τότε βλέπω καὶ τανύζουν,⁹
 Καὶ οἱ δύο τοὺς τὰ φτερά,
 Καὶ τ' ἀπλόνουν, καὶ ἀρχίζουν,
 Καὶ πετοῦν, πετοῦν γερά.¹⁰
 Φίλε, λέγω, ποῦ πετᾷτε;
 Τόση βία διὰ τί;¹¹
 Ἡ ἀγάπη μας, κυτᾷτε,¹²
 Ὡραν ὥρ' ἀδυνατεῖ.¹³
 Τοῦ' ὁ Ἔρωτας γυρίζει,
 Καὶ μὲ λέγει, τὸ παρὼν.¹⁴
 Πὼς ἀρχῇθεν¹⁵ συνειθίζει
 Νὰ πετᾷ μὲ τὸν καιρόν.

¹ Mountain. ² Together. ³ For γέρον. ⁴ Irregular Imperfect of ἀποσταίνω, to be weary, tired. ⁵ Hurried on. ⁶ Stay. ⁷ My companion. ⁸ Hold out. ⁹ Stretch. ¹⁰ Γερά, same meaning as δυνατά, strongly. ¹¹ Why such haste? ¹² Observe, mark. ¹³ Becomes weaker and weaker. ¹⁴ This, the following. ¹⁵ From the beginning.

Εἰς τὸ ρεῦμα.

The following beautiful song, although German rather than Greek in character, is popular not only in Greece, but in all the countries through which the Greeks are scattered. It is anonymous.

Εἰς τὸ ρεῦμα τῆς ζωῆς μου
Διὰ τί νὰ σ' ἀπαντήσω;
Δι' ἐμὲ ἀφ' οὗ δὲν ἦσο
Διατί νὰ σὲ ἰδῶ; . . .

Καὶ μὲ ἔκαμες ἀπαύστως
Στεναγμοὺς νὰ ὑποφέρω,
Καὶ γελᾷς διότι κλαίω,
Διὰ σὲ καὶ θρηνῶδῶ.

Στέρξε, κάμε ἢ νὰ ζήσω
ἢ νὰ παύσῃ ἡ πνοή μου.
Ἦσως, ἴσως, στήν θανήν μου
Πλέον μεταμεληθῆς.

* * * *

Δὲν ζητῶ, οἱ στεναγμοί μου
Τὴν καρδίαν σου ν' ἐλκύσουν
Θέλω μόνον, ὅταν σβύσουν
Τῆς ζωῆς μου αἱ στιγμαί,
Ἐνα στεναγμὸν θρηνώδη
Ὡς χαιρετισμὸν ν' ἀφήσης,
Κ' εἰς¹ τὸν τάφον μου νὰ χύσης
Ἐν σου δάκρυ δι' ἐμέ.

¹ For Καὶ εἰς.



PART V.

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NOTE.—With a few exceptions, the English words in each subject are arranged alphabetically, in order to facilitate reference.

VOCABULARY.

The Days of the Week, Αἱ ἡμέραι τῆς ἐβδομάδος.

Sunday, ἡ Κυριακή.	Thursday, ἡ Πέμπτη.
Monday, ἡ Δευτέρα.	Friday, ἡ Παρασκευή.
Tuesday, ἡ Τρίτη.	Saturday, τὸ Σάββατον.
Wednesday, ἡ Τετάρτη.	

The Months, Οἱ μῆνες.

January, ὁ Ἰανουάριος.	July, ὁ Ἰούλιος.
February, ὁ Φεβρουάριος.	August, ὁ Αὐγουστος.
March, ὁ Μάρτιος.	September, ὁ Σεπτέμβριος.
April, ὁ Ἀπρίλιος.	October, ὁ Ὀκτώβριος.
May, ὁ Μάιος.	November, ὁ Νοέμβριος.
June, ὁ Ἰούνιος.	December, ὁ Δεκέμβριος.

The Seasons, Αἱ ὥραι τοῦ ἔτους.

Spring, ἡ Ἀνοιξίς (τὸ Ἔαρ).	Autumn, τὸ Φθινόπωρον.
Summer, τὸ Καλοκαίρι, Θέρος.	Winter, ὁ Χειμῶν.

Holidays, Αἱ ἑορταί.

New Year's Day, ἡ πρώτη τοῦ ἔτους, ἡ πρωτοχρονιά, τὸ νέον ἔτος.	ἡλιοτρόπιον, ὁρ ἡ ἑορτὴ τοῦ Ἁγίου Ἰωάννου.
Twelfth Night, τὰ Θεοφάνεια.	Michaelmas Day, ἡ ἑορτὴ τῶν Ταξιαρχῶν.
Carnival, αἱ ἀπόκριαι.	Christmas Eve, ἡ παραμονὴ τῶν Χριστουγέννων.
Lent, ἡ νηστεία, ἡ σαρακοστή.	Christmas, τὰ Χριστούγεννα.
Good Friday, ἡ Μεγάλη Παρασκευή.	St. John's Day, ἡ ἑορτὴ τοῦ Ἁγ. Ἰωάννου τοῦ Βαπτιστοῦ.
Easter, τὸ Πάσχα, ἡ Λαμπρά.	Birthday, τὰ γενέθλια.
Whitsuntide, ἡ Πεντηκοστή.	Anniversary, ἡ ἐπέτειος ἑορτὴ.
Midsummer's Day, τὸ θερινὸν	

Time, Ὁ Χρόνος.

A year, τὸ ἔτος.	To-day, this day week, σήμερον, σήμερον ὁκτώ.
A century, ἡ ἑκατονταετηρίς, ὁ αἰών.	To-morrow, αὔριον.
This year, ἐφέτος.	The day after to-morrow, μεθαύριον.
Last year, πέρυσι, τὸ παρελθὸν ἔτος.	Morning, ἡ πρωΐα.
Next year, τὸ ἐρχόμενον ἔτος, τοῦ χρόνου.	Afternoon, τὸ ἀπομεσήμερο, τὸ ἀπόγευμα (μετὰ μεσημβρίαν).
A month, ὁ μήν.	Evening, ἡ ἑσπέρα.
A fortnight, τὸ δεκαπενθήμερον.	Day, ἡ ἡμέρα.
In a fortnight, μετὰ δεκαπέντε ἡμέρας.	Night, ἡ νύξ.
A fortnight ago, πρὸ δεκαπέντε ἡμερῶν.	Sunrise, ἡ ἀνατολὴ τοῦ ἡλίου.
A week, ἡ ἐβδομάς (ἐβδομάδα).	Sunset, ἡ δύσις τοῦ ἡλίου.
Last week, τὴν παρελθούσαν ἐβδομάδα.	Midday, Noon, τὸ μεσημέρι, ἡ μεσημβρία.
Next week, τὴν προσεχῇ ἐβδομάδα.	Midnight, τὰ μεσάνυχτα.
Yesterday, χθές.	The hour, ἡ ὥρα.
The day before yesterday, προχθές.	Half an hour, ἡμίσεια ὥρα.
	A quarter of an hour, ἐν τέταρτον (τῆς ὥρας).
	A minute, ἐν λεπτόν.
	A second, ἐν δευτερόλεπτον.

The Weather, Ὁ Καιρός.

Weather, ὁ καιρός.	Hail, ἡ χάλαξα.
Cold, ἡ ψύχρα, τὸ κρύο, τὸ ψύχος.	Thunder, ἡ βροντή.
Heat, ἡ ζέστη, ὁ καύσων.	Lightning, ἡ ἀστραπή.
Frost, ἡ παγωνιά, ὁ παγετός.	Wind, ὁ ἄνεμος.
Damp, ἡ ὑγρασία.	East wind, ὁ ἀνατολικὸς ἄνεμος.
Rain, rainbow, ἡ βροχή, τὸ οὐράνιον τόξον (ἡ Ἴρις).	South wind, ὁ νότιος ἄνεμος.
Snow, τὸ χιόνι, ἡ χιών.	West wind, ὁ δυτικὸς ἄνεμος.
Dust, ἡ σκόνη, ὁ κονιορτός.	North wind, ὁ βόρειος ἄνεμος.
Wind, ὁ ἄνεμος.	Sun, sunshine, ὁ ἥλιος, ἡ λάμψις τοῦ ἡλίου.
Fog, ἡ ὁμίχλη, ἡ καταχνιά.	Moon, moonlight, ἡ σελήνη, τὸ φεγγάρι, τὸ φῶς τῆς σελήνης.
Ice, ὁ πάγος.	Full moon, ἡ πανσέληνος.
Storm, ἡ τρικυμία.	

New moon, ἡ νέα σελήνη.
 Star, τὸ ἄστρον, ὁ ἀστήρ.
 Sky (clear), ὁ οὐρανὸς (καθαρός).

Cloud (cloudy, cloudless), τὸ
 νέφος (συννεφώδης, ἀνέφελος).
 Sea (rough, smooth), ἡ θάλασσα
 (τρικυμώδης, γαληνιαία).

*Phrases to facilitate reading Greek Newspapers, Φράσεις
 πρὸς εὐκόλυνσιν τῆς ἀναγνώσεως τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν Ἐφημερίδων.*

Advance, to, προχωρῶ.
 Advertisement, ἡ ἀγγελία.
 Agency (Havas, Reuter), τὸ
 Πρακτορεῖον (Χαβὰς, Ρέουτερ).
 Ambassador has been ap-
 pointed, ὁ πρέσβυς διορίσθη.
 Archbishop has resigned, ὁ
 ἀρχιεπίσκοπος παρητήθη.
 Army (of occupation), ὁ στρα-
 τὸς (τῆς κατοχῆς).
 Arrange, to, διευθετῶ.
 Article, leading, τὸ κύριον ἄρ-
 θρον.
 Attaché, ὁ ἀκόλουθος.
 Bill was voted, τὸ νομοσχέδιον
 ἐψηφίσθη.
 Bishop was insulted, ὁ ἐπί-
 σκοπος ὑβρίσθη.
 Boundary, τὸ σύνορον.
 Budget, ὁ προϋπολογισμός.
 Chamber of Deputies, ἡ Βουλὴ.
 Circular note, ἡ ἐγκύκλιος δια-
 κοίνωσις.
 Commission, the commis-
 sioner, ἡ ἐπιτροπὴ, ὁ ἐπί-
 τροπος.
 Concession, ἡ παραχώρησις.
 Conference, ἡ συνδιάσκεψις.
 Conservative party, τὸ συντη-
 ρητικὸν κόμμα.
 Constitution, τὸ σύνταγμα.

Consul, ὁ πρόξενος.
 Correspondent, ὁ ἀνταποκριτής.
 Debate was adjourned, ἡ συζή-
 τησις ἀνεβλήθη.
 Embassy, ἡ πρεσβεία.
 Empire, ἡ αὐτοκρατορία.
 Evacuation, ἡ ἐκκένωσις.
 Excitement, ὁ ἐρεθισμός.
 Frontier, τὸ σύνορον.
 Government, ἡ κυβέρνησις, τὸ
 ὑπουργεῖον.
 House of deputies was dis-
 solved, ἡ βουλὴ διελύθη.
 Interview, ἡ συνέντευξις.
 Judge, ὁ δικαστής.
 King, constitutional, ὁ βασι-
 λεύς, ὁ συνταγματικός.
 Leader of the Opposition, ὁ
 ἀρχηγὸς τῆς ἀντιπολιτεύσεως.
 Liberal party, τὸ φιλελεύθερον
 κόμμα.
 Majority, ἡ πλειονοψηφία.
 Mayor, ὁ δήμαρχος.
 Meeting, τὸ συλλαλητήριον.
 Minister of Foreign Affairs,
 ὁ Ὑπουργὸς τῶν Ἐξωτερικῶν.
 Minister of Home Affairs, ὁ
 Ὑπουργὸς τῶν Ἑσωτερικῶν.
 Minister of Public Instruction,
 ὁ Ὑπουργὸς τῆς Δημοσίας
 Ἐκπαιδεύσεως.

Minister of Religion, ὁ Ὑπουργὸς τῶν Ἐκκλησιαστικῶν.	Provisional scheme, τὸ προσωρινὸν σχέδιον.
Minister of Justice, ὁ Ὑπουργὸς τῆς Δικαιοσύνης.	Published daily, is, ἐκδίδεται καθημερινῶς (καθ' ἑκάστην).
Minister of War, ὁ Ὑπουργὸς τῶν Στρατιωτικῶν.	Queen, ἡ βασίλισσα.
Minister of Navy, ὁ Ὑπουργὸς τῶν Ναυτικῶν.	Question, Eastern, τὸ ζήτημα, τὸ ἀνατολικόν.
Minority, ἡ μειοψηφία.	Radical party, τὸ Ῥιζοσπαστικὸν κόμμα.
Monarchy, limited, ἡ περιορισμένη μοναρχία.	Republic, ἡ Δημοκρατία.
Newspaper, press, ἡ ἐφημερίς, ὁ τύπος.	Republican press, ὁ Δημοκρατικὸς τύπος.
Standard, ἡ Σημαία.	Resigned, has, παρητήθη.
Daily News, τὰ Ἡμερήσια Νέα.	Retreat, ἡ ὑποχώρησις.
Morning Post, ὁ Ἑωθινὸς Ταχυδρόμος.	Revolution, ἡ ἐπανάστασις.
Times, οἱ Καιροί.	Riot, ἡ ὁχλαγωγία.
Daily Telegraph, ὁ Ἡμερήσιος Τηλέγραφος.	Rumour, ἡ φήμη.
Opposition, ἡ ἀντιπολίτευσις.	Secretary, private, ὁ Γραμματεὺς, ὁ ἰδιαιτερος.
Orator, ὁ ῥήτωρ.	Special correspondent, ὁ εἰδικὸς ἀνταποκριτής.
Organisation, ὁ ὀργανισμός.	State, τὸ κράτος.
Peace, ἡ εἰρήνη.	Stated, it is, λέγεται.
People, ὁ λαός.	Successor (to throne), ὁ διάδοχος.
Population, ὁ πληθυσμός.	Treaty, ἡ συνθήκη.
Powers, Great, αἱ δυνάμεις, αἱ μεγάλαι.	Vice-president, ὁ ἀντιπρόεδρος.
Préfet, ὁ ἑπαρχος.	Viceroy, ὁ ἀντιβασιλεὺς.
Prime Minister and President of the Council, ὁ Πρωθυπουργὸς καὶ Πρόεδρος τοῦ Ὑπουργικοῦ Συμβουλίου.	Want of confidence, ἡ ἔλλειψις ἐμπιστοσύνης.
Prince, princess, ὁ ἡγεμὼν, ἡ ἡγεμονίς.	War, ὁ πόλεμος.
Progress, ἡ πρόοδος.	Archbishop of Canterbury, ὁ Ἀρχιεπίσκοπος τῆς Κανταβριγίας.
	Marquis of Salisbury, ὁ Μαρκίων Σαλισβουρής.

Travelling, Τὸ Ταξίδιον.

Arrival, ἡ ἀφίξις.	Baggage, ἡ ἀποσκευή.
Bag, ὁ σάκος.	Berth, ἡ θέσις (place).

Blacksmith, ὁ σιδηρουργός.

Box, τὸ κιβώτιον.

Bridge, ἡ γέφυρα.

Bridle, ὁ χαλινός.

Cabin, ὁ θαλαμίσκος.

Change, to, horses, ἀλλάζω ἵππους.

Clothes, τὰ ἐνδύματα.

Cross, to, διέρχομαι.

Custom, ἡ συνήθεια.

Custom-house, τὸ τελωνεῖον.

Custom-house-officer, ὁ τελωνοφύλαξ.

Dangerous (not at all), διόλου ἐπικίνδυνος.

Deep, βαθύς.

Departure, ἡ ἀναχώρησις.

Doctor, ὁ ἱατρός.

Dragoman, ὁ διερμηνεύς.

Duty, ὁ φόρος.

Foot (on), πεζῶς.

Gallop, to, καλπάζω.

Girth, ἡ ὕψλα, ἡ ζώνη τοῦ ἑφιππίου.

Guide, ὁ ὁδηγός.

Hatbox, ἡ πιλοθήκη, ἡ καππελιέρα.

Head of the horse, τὸ κεφάλι τοῦ ἀλόγου.

Hold (Imp.), κράτησον.

Hole, ἡ ὀπή, ἡ τρύπα.

Horse, τὸ ἄλογον, ὁ ἵππος.

Horseback (on), ἑφιππος.

Hotel, τὸ ξενοδοχεῖον.

How deep, πόσον βαθύς.

How far, πόσον μακράν.

How long will it last, πόσον θὰ διαρκέσῃ.

Key, ἡ κλεῖς, τὸ κλειδί.

Land, by land, ἡ ξηρά, διὰ ξηρᾶς.

Lengthen (Imp.), μάκρυνε.

Let go, ἄφε.

Lock, lock (Imp.), τὸ κλείδρον, ἡ κλειδαριά, κλείδωσε.

Lodging, τὸ καταλυμα.

Loosen (Imp.), λύσε, ξέσφιξε.

Luggage, ἡ ἀποσκευή, τὰ πράγματα.

Mare, ἡ φοράδα, ἡ ἵππος.

Mayor, ὁ δήμαρχος.

Mud, ἡ λάσπη.

Mule, τὸ μουλάρη, ἡ ἡμίονος.

Ostler, ὁ ἵπποκόμος.

Passage, passable, ἡ διόδος, διαβατός.

Path, τὸ μονοπάτι, ἡ ἀτραπός.

Pocket-book, τὸ σημειωματάριον.

Porter, ὁ θυρωρός.

Priest, ὁ ἱερεὺς.

Prohibited, ἀπεγορευμένον.

Road, ὁ δρόμος, ἡ ὁδός.

Rocky, βραχώδης.

Rope, τὸ σχοινίον, τὸ σπαρνόν.

Saddle (Imp.), σαμάροσον (ἐπί-σαζον).

Sea (by sea), θάλασσα (διὰ θαλάσσης).

Shoe (horse), τὸ πέταλον.

Shore, τὸ παράλιον.

Shorten, συντέμνω.

Stay (to make a), σταθμεύω, διατρίβω.

Steep, κρημνώδης.

Stirrup, ἡ σκάλα, ὁ ἀναβολεύς.

Strap, τὸ λωρίον.

Stream, ὁ ρύαξ.

String, ὁ σπάγος.

Tighten (Imp.), σφίγξε.

Top, ἡ κορυφή.

Trot, to, τριποδίζω.

Walk, ὁ περίπατος.

Way (shortest), δρόμος, ὁ βραχύτατος.

Food, Ἡ Τροφή.

Almonds, τὰ ἀμύγδαλα.

Apple, unripe, μῆλον, ἄωρον.

Apricots, ripe, τὰ βερίκοκκα, ὄριμα.

Artichokes, green, αἱ ἀγγινάρες, χλωραί.

Asparagus, τὰ σπαράγγια, οἱ ἀσπάραγοι.

Bacon, fried, τὸ χοιρομέρι, τηγανισμένο.

Bake, to, ψήνω.

Beans, French, τὰ κουκιά, τὰ φασούλια χλωρά

Beans, Haricot, τὰ φασούλια.

Beef, τὸ βωδινόν.

Beef, boiled, τὸ βωδινὸν βραστόν.

Beef, roast, τὸ βωδινὸν ψητόν.

Beer, bottled, ἡ μπίρα, ὁ ζυθος εἰς φιάλας.

Biscuit, τὸ παξιμάδι, τὸ δίπυρον.

Boil, to, βράζω.

Bottle, ἡ φιάλη, τὸ βουκάλιον.

Brandy, τὸ οἶνόπνευμα (μπράντι).

Bread, toast, τὸ ψωμί, καψαλιστό.

Butter, τὸ βούτυρον.

Cabbage, τὸ λάχανον.

Cake, New Year's Cake, ἡ πῆτα, βασιλόπητα.

Caper, ἡ κάππαρις.

Cauliflower, τὸ κουνουπίδι, ἡ ἀνθοκράμβη.

Celery, τὸ σέλινον.

Cream Cheese, ἡ μυζήθρα.

Cheese, τὸ τυρί, ὁ τυρός.

Cherry, τὸ κέρασι.

Chesnuts, roasted, τὰ κάστανα, ψημένα.

Chicken, τὸ πουλί, κοτόπουλο.

Chocolate, ἡ τσοκολάτα.

Claret, red Wine, τὸ κόκκινον κρασί.

Coffee, Turkish, ὁ καφές, Τουρκικός.

Cover, τὸ σκέπασμα.

Cream, τὸ καϊμάκι.

Crumb, ἡ ψίχα, τὸ ψίχουλον.

Crust, ἡ κρούστα, ὁ φλοιός.

Cucumber, τὸ ἀγγούρι.

Cup, τὸ φιτζάνι, τὸ κύπελον.

Currant, ἡ Κορινθιακὴ σταφίς.

Cutlet, ἡ κοτολέττα.

Date, ὁ κουρμάς, φοῖνιξ.

Dessert, τὸ ἐπιδόρπιον.

Dine, to, γευματίζω.

Dinner, τὸ γεῦμα.

Dish, ἡ πιατέλα, παρoψίς.

Duck, ἡ πάπια.

Egg, τὸ ὠόν, αὔγον.

Egg, boiled, τὸ ὠόν, αὔγον, βραστόν.

Egg, poached, τὸ ὠόν, αὔγον, μάτι.

Fat, τὸ λίπος, πάχος, λιπαρός, παχύς.

Fish, τὸ ψάρι.

Fork, τὸ πειροῦνι.

Fowl, ἡ ὄρνις, τὸ πουλί.

Fruit, τὰ ὀπωρικά, τὰ φρούτα.

Game, τὸ κυνήγιον.

Glass, τὸ ποτήριον.

Goose, ἡ χήνα.

Grapes, τὰ σταφύλια.

Gravy, ὁ ζωμός, ἡ σάλτσα.

Ham, τὸ χοιρομέρι.

Hare, ὁ λαγός.

Honey, τὸ μέλι.

Ice, τὸ παγωτόν.

Ice-lemon, τὸ παγωτὸν-λεμόνι.
 Jam, τὸ γλυκό.
 Jug, ὁ λάγηνος.
 Knife, τὸ μαχαίριον.
 Lamb, τὸ ἀρνίον.
 Lean, τὸ ψαχνόν.
 Leg of mutton, τὸ μποῦτι, τὸ μὴρὸν προβάτου.
 Lemon, τὸ λεμόνιον.
 Lemonade, ἡ λεμονάδα.
 Lettuce, τὸ μαρούλι.
 Lobster, ὁ ἀστακός.
 Meat, τὸ κρέας.
 Meat, fat, lean, τὸ κρέας, παχύ, ψαχνόν.
 Medlar, τὸ μέσπιλον.
 Melon, τὸ πεπόνι.
 Milk, τὸ γάλα.
 Mulberry, τὸ μούρον.
 Mustard, ἡ μουστάρδα.
 Mutton, τὸ πρόβειον κρέας.
 Napkin, ἡ πετσέτα, τὸ χειρόμακτρον.
 Oil, τὸ ἔλαιον, λάδι.
 Omelette, ἡ ὀμελέτα, τὸ σφουγάτον.
 Onion, τὸ κρομύδι (κρόμμον), κρομυδάκι.
 Orange, τὸ πορτοκάλιον.
 Oyster, τὸ στρεΐδιον.
 Partridge, ἡ πέρδικα.
 Peach, τὸ ροδάκινον.
 Pepper, τὸ πιπέρι.
 Pie, τὸ ζυμαρικόν, ἡ πῆτα.
 Pig, τὸ γουροῦνι.
 Plate, τὸ πιάτο.
 Pork, τὸ χοιρινὸν κρέας.
 Potato, ἡ πατάτα, τὸ γεώμηλον.
 Pudding, ἡ πουτίγγα.
 Radish, τὸ ράπάνι.

Rice, τὸ ρύζι.
 Roll, ἡ φραντζόλα.
 Salad, ἡ σαλάτα.
 Salmon, ὁ σολομός.
 Salt, salt-cellar, τὸ ἄλας, ὁ ἀλατοδόχος.
 Sandwich, τὸ σάνδουιτς.
 Sauce, ἡ σάλτσα.
 Saucer, τὸ ὑποκύπελλον (πιτάκι).
 Snipe, τὸ μπεκατσίνι.
 Sole, ἡ γλώσσα.
 Spice, τὰ μυρωδικά, ἀρώματα.
 Spinach, τὸ σπανάκι.
 Spirits, τὰ οἶνοπνεύματα.
 Spoon, τὸ κοχλιάριον, χουλιάρι.
 Sugar, ἡ ζάχαρις.
 Sweetmeats, τὰ ζαχαρωτά.
 Table, ἡ τράπεζα.
 Table-cloth, τὸ τραπεζομάνδυλον.
 Tart, τὸ γλυκισμα.
 Tea, τὸ τῆιον (τσάϊ).
 Tender, τρυφερός.
 Toast, τὸ ψωμί ψημένον.
 Tongue, ἡ γλῶσσα.
 Tough, σκληρός.
 Tumbler, τὸ ποτήριον.
 Turkey, ὁ Ἰνδιάνος, γάλλος.
 Veal, τὸ βιδέλο.
 Vegetable, τὸ λαχανικόν.
 Vinegar, τὸ ξεῖδι.
 Walnut, τὸ καρύδι.
 Water, τὸ νερόν.
 Wine, red, white, resinated, τὸ κρασί (οἶνος), κόκκινον, ἄσπρο, ρετσίνατο.
 Wine-glass, τὸ ποτήριον τοῦ κρασιοῦ.
 Woodcock, ἡ ξυλόκοττα.

Trades and Professions, Τέχναι καὶ Ἐπαγγέλματα.

Archaeologist, ἀρχαιολόγος.¹
 Architect, ἀρχιτέκτων.
 Attorney, ἀντίκλητος, δικηγόρος.
 Auctioneer, δημοπράτης.
 Author, συγγραφεύς.
 Banker, τραπεζίτης.
 Barber, κουρεύς.
 Barrister, δικηγόρος.
 Blacksmith, σιδηρουργός.
 Bookseller, βιβλιοπώλης.
 Bootblack, λούστρος, ὑποδηματοκαθαριστής.
 Bootmaker, ὑποδηματοποιός.
 Butcher, κρεπωλὴς.
 Cabman, ἀμαξηλάτης.
 Carpenter, μαραγκός, ξυλουργός.
 Chemist, χημικός.
 Confectioner, ξαχαροπλάστης.
 Clergyman, κληρικός.
 Clerk, γραφεύς, ὑπάλληλος.
 Cutler, μαχαιροποιός.
 Dentist, ὀδοντοῖατρος.
 Editor, ἐκδότης.
 Engineer, μηχανικός.
 Fruiterer, ὄπωροπώλης.
 Gardener, κηπουρός.
 Grocer, μπακάλης, παντοπώλης.
 Hairdresser, κουρεύς.
 Historian, ιστορικός.
 Interpreter, διερμηνεύς.
 Journalist, ἐφημεριδογράφος.
 Judge, δικαστής.

Lawyer, δικηγόρος.
 Librarian, βιβλιοθηκάριος, βιβλιοφύλαξ.
 Merchant, ἔμπορος.
 Money-changer, ἀργυραμοιβός.
 Officer, αξιωματικός.
 Paper-seller, stationer, χαρτοπώλης.
 Pedlar, ὀδέμπορος, πραγματευτής.
 Photographer, φωτογράφος.
 Poet, ποιητής.
 Policeman, κλητήρ.
 Politician, πολιτικός.
 Priest, ἱερεύς.
 Professor, καθηγητής.
 Schoolmaster, διδάσκαλος.
 Shoemaker, παπουτζής, ὑποδηματοποιός.
 Student, φοιτητής, σπουδαστής.
 Tailor, ράπτης.
 Tobacconist, καπνοπώλης.
 Tradesman, μεταπράτης, τεχνίτης.
 Undertaker, φερετροποιός.
 Upholsterer, ταπητοπώλης, ἐπιπλωπώλης.
 Waiter, ὑπηρέτης.
 Washerwoman, πλύστρα.
 Watchmaker, ὥρολογοποιός.
 Wine-merchant, οἰνέμπορος.
 Writer, γραφεύς, συγγραφεύς.

¹ All Greek words in this Vocabulary are masculine except πλύστρα.

*Public Buildings ; parts of a town, Δημόσια κτίρια· Τὰ μέρη
τῆς πόλεως.*

Academy, ἡ ἀκαδημία.

Arsenal, ὁ ναύσταθμος· ἡ ὀπλοθήκη.

Asylum (for idiots), τὸ ἄσυλον μωρῶν.

Asylum (for orphans), τὸ ὀρφανοτροφεῖον.

Bank, National, Ionian, Ἡ Τράπεζα, ἡ Ἑθνικὴ, ἡ Ἴονική.

Barracks, οἱ στρατώνες.

Cabstand, ὁ σταθμὸς τῶν ἄμαξων.

Coffee-house, café, τὸ καφεῖον, τὸ καφενεῖον.

Capital (of a country), ἡ πρωτεύουσα.

Carriage, open, shut, ἡ ἄμαξα, ἀνοικτὴ, κλειστὴ.

Cathedral, ἡ μητρόπολις.

Cemetery, τὸ νεκροταφεῖον.

Chapel, τὸ παρεκκλήσιον.

Chemist's shop, τὸ φαρμακεῖον.

Church, ἡ ἐκκλησία.

Clock, τὸ ὥρολόγιον.

Club, ἡ λέσχη.

Columns of Jupiter, οἱ στῦλοι τοῦ Ὀλυμπίου Διός.

Court of Justice, τὸ Δικαστήριον.

Custom-house, τὸ τελωνεῖον.

Custom-house officer, ὁ τελωνοφύλαξ.

Factory, Steam, τὸ Ἑργοστάσιον, δι' ἁτμοῦ.

Fountain, ἡ βρύσις.

Gutter, ὁ ὀχετός.

Hospital, τὸ νοσοκομεῖον.

Hotel, dear, cheap, τὸ ξενοδοχεῖον, ἀκριβὲς, εὐθύνον.

Lane, ἡ ἀτραπός.

Library, to read, ἡ βιβλιοθήκη, ἀναγινώσκω.

Manufactory (of gunpowder), τὸ Ἑργοστάσιον (τὸ πυριτιδοπεῖον).

Market-place, ἡ ἀγορά.

Metropolis, ἡ Μητρόπολις.

Mint (to coin), τὸ νομισματοκοπεῖον (νομισματοκοπῶ).

Monastery, τὸ μοναστήριον.

Monument, τὸ μνημεῖον.

Museum, closed, open, τὸ μουσεῖον, κλειστόν, ἀνοικτόν.

Palace, τὰ ἀνάκτορα, τὸ παλάτιον.

Parish, ἡ ἐνορία, ἡ κοινότης.

Pavement { τὸ λιθόστρωτον,
τὸ πεζοδρόμιον.

Picture gallery, ἡ πινακοθήκη.

Post-office (a stamp), τὸ ταχυδρομεῖον (γραμματόσημον).

Prison (to be condemned), ἡ φυλακὴ (καταδικάζομαι).

Promenade (to walk), ὁ περίπατος (περιπατῶ).

Public-house (to drink), τὸ καπηλεῖον (πίνω).

Quay (to sail), ἡ προκυμαία (πλέω).

Quarter of the town, ἡ συνοικία τῆς πόλεως.

Reading-room, τὸ ἀναγνωστήριον.

Shop (to sell), τὸ μαγαζεῖον, τὸ ἐργαστήριον (πωλῶ).
 Shore, τὸ παραλίον, ἡ ἀκτὴ.
 Square, ἡ πλατεία.
 Statue, τὸ ἀγαλμα.
 Street, winding, ἡ ὁδὸς, εἰκο-
 ειδής.
 Suburb, distant, τὸ προάστειον,
 ἀπομακρυσμένον.
 The Terrace, ἡ τaráτσα, τὸ
 δῶμα.

Tower, Venetian, ὁ πύργος,
 Ἑνετικός.
 Town, sea-, commercial-, ἡ
 πόλις, παραθαλάσσιος-, ἐμ-
 πορική-.
 Town-hall, τὸ δημαρχεῖον.
 University, student, τὸ Πανε-
 πιστήμιον, ὁ φοιτητής.
 Walls of the town, τὰ τείχη
 τῆς πόλεως.

Letter-writing, Ἡ Ἐπιστολογραφία.

Address, ἡ διεύθυνσις, ἡ ἐπι-
 γραφή.
 A. B., Esq., Athens, London,
 τῷ Κυρίῳ Α. Β., εἰς Ἀθήνας,
 Λονδῶν.
 Blotting paper, τὸ στουπόχαρ-
 τον.
 Care of (to the), τῇ φρονίδι.
 Direction, ἡ διεύθυνσις.
 Envelope, ὁ φάκελλος.
 Expression, ἡ ἐκφρασις.
 Gum, ἡ γόμμη, τὸ κόμμι.
 Ink, ἡ μελάνη.
 Inkstand, τὸ μελανοδοχεῖον.
 Letter, τὸ γράμμα, ἡ ἐπιστολή.
 Letter-box, τὸ γραμματοκιβώ-
 τιον.
 Letter-paper, ὁ ταχυδρομικὸς
 χάρτης.
 Is that letter in time? ῥίπτω
 ἐγκαίρως τὴν ἐπιστολήν;
 Newspaper-wrapper, τὸ περι-
 κάλυμμα τῆς ἡμερησῆς.
 Paper, τὸ χαρτί.
 — blue, white, ruled, μαβύ,
 ἄσπρον, χαρακωμένον.

Pen-nibs, τὰ κονδύλια, αἱ πένναι.
 Pen-holder, ὁ κονδυλοφόρος.
 Pen-wiper, ὁ καλαμομάχης.
 Pencil, τὸ μολυβδοκόνδυλον.
 Pencil-leads, τὰ μολυβάκια.
 Penknife, τὸ κονδυλομάχαιρον.
 Postman, ὁ ταχυδρόμος.
 Post-office, τὸ ταχυδρομεῖον.
 Post, arrives, leaves, τὸ ταχυ-
 δρομεῖον, φθάει, ἀναχωρεῖ.
 Postage, τὰ ταχυδρομικὰ τέλη.
 Return of Post (by), ἀπάντησιν
 ἀναμένω διὰ τοῦ ἐπομένου.
 Registered letter, συστημένη
 ἐπιστολή.
 Ruler, ὁ χάραξ.
 Sand, ἡ ἄμμος.
 Seal, ἡ σφραγίς.
 Sealing-wax, τὸ βουλοκέρι, ὁ
 Ἰσπανικὸς κηρός.
 Sheet of paper, τὸ φύλλον
 χάρτου.
 Signature, ἡ ὑπογραφή.
 Stamps, τὰ γραμματόσημα.
 Is that enough? εἶναι
 ἀρκετὰ;

How many stamps does this letter require? πόσα γραμματόσημα χρειάζεται η ἐπιστολή αὐτή;

Two stamps of thirty lepta, δύο γραμματόσημα τῶν τριάντα λεπτῶν.

Telegram, τὸ τηλεγράφημα.

To be left till called for, να μείνη μέχρι ἀναζητήσεως.

Wait for an answer, περίμενε ἀπάντησιν.

Wafer, ἡ ὄστια.

Writing materials, ἡ γραφικὴ ὕλη.

The writing, τὸ γράψιμον.

Parts of a House, names of pieces of furniture, etc., etc., Τὰ μέρη τῆς οἰκίας, ὀνομασίαι τῶν ἐπιπλῶν, κ.τ.λ.

Apartment, τὸ δωμάτιον.

Arm-chair, ἡ πολυθρόνα, τὸ θρονίον.

Arrange (Imp.), τακτοποιήσον.

Back room, τὸ ὕπισθεν δωμάτιον.

Balcony, ὁ ἐξώστης.

Barrel, τὸ βαρέλι, ὁ κάδος.

Basement, τὸ κατώγειον.

Bason, to wash, ἡ λεκάκη, πλύνομαι, λούομαι.

Beam, ἡ δοκός.

Bed, to lie down, τὸ κρεββάτι, ἡ κλίνη, κατακλίνομαι.

Bedding, to sleep, τὰ στρωσίδια, κοιμῶμαι.

Bedroom, ἡ κρεββατοκάμαρα, ὁ κοιτῶν.

Bell, to ring, ὁ κώδων, κωδωνίζω.

Blanket, ἡ πατανία, τὸ ἐφάπλωμα.

Blind, τὸ παντζούρι.

Bolt, lock, (Imp.), ὁ σύρτης, κλείσον.

Box, τὸ κιβώτιον.

Brick, τὸ τοῦβλον, ἡ πλίνθος.

Broom, to sweep, ἡ σκούπα, τὸ σάρωθρον, σαρόνω.

Brush, ἡ βούρτσα, ἡ ψήκτρα.

Candle, to light, τὸ κηρί, ἀνάπτω.

Carpet, τὸ χαλί, ὁ τάπης.

Castle, ἡ ἔπαυλς, τὸ φρούριον.

Ceiling, τὸ ταβάνι, ἡ ὀροφή.

Cellar, ἡ ἀποθήκη.

Chair, to sit down, ἡ καρέκλα, τὸ κάθισμα, κάθημαι.

Chest of drawers, τὸ κομό.

Chimney, ὁ καπνοδόχος.

Clock, τὸ ὥρολόγιον, τὸ ἔκκρεμές.

Counterpane, ἡ κουβέρτα, τὸ ἐφάπλωμα.

Cupboard, to open, τὸ ντουλάπι, ἡ σκευοθήκη, ἀνοίγω.

Curtain, to draw, τὸ παραπέτασμα, ἀνεγείρειν.

Cushion, τὸ προσκεφάλαιον.

Desk, τὸ γραφεῖον.

Dining-room, ἡ τραπεζαρία.

Door, Come in (Imp.), ἡ θύρα, εἰσελθε, ἐμπρός.

Drawer, τὸ συρτάριον.

Drawing-room, ἡ αἴθουσα.

Footstool, τὸ σκαμνί, τὸ ὑποπόδιον.

Flame, ἡ φλόξ.

Floor, τὸ πάτωμα, τὸ ἔδαφος.

Front room, τὸ ἐμπροσθεν δωματίον.

Fuel, τὸ ἔναυσμα.

Furnished, ἐπιπλωμένος.

Furniture, τὰ ἐπιπλά.

Garden, ὁ κήπος.

Gate, ἡ πύλη.

Ground floor, τὸ κατώγειον.

First floor, τὸ πρῶτον πάτωμα.

Hire, to, ἐνοικιάζω.

House, ἡ οἰκία.

Jug, ἡ λάγηνος.

Key, to unlock, τὸ κλειδίον, ἀνοίγω (ξεκλειδώνω).

Kitchen, to cook, τὸ μαγειρεῖον, μαγειρένω.

Kitchen utensils, τὰ μαγειρικά σκεύη.

Knocker, τὸ ρόπτρον.

Ladder, staircase, ἡ σκάλα, ἡ κλίμαξ.

Lamp, to trim, ἡ λάμπα, ὁ λύχνος, ἐτοιμάζω τὸν λύχνον.

Lock, ἡ κλειδωνιά, τὸ κλείθρον.

Looking-glass, ὁ καθρέπτης.

Marble, τὸ μάρμαρον.

Mat, ἡ ψάθα, ἡ ψίαθος.

Matches, to light, τὰ σπέρτα, ἀνάπτω.

Mattress, τὸ στρώμα.

Nail, τὸ καρφί, ὁ ἥλος.

Padlock, τὸ λουκέττον.

Pane of glass, τὸ ὑέλοπλαίσιον.

Pavement, τὸ πεζοδρόμιον.

Peg, to hang up, τὸ κρεμαστάρει, κρεμῶ.

Pianoforte, τὸ κλειδοκύμβαλον, τὸ πιάνο.

Picture, to paint, ἡ εἰκὼν, ζωγραφίζω.

Pillar, ἡ στήλη.

Pillow, τὸ μαξιλάρι.

Plank, plaster, ἡ σανίς, ὁ γύψος.

Portrait, ἡ εἰκὼν.

Roof, ἡ στέγη.

Room, τὸ δωματίον.

Saucepan, ἡ κατσαρόλα.

Sheets, clean, dry, τὰ σινδόνια, καθάρá, στεγνά.

Shelf, τὸ ράφι, ἡ σανίς.

Shutters, open, shut (Imp.), τὰ παραθυρόφυλλα, ἀνοιξε, κλείσε.

Smoke, ὁ καπνός.

Soap, τὸ σαπούνι, ὁ σάπων.

Sofa, ὁ σοφάς, τὸ ἀνάκλιτρον.

Stable, ὁ σταυλός.

Staircase, to go up, ἡ σκάλα, ἀναβαίνω.

Steps, to go down, αἱ βαθμίδες, καταβαίνω.

Stone, ὁ λίθος.

Stove, ἡ θερμάστρα.

Sweep (Imp.), σκούπισε, σάρωσον.

Table, to write, ἡ τράπεζα, γράφω.

Tablecloth, τὸ τραπεζομάνυλον.

Towel, ἡ πετσέτα.

Trunk, τὸ σεντούκι, τὸ κιβώτιον.

Tumbler, to drink, τὸ ποτήριον, πίνω.

Wall, ὁ τοίχος, τὸ τεῖχος.

Washhand stand, ὁ νυπτήρ.

Well, τὸ πηγάδι, τὸ φρέαρ.

Window, τὸ παράθυρον.

Wood, yard, court, τὸ ξύλον,
ἡ αὐλή.*Articles of Dress, Τὰ μέρη τῆς ἐνδυμασίας.*Boots, thick, thin, τὰ ὑποδή-
ματα, χονδρά, λεπτά.

Boot-jack, ὁ ὑποδηματοσύρτης.

Braces, a pair of, αἱ τιράνταις,
ἐν ζεῖγος.Brush, clothes, hair, ἡ βούρτσα,
ἡ ψήκτρα τῶν ἐνδυμάτων, τῶν
μαλλιών.Brush my clothes, βούρτσισε
τὰ ρούχά μου.Button, button (Imp.), τὸ
κομβιον, κόμβωσε.Cap, put on, take off (Imp.),
τὸ κάλυμμα, βάλε τὸ σκούφα,
ξεσκουφώσου.Coat, fashionable, τὸ ἔνδυμα,
τοῦ συρμού.

Coat, great, ὁ ἐπενδύτης.

Collar, ὁ κολάρος, τὸ περιτρα-
χήλιον.

Comb, τὸ κτένι.

Cuff, τὸ μανικέtti, ἡ περιχειρίς.

Drawers, τὸ ἐσώβρακον.

Fit, to, ταιριάζω.

Gloves, τὰ γάντια, τὰ χειρόκτια.

Handkerchief, silk, τὸ μανδή-
λιον, τὸ ῥινόμακτραν, μεταξω-
τόν.

Hat, τὸ καπέλον, ὁ πῖλος.

Necktie, ὁ λαμοδέτης.

Pistol, τὸ πωτόλιον.

Pocket, ἡ τσέπη, τὸ θυλάκιον.

Purse, τὸ βαλάντιον.

Razor, τὸ ξυράφιον.

Ring, τὸ δακτυλίδιον.

Seal, ἡ σφραγίς.

Shirt, τὸ ὑποκάμισον, ὁ χιτώνας.

Shirt-collar, ὁ κολάρος.

Shoe, τὸ σαυδάκιον.

Slippers, αἱ παντόφλαι.

Socks, αἱ κάλτσαι.

Sponge, ὁ σπόγγος.

Spur, τὸ σπιρούνι, ὁ πτεριστήρ.

Stick, τὸ ραβδίον.

Stockings, αἱ κάλτσαι, αἱ περι-
κνημίδες.Tooth-brush, ἡ βούρτσα τῶν
ὀδόντων.

Tooth-powder, ἡ ὀδοντοκόμης.

Trousers, τὸ πανταλόνι, αἱ
περισκελίδες.

Umbrella, ἡ ὀμπρέλα.

Waistcoat, τὸ γιλέκι, ὁ ἐπεν-
δύτης.Walking-stick, τὸ μαστούνι,
ἡ βακτηρία, τὸ ραβδίον.Watch is slow, τὸ ὥρολόγιον
πηγαίνει ὀπίσσω.Watch is fast, τὸ ὥρολόγιον
πηγαίνει γρήγορα.Watch-chain, ἡ αλυσὶς τοῦ ὥρο-
λογίου.Watch-key, to wind up, τὸ
κλειδίον τοῦ ὥρολογίου, κεν-
τρίσω.

Shooting, Τὸ Κυνήγιον.

Barrel of a gun, ἡ κάννη.
 Boar, ὁ κάπρος, ὁ ἀγριόχοιρος.
 Covey, τὸ κοπάδι.
 Double-barrelled gun, δίκαννον
 ὅπλον.
 Fire (Imp.), πῦρ!
 Foxhunting, τὸ κυνήγιον ἀλώ-
 πεκος.
 Game, τὸ κυνήγιον, ἡ ἀγρὰ.
 Gun, τὸ τουφέκι, τὸ ὅπλον.
 Hare, ὁ λαγὼς.
 I have hit, ἐκτύπησα.
 Load (Imp.), γέμισε.
 Partridge, ἡ πέρδικη.
 Point, to, of a dog, ὁ σκύλος
 φερμάρει.
 Powder, τὸ μπαρούτι, ἡ πυρίτις.
 Powder-flask, ἡ πυριτοδόχος.

Quail, ἡ ὄρνυξ.
 Rabbit, τὸ κουνέλι, ὁ κόνικλος.
 Ramrod, ὁ ὀβελός.
 Rifle, ἡ καραμπίνα, τὸ ραβδωτὸν
 τουφέκι.
 Scant, ἡ ὀσμὴ.
 Season, the right, ἡ ἐπαχή, ἡ
 κατάλληλος ἐποχή.
 Setter dog, κυνηγετικὸς κύων.
 Shoot, to, πυροβολῶ.
 Shot, large, small, ἡ βολή.
 Snipe, τὸ μπεκατσίνι, ἡ σκολο-
 πακίς.
 Spaniel, κύων ἰχνηλάτης.
 Trigger, ἡ σφύρα.
 Wolf, ὁ λύκος.
 Woodcock, ἡ ξυλόκοττα.

Animals, Birds, etc., Τὰ Ζῶα, τὰ Πτηνὰ, κ.τ.λ.

Animal, τὸ ζῶον.
 Bear, ἡ ἀρκτος.
 Bee, ἡ μέλισσα.
 Bird, τὸ πτηνόν.
 Boar, τὸ γουρῦνι, ὁ χοῖρος.
 Butterfly, ἡ πεταλοῦδα, ἡ ψυχὴ.
 Camel, ἡ κάμηλος.
 Cat, ἡ γάτα, ἡ γαλή.
 Chicken, τὸ ὀρμποπούλι.
 Cock, ὁ κόκορας, ὁ πετεινός, ὁ
 ἀλέκτωρ.
 Cow, beef, ἡ ἀγελάς, τὸ βωδινόν.
 Cuckoo, ὁ κοῦκκος, ὁ κόκκυξ.
 Dog, ὁ σκύλος, ὁ κύων.
 Dolphin, ὁ δελφίν.
 Donkey, τὸ γαϊδούρι, ὁ ὄνος.

Duck, wild duck, ἡ πάπια, ἡ
 νήσσα, ἡ ἀγριοπάπια.
 Eagle, ὁ αἰετός.
 Egg, τὸ αἰγόν, τὸ ὠόν.
 Elephant, ὁ ἐλέφας.
 Fish, τὸ ψάρι, ὁ ἰχθύς.
 Flea, ὁ φύλλος.
 Fly, ἡ μύια.
 Fox, ἡ ἀλεπού, ἡ ἀλώπηξ.
 Gnat, τὸ κουνούπι, ὁ κώνωψ.
 Goat, she-goat, ἡ γίδα, ἡ κατ-
 σίκα, ἡ αἰξ.
 Hen, ἡ κόττα, ἡ ὄρνις.
 Honey, τὸ μέλι.
 Horse, τὸ ἄλογον, ὁ ἵππος.
 Insect, τὸ ζωύφιον, τὸ ἔντομον.

Lamb, τὸ ἀρνίον.
 Lark, to sing, ὁ κορυδαλός,
 κελαδῶ.
 Lion, ὁ λέων.
 Lobster, ὁ ἀστακός.
 Magpie, ἡ καρακάξα.
 Monkey, ἡ μαιμού, ὁ πίθηξ.
 Mosquito, τὸ κουνούπι, ὁ κώνωψ.
 Mouse, ὁ ποντικός, ὁ μῦς.
 Mule, τὸ μουλάρι, ἡ ἡμίονος.
 Nest, ἡ φωλιά.
 Nightingale, ἡ ἀηδών.
 Ox, ὁ βοῦς.
 Oyster, τὸ ὀστρείδιον.
 Partridge, ἡ πέρδικα, ἡ πέρδιξ.
 Peacock, τὸ παγῶνι, ὁ ταῶς.
 Pheasant, ὁ φασιανός.
 Pig, τὸ γουρούνι, ὁ χοῖρος.

Pigeon, ἡ περιστερὰ.
 Quadruped, τὸ τετράπουν.
 Quail, τὸ ὀρτύκι, ἡ ὄρνυξ.
 Rat, ὁ μέγας ποντικός, ὁ μῦς.
 Raven, ὁ κόραξ.
 Sheep, mutton, τὸ πρόβατον,
 τὸ πρόβιον.
 Spider, ἡ ἀράχνη.
 Stork, τὸ λελέκι, ὁ πελαργός.
 Swallow, ἡ χελιδών.
 Swan, ὁ κύκνος.
 Tiger, ἡ τίγρις.
 Toad, ὁ φρύνος, ὁ βάτραχος.
 Turkey, ὁ ἰνδιάνος, ὁ γάλλος.
 Vermin, τὸ ἔντομον.
 Wasp, ἡ σφήκα, ἡ σφήξ.
 Worm, τὸ σκαλῆκι, ὁ σκώλληξ.
 Wolf, ὁ λύκος.

Trees, Flowers, Fruits, Τὰ Δένδρα, τὰ Ἄνθη, αἱ Ὀπῶραι.

Almond, τὸ ἀμύγδαλον.
 Apple, τὸ μήλον.
 Apricot, τὸ βερύκοκκον.
 Ash-tree, ἡ μελία.
 Bark, ὁ φλοιός.
 Branch, ὁ κλάδος.
 Bush, ὁ θάμνος.
 Cedar, ὁ κέδρος.
 Chestnut tree, ἡ καστανέα.
 Currant, ἡ Κορινθιακὴ σταφίς.
 Cotton tree, ἡ βαμβάκίς.
 Cypress, ἡ κυπάρισσος.
 Fern, ἡ πτέρις.
 Fig-tree, ἡ συκῆ.
 Fig, τὸ σύκον.
 Fir, ἡ ἐλάτη.
 Flax, τὸ λινάριον.
 Flowers, τὰ ἄνθη.

Forget-me-not, τὸ “μή με
 λησμόνει,” ἡ μυσσώτις.
 Fruit, οἱ καρποί, αἱ ὀπῶραι.
 Garden, ὁ κήπος.
 Grape, ἡ σταφυλή.
 Bunch of grapes, τὸ τσαμπί,
 ὁ βύτρυς.
 Hothouse, τὸ θερμοκήπιον (φυ-
 τοκομείον).
 Hyacinth, ὁ ὑάκινθος.
 Larch, ἡ πεύκη.
 Laurel, ἡ δάφνη.
 Leaf, τὸ φύλλον.
 Lily, τὸ κρίνον.
 Lime tree, ἡ φιλύρα.
 Medlar, τὸ μέσπιλον.
 Melon, τὸ πεπόνι, ὁ πέπων.
 Mulberry, τὸ μούρον.

Mushrooms, τὰ μανιτάρια, οἱ μύκητες.	Rose, τὸ ρόδον.
Oak, ἡ δρῦς.	Seeds, οἱ σπόροι.
Orange, τὸ πορτοκάλιον.	Shrubs, τὰ χαμόκλαδα.
Peach, τὸ ροδάκινον.	Sow, to, σπείρω.
Pear, τὸ ἀχλάδι, τὸ ἀπίδι.	Stem, τὸ κοτσάνι, τὸ στέλεχος.
Pear-tree, ἡ ἀπιδέα, ἡ ἀχλαδιά.	Tulip, τὸ λείριον.
Pine, ἡ πεύκη, ἡ πίτυς.	Vine, ἡ ἀμπελος.
Pomegranate, τὸ ρόδι, ἡ ροιά.	Violet, ὁ μενεξές, τὸ Ἴον.
Poplar, ἡ λεύκη.	Walnut-tree, ἡ καρυδιά, ἡ καρύα.
Poppy, ἡ παπαροῦνα.	Wheat, τὸ σιτάρι, ὁ σίτος.
Root, ἡ ρίζα.	Willow tree, ἡ ἱτιά.
	Yew, ὁ σμίλαξ.

*Faculties, Qualities, and Senses of man, Τὰ Προτερήματα,
αἱ Ἰδιότητες καὶ αἱ Αἰσθήσεις τοῦ ἀνθρώπου.*

Admiration, ὁ θαυμασμός.	Imagination, imaginative, ἡ φαντασία, φαντασιώδης.
Ambition, ambitious, ἡ φιλοδοξία, φιλόδοξος.	Impatience, impatient, ἡ ἀνυπομονησία, ἀνυπόμονος.
Astonishment, ἡ ἐκπληξις.	Incivility, uncivil, ἡ ἀγένεια, ἀγενής.
Badness, wicked, ἡ κακία, κακός.	Intellect, ὁ νοῦς, ἡ διάνοια.
Character, upright, ὁ χαρακτήρ, εὐθύς.	Jealousy, jealous, ἡ ζηλοτυπία, ζηλότυπος.
Conscience, ἡ συνείδησις.	Joy, happy, ἡ χαρά, εὐτυχής.
Despair, ἡ ἀπελπισία, ὁ ἀελπισμός.	Knowledge, ἡ γνῶσις.
Diligence, diligent, ἡ ἐπιμέλεια, ἐπιμελής.	Life, to live, ἡ ζωή, ζῶ.
Eagerness, eager, ἡ προθυμία, πρόθυμος.	Memory, to remember, ἡ μνήμη, ἐνθυμούμαι.
Falsehood, a liar, τὸ ψεῦδος, ὁ ψεύστης.	Passion, passionate, τὸ πάθος, περιπαθής.
Fear, timid, ὁ φόβος, ἀνάνδρος.	Pleasure, ἡ εὐχαρίστησις.
Folly, a fool, ἡ μωρία, ὁ μωρός.	Politeness, polite, ἡ εὐγένεια, εὐγενής.
Frugality, ἡ λιτότης.	Reason, τὸ λογικόν.
Hearing, a sound, ἡ ἀκοή, ὁ ἦχος.	Remembrance, ἡ ἀνάμνησις.
Idea, ἡ ἰδέα.	Shame, τὸ αἶσχος.

Sight, eye, ἡ ὄρασις, ὁ ὀφθαλμός.	Taste, ἡ γεῦσις.
Smell, nose, ἡ ὁσφρησις, ἡ ῥίς.	Touch, finger, ἡ ἀφή, ὁ δάκτυλος.
Soul, ἡ ψυχή.	Will, ἡ θέλησις.
Talent, brain, τὸ προτέρημα, ὁ νοῦς, τὰ μυαλά.	Wisdom, ἡ φρόνησις.
	Wit, τὸ πνεῦμα, ἡ εὐφυνία.

*Fine Arts, Αἱ ὠραῖαι Τέχναι.**Sculpture, Ἡ Γλυπτική.*

Statue, τὸ ἄγαλμα.	Cast, τὸ σχῆμα.
Bust, ἡ προτομή.	Form, ὁ τύπος.
Monument, τὸ μνημεῖον.	Marble, τὸ μάρμαρον.
Model, τὸ πρόπλασμα.	Plaster, ἡ γύψος.

Painting, Ἡ Ζωγραφική.

Water-color, ἡ ὑδρογραφία.	Easel, ὁ ὀκρίθας.
Oil-painting, ἡ ἐλαιογραφία.	Engraving, ἡ ἐγγλυφή.
Landscape, τὸ τοπίον.	Engraving upon wood, ἡ ξυλογραφία.
Portrait, ἡ εἰκὼν.	Engraving upon steel, ἡ χαλυβογραφία.
Fresco, ἡ τοιχογραφία.	Engraving upon copper, ἡ χαλκογραφία.
Mosaic, τὸ μωσαϊκόν.	Lithograph, ἡ λιθογραφία.
Colouring, ὁ χρωματισμός.	
Shading, ἡ σκίασις.	
Canvas, τὸ κανναβάπανον.	
Brush, ἡ γραφίς.	

Colours, Τὰ Χρώματα.

Black, rather black, μαῦρος, μέλας, μελανωπός.	Green, greenish, πράσινος, πρασινωπός.
Blue, light-, dark-, μαβύς, κυανούς, ἀνυκτός-, βαθύς-.	Lilac, τὸ χρῶμα τῆς πασχαλαίας.
Sky-blue, οὐρανόχρους.	Peach, ροδακινόχρους.
Brown, καστανός.	Purple, πορφυρόδης.
Crimson, βύσσινος.	Red, ἐρυθρός.
Dark, ἀμαυρός, σκοῦρος.	Rose, ρυδόχρους.
Gray, φαίος.	Scarlet, φλογόχρους, ἀλικος.
	Shaded, σκιερός.

Striped, τὸ ἀραδαστόν.

Swarthy, μελαφές.

Violet, ἰώδης.

White, λευκός.

Yellow, κίτρινος.

Rather white, ὑπόλευκος.

Rather black, ὑπομέλας.

Architecture, Ἡ Ἀρχιτεκτονική.

Doric style, ὁ Δωρικὸς ρυθμός.

Ionic style, ὁ Ἰωνικὸς ρυθμός.

Corinthian style, ὁ Κορινθιακὸς ρυθμός.

Tuscan style, ὁ Τοσκανικὸς ρυθμός.

Byzantine style, ὁ Βυζαντινὸς ρυθμός.

Composite style, ὁ σύνθετος ρυθμός.

Structure, ἡ οἰκοδομική.

Front, ἡ πρόσοψις.

Sides, αἱ πλευραί.

Columns, οἱ στύλοι.

Fluted pillars, ῥαβδωτοὶ κίονες.

Capital, τὸ κιονόκρανον.

Metope, ἡ μετόπη.

Base, ἡ βάσις, τὸ βάθρον.

Colonnade, ἡ κιονοστοιχία, ἡ στοά.

Caryatides, αἱ Καρυάτιδες.

Arch, ἡ ἀψίς.

Gate (of city), ἡ πύλη.

Temple, ὁ ναός.

Altar, τὸ θυσιαστήριον, ὁ βωμός.

Statue, ὁ ἀνδριάς, τὸ ἄγαλμα.

Cathedral, ἡ μητρόπολις.

Church, ἡ ἐκκλησία, ὁ ναός.

Harmony, ἡ ἁρμονία.

Proportion, ἡ ἀναλογία.

Ruins, τὰ ἐρείπια.

Vandals, οἱ Βάνδαλοι.

Barbarians, οἱ βάρβαροι.

Venetian Tower, ὁ Ἑνετικὸς πύργος.

Broken, destroyed, τεθραυσμένον, σπασμένον.

Man, Ὁ ἄνθρωπος.

Ancestors, οἱ πρόγονοι.

Parents, οἱ γονεῖς.

Father, ὁ πατήρ.

Mother, ἡ μήτηρ.

Brother, ὁ ἀδελφός.

Sister, ἡ ἀδελφή.

Grandfather, ὁ πάππος.

Child, τὸ τέκνον.

Son, ὁ υἱός.

Daughter, ἡ θυγάτηρ.

Grandson, ὁ ἑγγονος.

Descendants, οἱ ἀπόγονοι.

Uncle, ὁ θείος.

Aunt, ἡ θεία.

Cousin, ὁ ἐξάδελφος.

Bridegroom, ὁ γαμβρός.

Bride, ἡ νύμφη, ἡ μνηστή.

Marriage, ὁ γάμος.

Husband, ὁ σύζυγος.
 Wife, ἡ σύζυγος.
 Widower, ὁ χῆρος.
 Widow, ἡ χήρα.
 Orphan, ὁ ὀρφανός.
 Christening, baptism, τὸ βάπτισμα.
 He was born, ἐγεννήθη.
 He is dead, ἀπέθανε.

Woman, ἡ γυνή.
 Girl, τὸ κοράσιον.
 Boy, τὸ παιδίον, τὸ ἀγόρι.
 Youth, ὁ νέος.
 Bachelor, ὁ ἄγαμος.
 A married man, ὁ νυμφευμένος.
 Old man, ὁ γέρον.
 Old woman, ἡ γράια.
 His age, ἡ ἡλικία του.

The Human Body, τὸ ἀνθρώπινον σῶμα.

Head, ἡ κεφαλή.
 Hair, τὰ μαλλιά, ἡ κόμη.
 Forehead, τὸ μέτωπον.
 Face, τὸ πρόσωπον.
 Eyes, eyebrows, οἱ ὀφθαλμοί,
 αἱ ὀφρύς.
 Nose, ἡ ῥίς (ἡ μύτη).
 Ears, τὰ ὦτα.
 Teeth, οἱ ὀδόντες.
 Mouth, τὸ στόμα.
 Tongue, ἡ γλῶσσα.
 Cheeks, τὰ μάγουλα, αἱ παρειαί.
 Beard, τὸ γένειον.
 Moustache, ὁ μύσταξ.
 Neck, ὁ λαιμός, ὁ τράχηλος.
 Throat, ὁ λάρυγξ.
 Chest, τὸ στήθος.
 Bosom, ὁ κόλπος.
 Shoulder, ὁ ὤμος.
 Back, ἡ ῥάχis, ἡ πλάτη.

Arm, ὁ βραχίον.
 Hand, τὸ χέρι.
 Finger, ὁ δάκτυλος.
 Thumb, ὁ ἀντίχειρ.
 Nails, οἱ ὄνυχες.
 Side, ἡ πλευρά.
 Lungs, ὁ πνεύμων.
 Stomach, ὁ στόμαχος.
 Hips, τὰ ἰσχία.
 Thigh, ὁ μηρός.
 Leg, ἡ κνήμη.
 Calf of the leg, ἡ γαστροκνήμη.
 Knee, τὸ γόνυ.
 Foot, ὁ ποῦς.
 Skin, τὸ δέρμα, ἡ ἐπιδερμís.
 Bones, τὰ ὀστέα.
 Flesh, τὸ κρέας.
 Muscles, οἱ μυῶνες.
 Heart, ἡ καρδιά.
 Tears, τὰ δάκρυα.

Nature, the Country, ἡ Φύσις, ἡ Ἐξοχή.

Air, ὁ ἀήρ.
 Bank (of a river), ἡ ὄχθη.
 Bay, ὁ κόλπος.
 Beach, τὸ παράλιον, ἡ ἀκρο-
 θαλασσιά.

Brook, ὁ ῥύαξ.
 Bush, ὁ θάμνος.
 Cape, τὸ ἀκρωτήριον.
 Coast, ἡ ἀκτή.
 Continent, ἡ ἥπειρος.

Corn, ὁ σῖτος.
 Cotton, ὁ βάμβαξ.
 Dust, blinding, ὁ κονιορτός,
 τυφλώνων.
 Earth, ἡ γῆ.
 Earthquake, ὁ σεισμός.
 Estate, τὸ ὑποστατικόν, τὸ κτῆμα.
 Field, fertile, τὸ χωράφιον,
 γόνιμον.
 Fire, ἡ φωτιά, τὸ πῦρ.
 Forest, τὸ δάσος.
 Harbour, deep, ὁ λιμὴν, βα-
 θύς.
 Heavens, οἱ οὐρανοί.
 Hill, barren, ὁ λόφος, ἄγονος.
 Island, ἡ νῆσος.
 Lake, ἡ λίμνη.
 Moon, ἡ σελήνη, τὸ φεγγάρι.
 Mountain, rocky, τὸ ὄρος,
 βραχώδες.
 Mud, ἡ λάσπη, ὁ βόρβορος.
 Ocean, ὁ ὠκεανός.
 Olive trees, τὰ ελαιόδενδρα.
 Peasant, ὁ χωρικός.
 Peninsula, ἡ χερσόνησος.
 Plain, ἡ πεδιάς.
 Plough, τὸ ἄροτρον.

Points of the compass, τὰ
 σημεία τῆς πυξίδος.
 North, ὁ βορρᾶς.
 East, ἡ ἀνατολή.
 South, ἡ μεσημβρία.
 West, ἡ δύσις.
 Rock, ὁ βράχος.
 Sea, ἡ θάλασσα.
 Shepherd, hardy, ὁ ποιμὴν,
 εὐρωστος.
 Shore, sandy, ἡ ἀκτή, ἀμμώδης.
 Sky, blue, ὁ οὐρανός, κυανούς.
 Stars, τὰ ἄστρα.
 Sun, ὁ ἥλιος.
 Swamp, feverish, ὁ βάλτος,
 πυρετώδης.
 Tide, τὸ ρεύμα.
 Tree, τὸ δένδρον.
 Valley, green, ἡ κοιλάς, πρα-
 σίνη.
 Water, good to drink, τὸ ὕδωρ,
 πόσιμον.
 Wave, sounding, τὸ κῦμα,
 ἡχηρόν.
 Wind, east, ὁ ἄνεμος ἀνατο-
 λικός.
 World, ὁ κόσμος.

The Lesson, Τὸ Μάθημα.

Adjective, τὸ ἐπίθετον.
 Positive, θετικόν.
 Comparative, συγκριτικόν.
 Superlative, ὑπερθετικόν.
 Adverb, τὸ ἐπίρρημα.
 Accent, ὁ τόνος.
 Acute, ἡ ὀξεῖα.
 Grave, ἡ βαρεῖα.
 Circumflex, ἡ περισπωμένη.
 Accusative, ἡ αἰτιατική.

Article, τὸ ἄρθρον.
 Aorist, ὁ ἀόριστος.
 Author, ὁ συγγραφεύς.
 Book, amusing, τὸ διασκεδα-
 στικὸν βιβλίον.
 Breathing, hard, soft, τὸ
 πνεῦμα, ἡ δασεία, ἡ ψιλή.
 Case, ἡ πτώσις.
 Class or declension, ἡ κλίσις.
 Colon, ἡ ἄνω τελεία.

Comedy, ἡ κωμῳδία.
 Comparative, τὸ συγκριτικόν.
 Conditional mood, ἡ ὑποθετικὴ ἔγκλισις.
 Conjugation, ἡ συζυγία.
 Conjunction, ὁ σύνδεσμος.
 Consonant, τὸ σύμφωνον.
 Contracted, συνηρημένος.
 Conversation, ἡ συνδιάλεξις.
 Copy out, to, ἀντιγράψω.
 Dative, ἡ δοτική.
 Declension, ἡ κλίσις.
 Defective, ἐλλειπτικός.
 Dialogue, ὁ διάλογος.
 Dictation, ἡ ὑπαγόρευσις.
 Difficult, δύσκολος.
 Diphthong, ὁ δίφθογγος.
 Dual, ὁ δυϊκός.
 Educated man, ὁ πεπαιδευμένος ἄνθρωπος.
 Exclamation (note of), τὸ ἐπιφωνηματικόν.
 Exercise, τὸ γύμνασμα, τὸ θέμα.
 Expression, ἡ ἔκφρασις.
 Fault, τὸ λάθος.
 Feminine gender, τὸ θηλυκὸν γένος.
 Full stop, ἡ τελεία.
 Future, 1st, 2nd, ὁ μέλλων, πρῶτος, δεύτερος.
 Gender, τὸ γένος.
 Genitive, ἡ γενική.
 High style, τὸ ὑψηλὸν ὕφος.
 Imperative, ἡ προστακτική.
 Imperfect, ὁ παρατατικός.
 Impersonal, ἀπρόσωπος.
 Indicative, ἡ ὀριστική.
 Infinitive, τὸ ἀπαρέμφατον.
 Interjection, τὸ ἐπιφώνημα.
 Irregular, ἀνώμαλος.

Leaf, τὸ φύλλον.
 Learn, to (by heart), μαρθάνω (ἐκ στήθους, ἐπ' ἔξω).
 Lesson, τὸ μάθημα.
 Library, ἡ βιβλιοθήκη.
 Long vowel, τὸ μακρὸν φωνήεν.
 Margin, τὸ περιθώριον.
 Mark, τὸ σημείον.
 Masculine, τὸ ἀρσενικόν.
 Master, ὁ διδάσκαλος.
 Mean, to, ἐννοῶ, σημαίνω.
 Meaning, ἡ ἔννοια, ἡ σημασία.
 Middle voice, ἡ μέση φωνή.
 Mistake, τὸ σφάλμα.
 Mood, ἡ ἔγκλισις.
 Neuter, τὸ οὐδέτερον.
 Next, ἀκόλουθος.
 Nominative, ἡ ὀνομαστική.
 Note, make a, (Imp.), σημειώσον.
 Notebook, τὸ σημειωματῆριον.
 Noun, τὸ ὄνομα.
 Numerals, Cardinal, Ordinal, οἱ ἀριθμοί, ἀπλότοι, τακτικοί.
 Ordinary, κοινός.
 Page, ἡ σελίς.
 Paragraph, ὁ παράγραφος.
 Participle, ἡ μετοχή.
 Passive, ἡ παθητική.
 Perfect, ὁ παρακείμενος.
 Person, τὸ πρόσωπον.
 Pluperfect, ὁ ὑπερσυντελικός.
 Plural, ὁ πληθυντικός.
 Poetry, ἡ ποίησις.
 Point of interrogation, τὸ ἐρωτηματικόν.
 Preposition, ἡ πρόθεσις.
 Professor, ὁ καθηγητής.
 Pronoun, ἡ ἀντωνυμία.

Prose, ὁ πεζὸς λόγος.
 Pupil, ὁ μαθητής.
 Quickly, ταχέως.
 Read (Imp.), ἀνάγνωσον.
 Repeat (Imp.), ἐπανάλαβον.
 Rule, ὁ κανὼν.
 Ruler, ὁ κανὼν.
 Say, το, λέγω.
 School, τὸ σχολεῖον.
 Semicolon, ἡ ἄνω τελεία, ἡ μέση
 στιγμή.
 Short, βραχύς.
 Singular, ὁ ἐνικός.
 Slowly, βραδέως.
 Spelling, ἡ ὀρθογραφία.
 Spell (Imp.), ὀρθόγραψον, συλ-
 λάβισον.
 Stop, ἡ τελεία.
 Study, το, σπουδάζω, μελετῶ.
 Subjunctive, ἡ ὑποτακτική.
 Substantive, τὸ οὐσιαστικόν.
 Superlative, τὸ ὑπερθετικόν.
 Syllable, ἡ συλλαβή.

Syntax, ἡ σύνταξις.
 Teacher, ὁ διδάσκαλος.
 Tell, το, λέγω.
 Tense, ὁ χρόνος.
 Termination, ἡ κατάληξις.
 Title, ὁ τίτλος.
 Tragedy, ἡ τραγωδία.
 Translation, ἡ ἐξήγησις.
 University, τὸ πανεπιστήμιον.
 Used in conversation, ἐν χρή-
 σει ἐν διαλόγῳ.
 Used commonly, κοινῆς χρή-
 σεως.
 Used in writing, ἐν χρήσει εἰς
 γραπτὸν λόγον.
 Usual, συνήθης.
 Verb, τὸ ῥῆμα.
 Verbally, προφορικῶς.
 Vocabulary, τὸ λεξιλόγιον.
 Vocative, ἡ δοτική.
 Vowel, τὸ φωνήεν.
 Vulgar, κοινός, χυδαῖος.

THE WRITTEN CHARACTER.

GREEK handwriting varies as much as English, and is just as difficult, for a foreigner who has not a thorough knowledge of the language, to decipher. The forms given below are those in ordinary use, written in a clear, bold hand, to aid the beginner. The abbreviations must be learned by practice.

PRINTED.				WRITTEN.	
				CAPITAL.	SMALL.
Alpha	...	α	...	<i>A, Ab</i>	<i>a</i>
Vēta	...	β	...	<i>B, B</i>	<i>b</i>
Ghamma	...	γ	...	<i>Γ</i>	<i>γ</i>
Dhelta	...	δ	...	<i>D</i>	<i>δ</i>
Epsilon	...	ϵ	...	<i>E</i>	<i>ε</i>
Zēta	...	ζ	...	<i>Z</i>	<i>ζ, j</i>
Ēta	...	η	...	<i>H, H</i>	<i>n</i>
Thēta	...	θ	...	<i>Θ, Θ</i>	<i>θ</i>
Eota	...	ι	...	<i>I</i>	<i>ι</i>
Kappa	...	κ	...	<i>K, K</i>	<i>u κ</i>
Lamvtha	...	λ	...	<i>L, λ</i>	<i>λ ε</i>
Me	...	μ	...	<i>M, M</i>	<i>μ</i>

PRINTED.				WRITTEN.	
				CAPITAL.	SMALL.
Ne	...	ν	...	<i>N, N</i>	<i>n n</i>
Xe	...	ξ	...	<i>Ξ</i>	<i>ξ, ξ, ξ</i>
Omicron	...	o	...	<i>O</i>	<i>o</i>
Pe	...	π	...	<i>Π, Π</i>	<i>π π</i>
Rho	...	ρ	...	<i>Ρ, Ρ</i>	<i>ρ</i>
Sēghma	...	σ, s	...	<i>Σ, Σ</i>	<i>σ, s</i>
Taf	...	τ	...	<i>Τ, Τ</i>	<i>τ, τ</i>
Εpsilon	...	υ	...	<i>Υ, Υ</i>	<i>υ</i>
Fe	...	ϕ	...	<i>Φ, Φ</i>	<i>φ</i>
He	...	χ	...	<i>Χ</i>	<i>χ</i>
Pse	...	ψ	...	<i>Ψ</i>	<i>ψ</i>
Omega	...	ω	...	<i>Ω</i>	<i>ω</i>

Ἐκ Αθηνῶν, τῆς 30ῆς Νοεμβρίου 1879

Θεῖα Κύριε

Ποδὶ δουράμαι ὅτι ἔμην ἀπροδο-
κίτων κωδύματος ἀναγκάζομαι νὰ μὴ
δύχωθ' ἡν ὠμηνῇ ἔμην πρόκλησιν εἰς τὴν
ἐκδρομὴν τῆς αὐτοῦ. Ἐπιδουλοσόμενος
νὰ ἐκφράσω ἔμην καὶ προφορικῶς τὰς
εὐχαριστίας μου, σὰς παρακαλῶ νὰ μὴ
παρεξηγήσῃ τὴν ἀπουσίαν μου, καὶ δια-
δώ μιν ἰδιαίτερας ὑποδιέγως καὶ φιλίας

Ὅπως ἐγγύτερος

Δ. Γρ: Κ. . .

Τῷ Ἀξιολύμῳ Κυρίῳ

Κ^ω

Ἐνταῦθα

Ἐν Ἀθήναις, τῇ 30ῃ Ἀπριλίου, 1879.

Φίλτατε Κύριε,

Πολὺ λυποῦμαι ὅτι ἕνεκεν ἀπροσδοκῆτου
κωλύματος ἀναγκάζομαι νὰ μὴ δεχθῶ τὴν εὐμενῇ ὑμῶν
πρόσκλησιν εἰς τὴν ἐκδρομὴν τῆς αὔριον. Ἐπιφυλασ-
σόμενος νὰ ἐκφράσω ὑμῖν καὶ προφορικῶς τὰς εὐχαριστίας
μου, σὰς παρακαλῶ νὰ μὴ παρεξηγήσητε τὴν ἀπουσίαν
μου, καὶ διατελῶ μετ' ἰδιαίτερας ὑπολήψεως καὶ φιλίας,

Ὅλως Ὑμέτερος,

Δ. Γρ. Κ

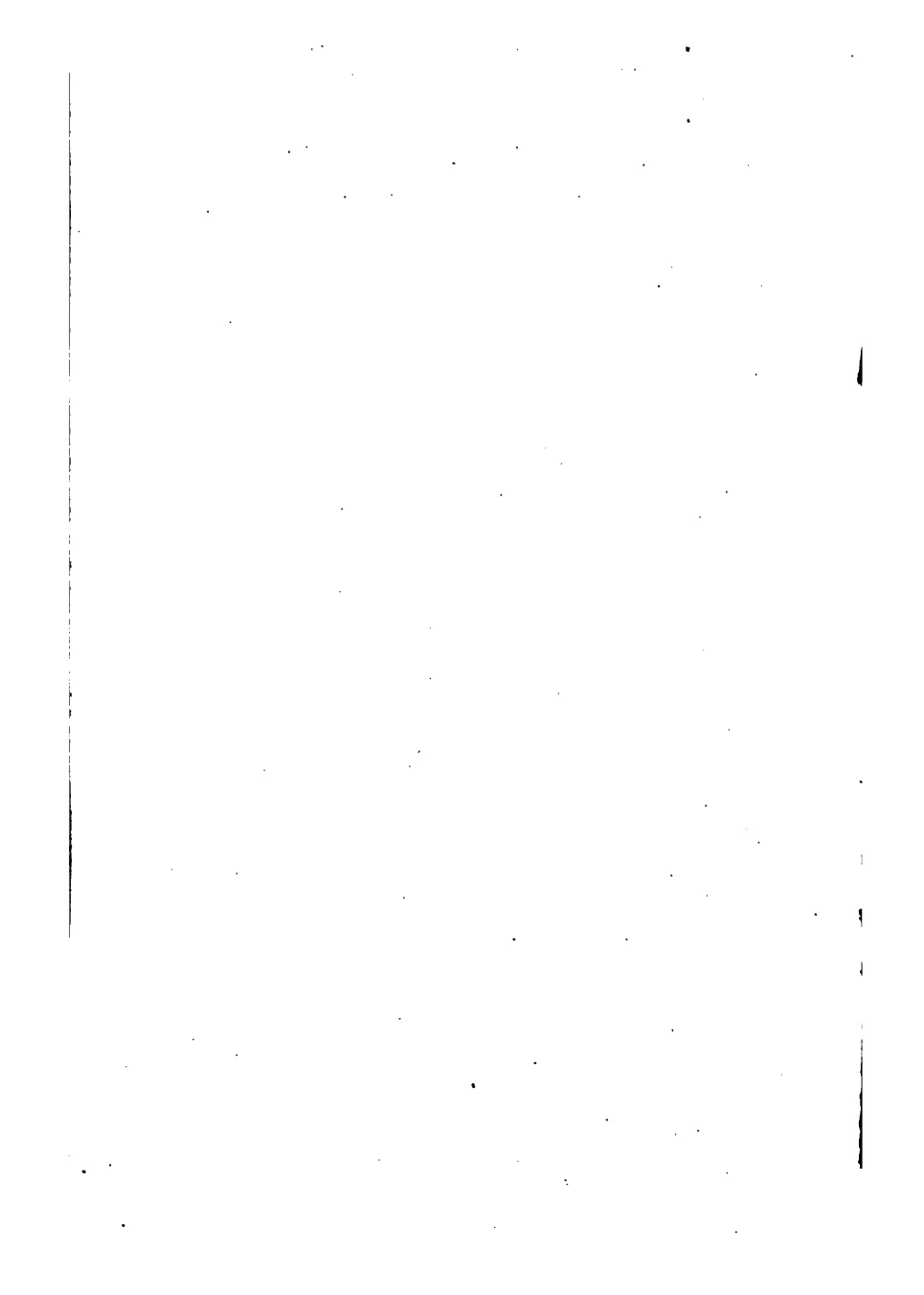
Τῷ Ἀξιότιμῳ Κυρίῳ,

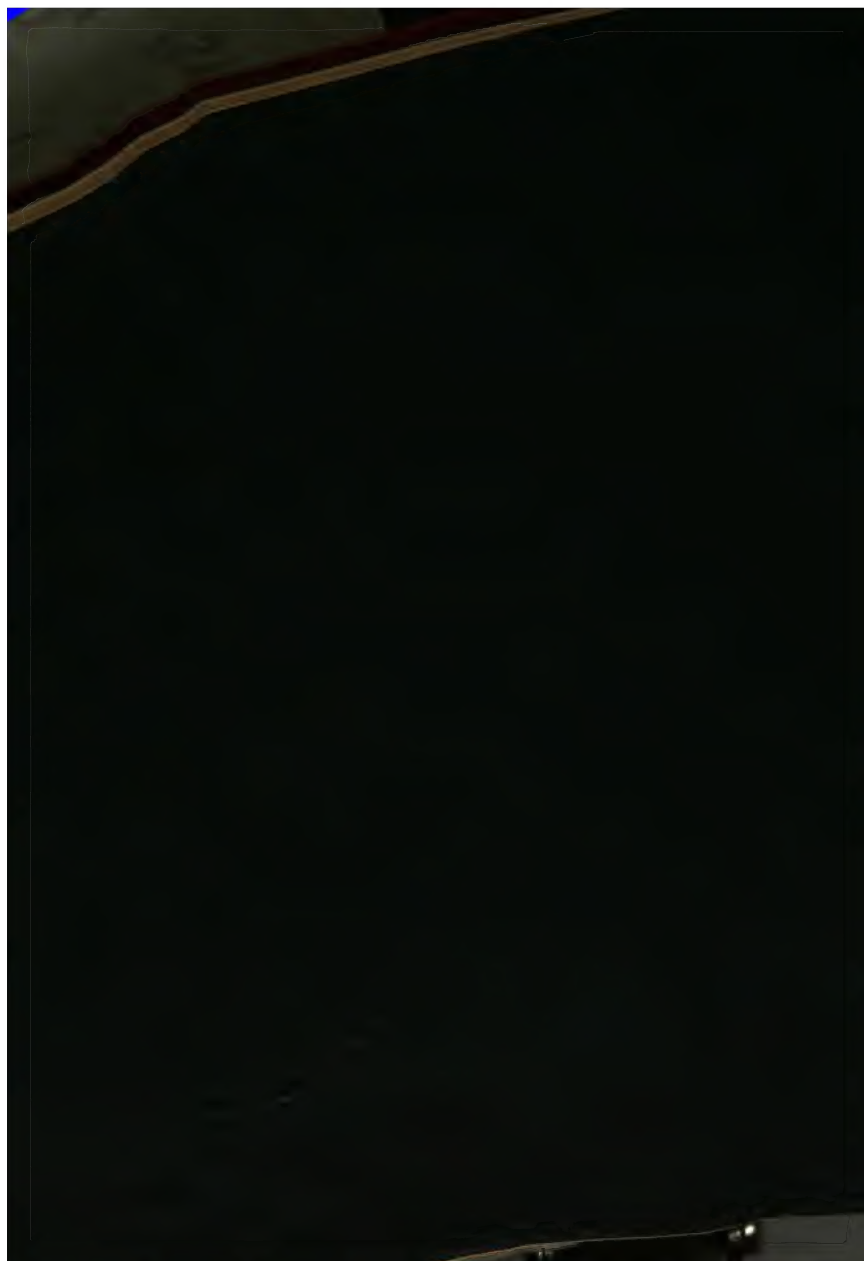
Κφ.

Ἐνταῦθα.

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